SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

We are now approaching the conclusion of the fiftieth-year of SATURDAY NIGHT'S *existence, and the completion of that period will be commemorated in various ways, including the issue of a Semi-Centennial Number. In connection with the preparations for this event we are anxious to learn the names and addresses of as many as possible of those who have been readers of the paper since its very early years. We shall therefore be very grateful if any of our friends who have been readers or subscribers for forty-five years or more will be kind enough to communicate with the editor, giving such particulars as they can recall of their earliest contacts with* SATURDAY NIGHT. *We have personal knowledge of a few such cases, but our office records are not in such shape as to allow any possibility of tracing others, and we are therefore forced to rely upon the goodwill of readers themselves.*

We shall be glad to hear also from any of those who during the paper's early years were among its contributors or correspondents. Some of these are still on the active list; thus we shall shortly be publishing a very delightful article by Miss Ethelwyn Wetherald, whose name was attached to much of the best verse and prose writing in some of our earliest issues. There must however be quite a number of others who from various reasons have ceased to be active in the production of literature or criticism, and from these we should be very glad to hear.

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The Photograph Competition for the best picture of an event, display or scene in connection with the Canadian celebrations of the Coronation will close today at noon. Prizes of Ten Dollars and Five Dollars each will be awarded in next week's issue.

Commencing with the week ending Saturday, July 3, the customary weekly prize of Five Dollars will be awarded for the most interesting photograph received at this office prior to noon on Saturday, accompanied by particulars as to camera, lens, aperture, exposure, time of day, film and any other details of interest. While there is no restriction as to the subject matter of these entries, and the aesthetic value of the picture will continue to be a major element in the judging, we propose to attach somewhat more importance than hitherto to news value and dramatic action. These competitions are open to any photographer whether amateur or professional. Prints cannot be returned, and unmounted glossy prints in the vicinity of four by six inches or slightly larger have the best chance of winning, as entries are judged for their effectiveness in reproduction at about that size.

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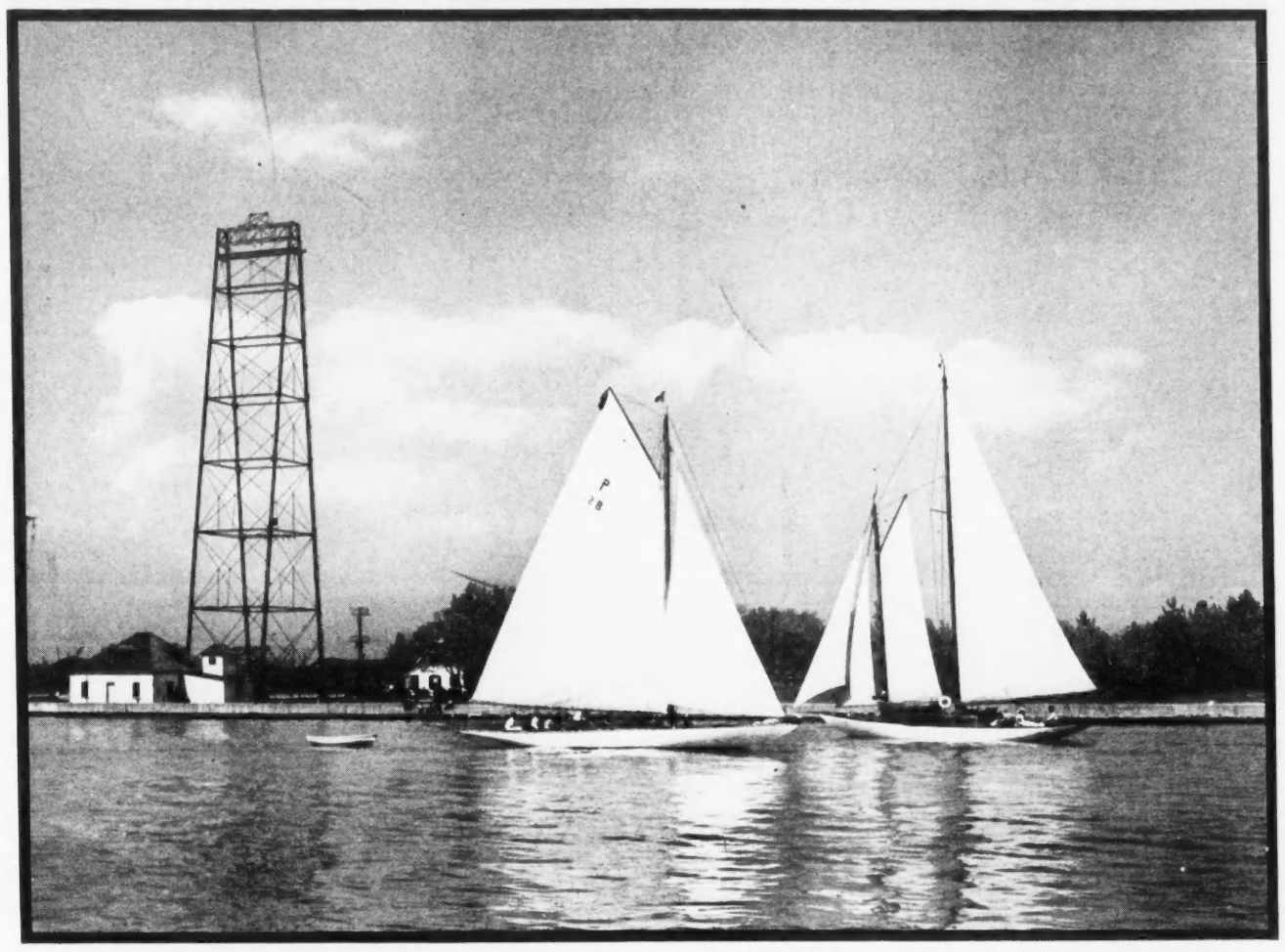
ON THE next page we print an article by Mr. E. C. Buchanan, who for many years was Ottawa correspondent of SATURDAY NIGHT, suggesting that a National Government, formed by the concerted retirement of the leaders of both of the old parties, is an imminent possibility at Ottawa. There have been many forecasts of, and many movements towards, something which could be described as National Government ever since the example was set at Westminster quite a number of years ago. But we feel impelled to point out that National Government as envisaged by Mr. Buchanan is a very different matter from any National Government that has hitherto been suggested. For one thing, the leadership and the main policies of a National Government such as Mr. Buchanan adumbrates would obviously have to be such as to commend themselves both to Mr. King and to Mr. Bennett, two statesmen concerning whose complete and disinterested devotion to the national welfare no reasonable Canadian has any serious doubts. Such a leadership and such policies could hardly fail to command the support of an overwhelming proportion of the Canadian electorate. That there are many things which need to be done and which in all likelihood could only be done by such a Government must be clear to any student of our present problems.

We are not among those who believe that in a genuinely democratic country any Government, no matter how great its original support or how urgent the purposes for which it is formed, can long continue without developing an Opposition. Indeed to our mind the essence of parliamentary democracy is present only when there is such an Opposition and it has a chance, not too remote, of providing an alternative Government. Many of the advocates of National Government, both here and in Great Britain, seem to cherish the idea that such a Government can expect to continue to function indefinitely without developing an Opposition. This we do not regard as either possible or desirable. Even Mr. Buchanan's National Government would have an Opposition from its very inception; and one of the most serious aspects of the matter is that the party division thus produced would tend to look very strongly like a division between the Haves and the Have Nots. The degree of danger resulting from this division would depend entirely upon the behavior of the Have party. If that party so conducted itself as to suggest that its chief object is to ensure that the Haves shall continue to be Haves and the Have Nots continue to be Have Nots, Canadian democracy might very well tear itself to pieces in the ensuing struggle. If on the other hand it merely concerns itself to ensure that social change, instead of being revolutionary and destructive, shall be gradual and constructive, it should be able to avoid the development of any undue bitterness, and to hold its power for a considerable time without the necessity for any resort to autocratic methods.



"WHITE WINGS." This yachting study by "Jay" was made recently at Centre Island, Toronto, looking across the Eastern Gap toward Ward's Island. The print is a straight enlargement, without "dodging" of any kind, from a 2¼ by 2¼ negative. The exposure was 1/200 sec. at F5.6 through a yellow-green filter on superpan film at 3.30 p.m. in bright sunlight.

A BELOVED STATESMAN

SIR ROBERT BORDEN owed his long life, his political success, and the immense personal influence which he wielded from his retirement until his death, mainly to his ability to take things gently and refrain from getting excited. It is probable that he did not very ardently desire anything except to do his duty. He certainly made no effort to become leader of the Conservative party, and there is no great amount of exaggeration in the statement that the leadership was forced upon him. He worked at it conscientiously enough, but his own efforts contributed little to the victory which placed him in power in 1911 and left him there through the tremendous years of war-making and peace-making until July, 1920, when he retired for reasons of health. As Prime Minister he had immense responsibilities, but he did not unduly burden himself, as so many other national leaders did, with the details of other Ministers' departments, and even Sir Sam Hughes' vagaries failed to elicit any interference from the chief so long as they did not impinge on the territory of another Minister more inclined to raise a row about them. The entire absence of anything even remotely approaching the spectacular in Sir Robert's behavior was a great source of comfort and confidence to the Canadian people throughout those trying years, and his retirement left the Union Government in a greatly weakened condition.

It is highly probable that history will attach more importance to Sir Robert's work in connection with the development of the British Commonwealth of Nations than to anything else that he achieved. An earnest Canadian, with an immense fund of legal and historical knowledge and a cool and dispassionate judgment, he was a thorough-going autonomist who happened to be leading, and enjoying the confidence of, a somewhat imperialistic party; and he was thus able at a crucial moment to exert a tremendous influence for the establishment and development of Dominion status. We rather suspect that in doing so he gave to the argument based on the military services of Dominion troops an extension and emphasis which had not then been thought of by the great mass of Canadians, but which they had no hesitation in adopting when Sir Robert put it forward. At any rate the history of the Commonwealth in the last fifteen years would have been radically different had he not been Prime Minister in 1918-20.

MR. HEPBURN'S POOR PRESS

OUTSIDE of his two Toronto organs, Mr. Hepburn has not had a very good press in Ontario for his declaration of independence from federal Liberalism. The Hamilton *Spectator* in a very well-considered article invited him to contemplate the present position of the Hon. H. H. Stevens. The Windsor *Star* invited him to contemplate the present position of the British Columbia Conservatives following the actions of the Hon. Dr. Tolmie. Practically all of the more serious dailies outside of Toronto took a somewhat similar line; and there is reason to suppose that this note from the genuinely influential press was reinforced by more private expressions from the Elder Statesmen of Ontario

(*Continued on Page 33*)

VICAR OF WARFIELD

BY JOHN E. WEBBER

New York.

AMERICA must have its heroes even if it has to go abroad to find them. Only the other week it crossed into Canada to crown the "courageous statesmanship" of Premier "Mitch" Hepburn for his challenge to John L. Lewis and the C.I.O. Now it is the "dauntless vicar" of England's Darlington it is cheering for his "brave defy" of England's Primate.

The throne, as you may have gathered, has been very much with these American neighbors of late. In fact we who abide among them have sometimes wondered whose throne it was anyhow. No corner of the British Empire, for instance, went "coronating" more thoroughly and enthusiastically than this country. Like yourselves it even got up at five in the morning to do it. "Coronation breakfasts," at that hour, were quite the smart thing in social New York. We were invited to three of them, and one of the two we had to skip, we learned afterward, served champagne at the crowning. But one cannot be everywhere. The Sunday previous to the coronation saw a large luncheon party adjourn to its host's radio room to listen in on the Archbishop's preview, and not a dry eye among them when it was over. When the coronation "shots" arrived, such as they were, waiting lines extended for blocks from every movie portal. Evangels of republicanism have not quite purged this neighbor's ancestral taste in kings and things, nor a century and a half of separation its pride in its ancient heritage. We had plenty of proof of this throughout the "crisis." Interest in the throne, feeling of participation in its problem, were as complete here as anywhere.

AND all the while these sympathetic neighbors were in a tough spot. As a nation they are all for LOVE, bigger and better love. "Go to the polls," exhorted the victorious candidate in "Of Thee I Sing," "and show the whole world that the United States of America stands first, last and always for Love." It may have its hates on occasion, as F. D. R. can tell you, but these are ephemeral. Is not the land dotted with monuments to hates repented? It is also (a paradox again) all for FREEDOM. And this includes freedom for princes, kings and commoners to woo and wed whom, when, and as often as they choose. And this freedom was being challenged.

And so it was with torn hearts and mixed emotions they had watched the conflict 'twixt love and duty, romance and throne, followed it day and night. Without facts to guide, baffled by the intricacies of official procedure, they built for themselves disturbing legends. The legend, for instance of "Baldwin pressure," of "persecution by an intolerant clergy," of "ruling-class antipathy to democratic opinion in high places," of plots, fascist and communist, of "refusal to be a dummy king," of a "muzzled press," of "anti-American propaganda," and so on ad lib and ad nauseam.

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AND then, like good neighbors, they had accepted the outcome, tearfully, regretfully but, approvingly. Good Americans know after all, what becomes a throne. Their hearts may be soft but their heads are not. And now at the coronation they were joining us in "God Save the King."

The tumult and the shouting over, and kings departed, thoughts naturally turned to the royal exile, Cando, and the next item in the throne's exciting calendar of events. They had "done their stuff" for the new King but they had still a warm place in their warm hearts for the old. Had he not played in their own yard, with their own boys and girls? Was he not really "one of us . . . more American than English," as was so often heard? And had he not become "hero of the world's greatest romance," paid a price for love which the coronation obsequies had made only too startlingly clear? Besides the feminine world everywhere loves a wedding and, in America at least, the feminine world is not used to being denied.

AMAZEMENT that a stolid British government did not rise to the emotion of all this, that royal severities did not relax before its human appeal, turned to horror when the church denied its blessing. Contrary to certain impressions that have gone abroad, there is still hereabouts a lively faith in the efficacy of the marriage service—another triumph of hope over experience, perhaps, which even Hollywood shares. And, even if only nice Americans wanted a religious service, all wanted charity. But British sportsmanship had failed them, the church was "unchristian," Archbishops had made too narrow the way for returning communicants, and all bets were off. Solemn editorials spoke disappointedly of "a blundering attitude of officialdom," and even diplomatic relations were threatened.

Then out from his bomb-proof cellar of obscurity came the brave little vicar of St. Paul's, Darlington, County of Durham, England, who consulted "only my own conscience" and to whom it was "unthinkable that any member of the royal family would get married without a Church of England service." Brave little vicar! The Church and the Archbishop may be lost to America, but England has been saved.

Long live the Vicar of Warfield!

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

BRITISH statesmen must occasionally envy a dictator. When he makes a mistake he doesn't have to make a handsome apology.

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Now comes a kind of Spanish weather,
Never the same two days together.

Timus

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And then, of course, there are the people who take their summer holidays to get away with it all.

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WE WOULDN'T KNOW DEPARTMENT

A correspondent wants to know what authors wrote with one eye on before there was Hollywood.

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It shows how cynical this world has become when the only thing it is willing to believe in is a sea-serpent.

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Mr. Gilwilliger says cheer up, everybody. He is working on an individual air-cooling device that can be worn about the head like a halo, throwing an enveloping cloud of cool air for three feet or more.

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A neighboring town of Hollywood's is trying to acquire the latter's name. This amazes us almost as much as the announcement that Hollywood is organizing a fight to prevent it.

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The jig-saw puzzle that is Spain. News Commentator. The trouble is, you cannot put it together until they have finished cutting it up.

The doubts and uncertainties of British statesmanship are always a mystery to foreign nations who are never faced with the problem of having to choose between the correct thing to do and the right thing to do.

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A correspondent informs us that the cheapest way to go on a Mediterranean cruise is to join any country's navy.

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INTERLUDE

Men, she said rapidly, were interested in the general, women in the particular. Men thought of ideologies, systems, empires. Women thought of details and items and you-and-me. Men were concerned with the notions, women with the sundries. And all the while she prattled on in great generalizations about men and women, I sat spell-bound, fascinated by her bright eyes and her quick, bird-like mouth.

OSCAR.

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They used to say that every time you took a breath a Chinaman died. Nowadays, every time you take a breath they've executed another Soviet general.

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Our department of optimism is considering the writing of a companion song to "There's a lull in my Life," to be called "There's life in my lull."

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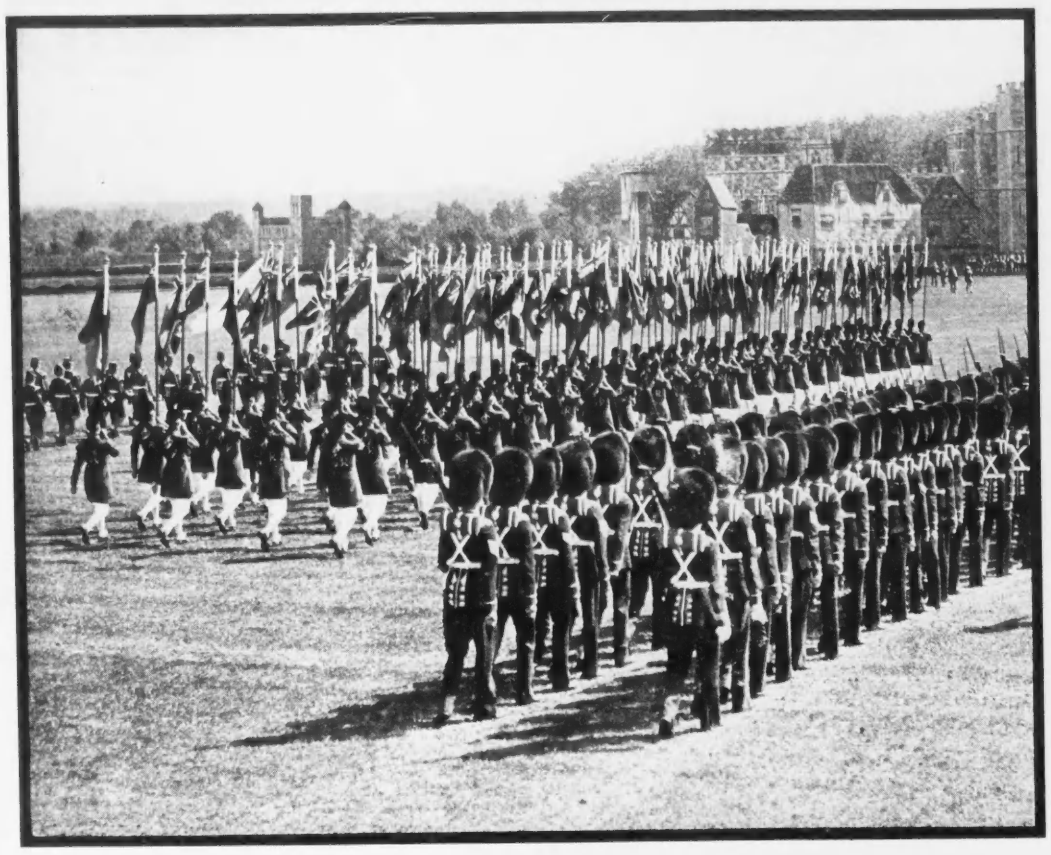
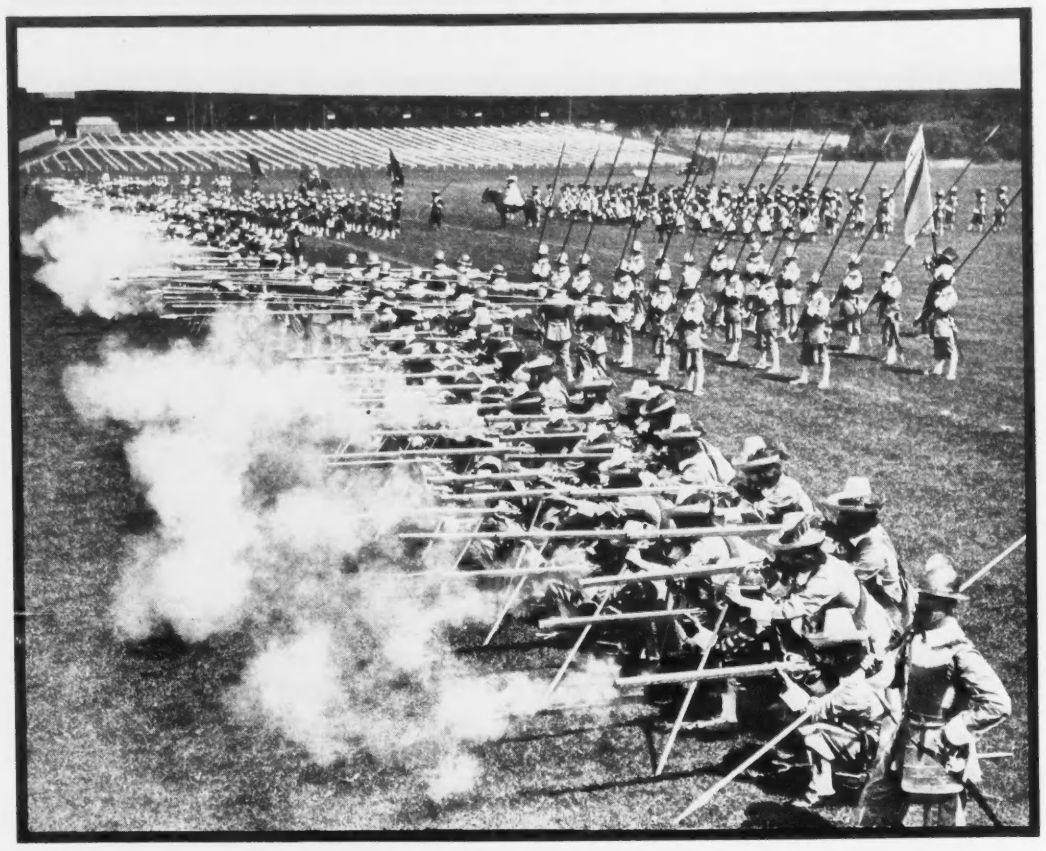
Esther says the reason she wears sun glasses is because other people who wear them look funny if she doesn't.

THE ALDERSHOT TATTOO IN CORONATION YEAR. *Left*, the March Past of the Banners of Empire, with escort provided by the Guards. *Right*, the Army enacts scenes from its past. Musketeers and pikemen from one of the historical pageants. The display is staged in the Rushmoor Arena.





NATIONAL GOVERNMENT BY CHANGING PREPOSITION

BY E. C. BUCHANAN

SINCE the pundits of Parliament Hill have not been content merely to let the cat out of the bag—the cat, of course, being word of the imminent retirement not only of Mr. Bennett but of Mr. Mackenzie King as well—but have started in pursuit of it over provincial and parochial back fences, calling on all publicly-minded people to join in the chase, I am constrained to intervene. For it would seem to me wholly regrettable that the people, even publicly-minded people, should be diverted from the pleasant and profitable progress of economic recovery and get all in a dither about the relative claims of a variety of well-known, semi-known and unknown politicians to the mantles so soon to be discarded by their present distinguished wearers, that internecine strife should be promoted, rival ambitions clang and clash, when all this may prove to be not merely premature but entirely abortive.

I venture to intervene, therefore, to suggest the changing of a proposition.

NO, NOT a printer's error. A matter of the choice of a little everyday English-language preposition. But if the change is made, it at once obliterates all occasion for concern about party leaders and platforms and directs attention to as important a political prospect as ever has appeared on the horizon of this fair and pleasant land.

I submit that the preposition is more likely than not to be changed, because the shadow of the prospect has been lengthening for months over Parliament Hill, albeit the aforesaid pundits, preoccupied in the picking of new leaders and the framing of platforms, have failed to discern it even while walking through it. An acute case of that restriction of the vision which renders the woods invisible behind the trees.

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Mackenzie King to retire. Mr. Bennett's retirement has been mooted for months. Mr. King's mooted publicly only in recent weeks. Let it be accepted now that in both cases the mooting is well-founded. But there was a temptation to assume, as a matter of course, that the impending retirements were merely natural eventualities of political time and tide and therefore unrelated. Two statesmen growing weary under the burden and heat of the day, making way for others. So you are told that Mr. Bennett and Mr. King are to retire FROM the leaderships of their parties. And of course you are then invited to take the next obvious step—to bring on your whitehopes and favorite sons, call your conventions, rewrite your party platforms.

I invite you instead to defer the excitement and try this on your typewriters: Mr. Bennett and Mr. King to retire WITH the leaderships of their respective parties!

THIS rendering of the news, I submit, merits the exclamation mark. To retire *with* the leaderships. Figure yourselves, gentlemen!

Party leaders to retire and take their positions of party leadership with them. No leaders: no parties. Political parties to be retired. Mr. Bennett and Mr. King to retire in order to retire their parties. Exactly.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT!

Naturally, how and why? Through the combined authority and single purpose of the party leaders. Because these leaders, two of the ablest and most far-sighted statesmen ever to serve this country, recognize the imperative and immediate necessity of doing for Canada what a national government is strenuously striving to do for Great Britain, what an administration that is virtually national in the authority of its popular backing is determined to do for the United States: avert the almost universally foreseen consequences of the uncontrolled completion of the economic cycle of recovery, boom, and depression, the swamping of political, social and economic democracy. Because in no other way than through national government can this be accomplished.

I submit the proposition that national government is now practically at hand, a definite prospect of the next few months. And this because for the first time the way is open for it through its being vitally, almost emergently necessary, and through the party leaders being for the first time in a position, and the parties as a whole for that matter, where they have everything to gain and very little if anything to lose in bringing it about. The stage is set for it as it has not been set before.

IT HAS been my task at other times, in the purveying of political intelligence, to discredit rumors and forecasts of national government. Interested parties were promoting it, public journals were predicting it, but it was never in prospect because the stage was never set. There was not a commanding need for it, not even a confident assurance of advantage from it, and there would have been hazard in it. Mainly the promotions occurred during crises of the depression, and the wise adage about the danger of swapping horses while crossing a stream had application. It was easy to dispute the possibility of national government in those times and circumstances.

Consider the stage setting now. Not only economists but even casually-thinking people in all democratic countries, certainly in all English-speaking countries, recognize what the normal completion of the present economic cycle may mean. Emerging now from the six-year universal depression, they believe another will surely come if it is not prevented, and they are determined that if it is allowed to come they will not emerge from it in the same way. Statesmen know that if they do not prevent its coming the people are not unlikely to do something quite drastic about it, and about them, when it does come. They recognize, many of them admit, that democracy, the political, social and economic institutions of democracy, the life of democratic countries, are in peril. In Britain the former King declared that something had to be done, and the national government is making it its second most urgent business, next only to defence arming, to do something. Quietly, in the English way, it is doing it, through absorption of mine royalties, through new profits taxes, through little-advertised but unprecedented measures of industrial and business control, other methods. Britain, under national government, makes the business of safeguarding against the consequences of another depression a first class national purpose. In the United States Mr. Roosevelt, with a nation-wide mandate, is determined to do it, and what issue there is is on the methods. Only the hands-off-business crustaceans with the vision of pre-revolution Russian court favorites thought the new deal was a dead horse when the courts rendered their first and premature decisions. They didn't know the statesmanship of Roosevelt nor the temper of the people.

WHAT is the position in Canada, the governmental and political position? It may be seen in all its interesting possibilities by throwing aside the blanket of singularly superficial interpretations of political developments under which the energetic Parliament Hill pundits have contrived to obscure it.

The Bennett Government in 1934 and more extensively in 1935 devised and passed through parliament a program—Mr. Bennett offered it as merely a preliminary program—of measures designed to promote social and economic justice, new deal measures, covering unemployment insurance, wages and hours of labor, control and regulation of trade and industry, marketing of natural and processed products, company control, adjustment of debts, other matters. Mr. Mackenzie King and the Liberal opposition did not oppose these measures but questioned their legality, the constitutional authority of the federal Parliament to pass them. In the general election campaign that followed they were not the issue. The only telling issue was the bad times during the Bennett administration. Mr. Bennett, of course, appealed on his policy of basic readjustment—and secured nearly half the total vote. Mr. King did not denounce that policy or the measures, mildly endorsed the principle of some of them, but carried an overwhelming majority of the constituencies by holding Bennett responsible for the hard times.

INSTALLED in office, Mr. King, consistent with his earlier questioning of the legality of the new deal measures, referred them to the courts. And the courts, while Parliament was in session this year, ruled them, with minor exceptions, unconstitutional, ruled that practically all the authority proposed to be exercised by the Dominion through these measures was vested exclusively in the Provinces. Identical with the situation in the United States except that there Roosevelt's measures were in operation when the courts threw them out.

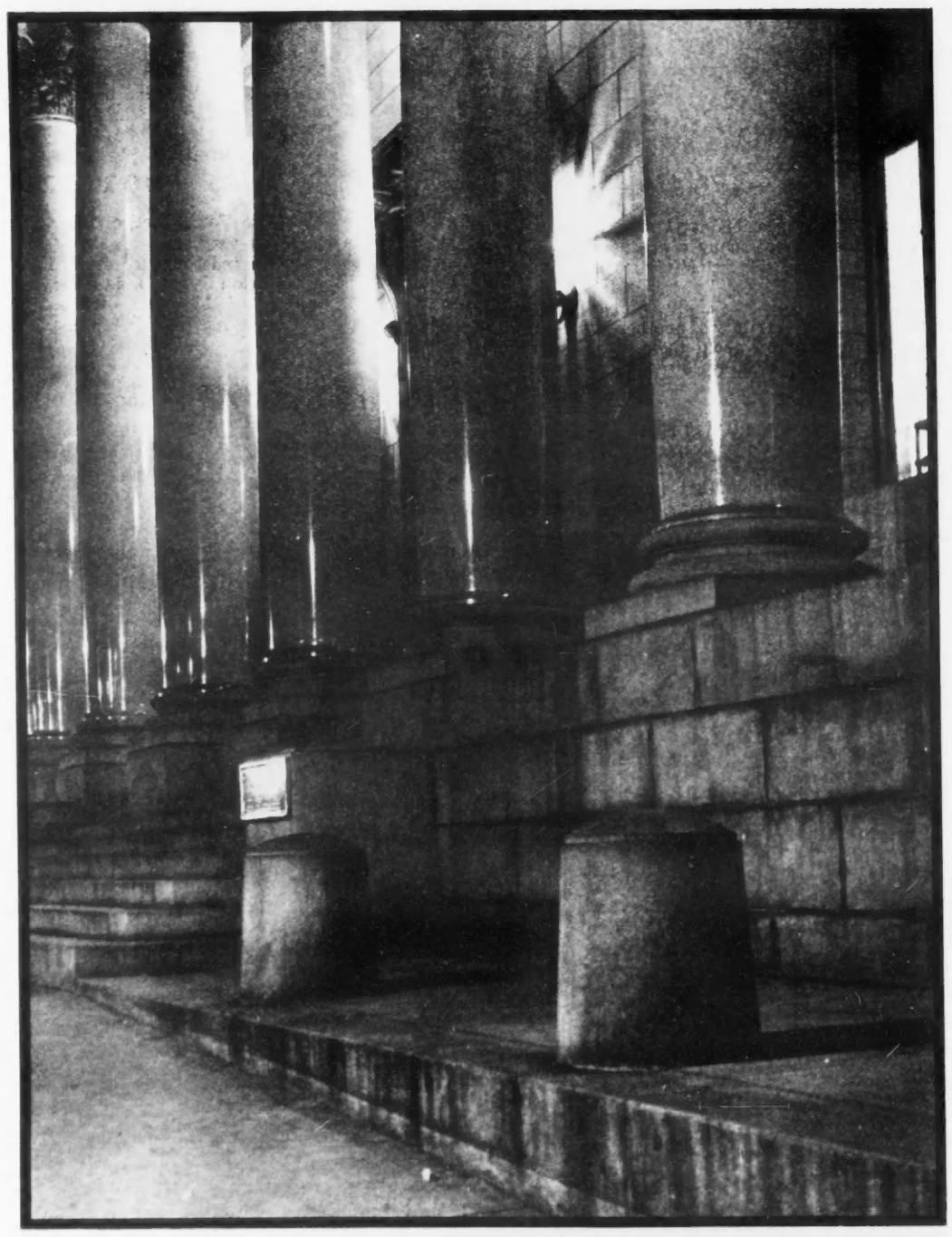
Anticipating the decision, and endorsing Mr. Bennett's position as to the need of reform, a few of the Provinces had begun to exercise some of the authority now confirmed to them, enacting a few measures somewhat along the lines of the nullified federal laws. If all the Provinces could and would take sufficiently comprehensive action the matter might be allowed to remain outside the realm of federal affairs. But they could not even if they would do so. They lack the means. And separate provincial measures, lacking in essential uniformity, in effectiveness of administration, could not be depended upon to redress a condition that is national in scope. Provincial jurisdiction will not serve. But provincial jurisdiction precludes federal action.

FEDERAL action can not be taken until there is a transfer of jurisdiction from the Provinces to the Dominion. The Provinces of their own free will will not consent to the transfer. That was conclusively demonstrated at the Dominion-Provincial conference eighteen months ago. In the most favorable circumstances, eight of the nine provincial governments being of the same political party as the federal government, they refused to co-operate to the extent of relinquishing any of their "rights." They stood against any effective revision of the constitution. But there is another way of approach to them. A successful appeal to the people of the whole country over their heads. Secure a clear-cut pronouncement from the people of Canada that they want basic social and economic readjustment on a national scale, and the provincial governments could not afford longer to resist. And even if they should, there is the precedent in the United States for courts reversing their previous rulings on constitutional questions in response to the progress of public opinion.

Obviously no party government could successfully promote such an appeal to the people against the provincial governments. It could be accomplished, and the necessary action to follow—reenactment of legislation, bringing it into operation—could be carried out only by a national government supported by both the major parties.

So, if Canada is to have a basic and systematic readjustment for the purpose of averting the catastrophe of another depression it must come through national government. There you have the reason, the necessity, for national government. What of the rest of the stage setting? Well, two men can bring it about. They are absolutely in command of their parties federally. It may be taken for granted they are as concerned for the situation as Mr. Chamberlain in Britain, Mr. Roosevelt in the United States. There are now no hazards, political or public, to be considered. There are no enticing prospects before

(*Continued on Page* 37)



"HIGHLIGHTS" The facade of the Public Library of Montreal, photographed at night by Leo Velleman, Jr., 3451 St. Urbain Street, Montreal. Volta 9 by 12 cm.-camera, Novar lens, Eastman S.S. Pan. film, 4 minutes at F18, enlargement on P.M.C. bromide.

THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page 31*)

Liberalism. At any rate the *Globe and Mail*, which has an uncanny faculty of giving an advance indication of the direction in which Mr. Hepburn is going to head next, came out in the latter part of last week with an editorial expressing great surprise that the "hope he hears it" speech had attracted so much attention.

"Mr. King," says the *Globe and Mail*, "is an experienced politician and Leader with an excellent administrative record in the federal field and believes he is attending to the business of his office in the public interests. Mr. Hepburn does not agree with some of his policies, but is attending to his own business." This is very, very surprising. Mr. Hepburn is premier of Ontario. There has not been the slightest suggestion that Mr. King by word or deed has ever interfered with the conduct of Mr. Hepburn in that important capacity. Mr. King is premier of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Hepburn has publicly accused Mr. King of "vacillation" on an important matter of federal policy, has declared himself to be no longer a supporter of Mr. King, and has given notice that the Liberal party organization in Ontario will not extend any support to the federal Liberal party. This is what the *Globe and Mail* calls "attending to his own business."

The significance of this editorial, however, does not lie in its accuracy. It lies in its indication that the *Globe and Mail* thinks Mr. Hepburn went too far. And if the *Globe and Mail* thought so last week, Mr. Hepburn probably thinks so this week. The "hope he hears it" speech cannot of course be erased from the records, and there is no reason why it should be; it will serve to corral a lot of Conservative voters who would otherwise hang back, and if there is going to be a provincial election this autumn that will be very helpful. But we do not think much more will be heard on the subject of "vacillation." After all, other Governments besides Mr. King's have been known to vacillate.

WHERE IS THE CRISIS?

"WE face an even greater crisis than in 1932." Such was the dictum of President Roosevelt in a speech demanding support for his project to render the judiciary subservient to his policies, and thus to remove the chief obstacle to a revolutionary change in the political structure of the United States. Such, in every part of the Dominion, is the cry of politicians and parties who are in control of the machinery of Government and resent the limitations which the constitution imposes upon that machinery. It does not matter whether they are Socialists or Fascists, and indeed in some cases it is extremely hard to tell which they are; both of them want the autocratic powers of the state greatly extended, the limitations upon their exercise greatly reduced.

Do we face an even greater crisis than in 1932? What is the evidence to that effect? Where is the crisis to be found? Certainly not in the economic sphere, for anybody who would suggest that the price level, the degree of productive activity, the state of market confidence, the prospects of foreign trade, and the security of credit are not incomparably better than in that disastrous year must be blind to overwhelming evidences. Perhaps then in the political sphere? If so, it must be a very different crisis in different places. In Ontario and Quebec it is presumably the efforts of a new and not very admirable type of labor organization; but for obvious reasons nobody can suppose that this is what President Roosevelt is talking about in the United States, since the new type of labor organization is one of his most powerful allies. And even in Ontario and Quebec, is the C.I.O. a crisis such as to demand a radical alteration of the constitutional structure which has hitherto sufficed to preserve liberty, order, justice and a reasonable amount of economic prosperity in this fair Dominion? We have had aggressive labor organizations before. Most of them have been extensions of labor organizations in the United States. They have been accused of, and some of their members have undoubtedly had, a certain disregard for existing British constitutional principles. We have been able to deal with them before, by British democratic methods, and we should be able to deal with them again by the same methods? Where then is the crisis?

NOT IN THE DEMOCRACIES

Do we suggest then that there is no crisis? Far from it. There is very definitely a crisis, but it is the precise crisis against which the crisis-shouting politicians are raising no shouts. It is the crisis resulting from the efforts of politicians to renew and greatly enlarge their powers, by throwing the electorate into a panic and causing it to believe that without those enlarged powers they will be unable to preserve their country from some vaguely indicated disaster which is an entirely different disaster with every different group of politicians.

Yet not all the politicians are shouting crisis, and some would maintain that those who are not shouting crisis are the best politicians. The late Sir Robert Borden showed no signs of believing that his country was facing a crisis. Neither Mr. Bennett nor Mr. King has talked as if the state of Canada in 1937 was more dangerous than in 1932. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Chamberlain in England are calm enough. It is in Russia that M. Stalin finds it necessary to shoot his army generals in double quartets. It is in Germany that Herr Hitler finds it advisable to discredit entire religious bodies by a studied campaign of spectacular "moral" prosecutions. These things look like signs of crisis, and they suggest that the conferring of autocratic powers on governments is very far from being an insurance against crisis.

M. BLUM AS AN ANCHOR

THERE can be little doubt that the relative placidity of Europe, to which several of our contributors have recently made reference, is due to the existence of a liberal and co-operatively inclined government in France. In regard not only to Spain but also to numerous other problems, France is working most harmoniously with Great Britain, and relations between the two countries have not been so harmonious since the Peace of Versailles. But while the prestige of Premier Blum is still high, his Ministry is making very heavy weather as it wrestles with a welter of grave domestic problems. Lately there has been a new wave of industrial unrest, for which a sharp rise in the cost of living was largely responsible, and it produced a series of unpleasant strikes and some riots in Paris. M. Blum, however, has declared that he would rather resign than submit to further pressure from the labor unions, and he has tried to allay the disquietude of the business community, which feels that his reform program has imposed too heavy burdens on industry, with assurances that there will be a "period of pause" during which no new reforms will be instituted. His threat of resignation gave the Socialist and Communist members of the Popular Front something to think over, for they must know that any successor to M. Blum would be less favorable to their ideas than he is. So he was able lately to secure a decisive vote of Confidence from the Chamber of Deputies and his Ministry seems in no immediate danger, although it has clearly shed some of its former popularity with the liberal elements of the middle classes. The French appear to be learning once more that a moderately radical government can be a better guarantee of stability than a strongly reactionary one.

PROSPECT OF A DEAL.

ENGINEERING INSTITUTE

BEING ourselves engaged in preparations for the celebration of the semi-centennial of SATURDAY NIGHT, we are particularly concerned to congratulate the Engineering Institute of Canada (incorporated in 1887 as the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers) upon the attainment of the same milestone in its history. The Institute has a most honorable record of service to the advancement of the best ideals of engineering. Thanks to its possession of an exceptionally wide-spread membership it has been able to work for the promotion of a national rather than a parochial attitude in both the profession itself and the clients whom it serves. From its earliest days under the presidency of that very eminent engineer, the late Thomas C. Keefer of Ottawa, its destinies have been in the hands of men of the highest national and often international standing. Several of the great sister societies of Great Britain and the United States are taking part in this week's celebration, which should start the Institute on a second half century of even greater usefulness than its first.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

THE current Canadian discussion, over the air and in other media, on the subject of Freedom of the Press gives additional interest to a series of secret instructions issued to the Italian press during the present year to May 10, which appeared not long ago in an anti-Fascist paper printed in Italian but outside of Italy, and was reproduced by the Manchester *Guardian*. The instructions, of whose genuineness there seems to be very little doubt, do not include the "more delicate" orders which are considered likely to cause trouble should they become known in other countries, and which are therefore communicated verbally. The instruction for January 16 reads: "Give no news of the bombardment of inhabited centres by the Spanish Nationalists, and above all deny that it is done by Italian or German aviators." On February 2: "Without giving a formal denial refer in speaking of the Pope's illness to the fact that the news of the forthcoming arrival of an English doctor is false." On February 26: "Insist on the eventuality of Eden's leaving the Foreign Office. Have sent from London news of Eden's dismissal." (The expression "Have sent" appears to be the imperative mood and not a telegraphic form of the indicative; the Italian newspapers are to instruct their London correspondents what news to send them for publication in Italy.)

Particularly charming, because of the demands which it makes upon the stylistic powers of the editors, some of whom may have difficulty in living up to the Duce's requirements, is this under date of March 31: "Consider with lively and ironic hostility the plan of a mutual assistance agreement between the Little Entente put forward by France." Under the same date a principle is invoked which if put in force in Canada would seriously cut down the amount of reading matter in many of our dailies: "Do not reproduce the speeches of Quelpo de Llano, which are too idiotic and far removed from realities." We might add several other gems from a list which occupies a full column in the *Guardian*, but for reasons of space must content ourselves with the concluding entry for May 10: "Stress any unfortunate incident that may happen during the Coronation celebrations; disparage the importance of the political conversations in London." It seems to us to be a sign of weakness that the editors were required to wait and see if there were going to be any unfortunate incidents during the Coronation; how much better to have some unfortunate incidents sent over by their London correspondents anyhow.

Canadians who think it desirable that their fellow-citizens should be reduced to the state of intellectual tutelage implied by this sort of thing have only to lend a hand in support of the efforts which are already being made to build up a party for the establishment of a Fascist regime in this country. As a matter of fact there is only one reason why we should not have this sort of thing in Canada, and that reason would be abolished here, as it has been abolished in Italy, by the abolition of democracy. A people which governs itself must be provided with the information which will enable it to govern itself intelligently. A people which does not govern itself need not be provided with any information except what its governors desire it to have. There were people in Canada exactly one hundred years ago who thought that this sort of thing was entirely suitable for Canadians and strove to enforce it upon them. They failed, and we think their successors of the present year will fail also.

LETTER TO GIRLS

BY LEO KENNEDY

NOW that the ritual resumes,
And the quick season makes its play,
And surges up the urgent sap,
And coos the dove, and dips the spray

To shudder blossom over rock,
To scatter madness in the blood,
Provoke a tidal from an ebb,
And germinate and plump a bud;

Cup lovers' hands about your breasts,
And give them kisses sharp as wine,
And speed the cycle of your need
With swelling fields and fruitful kine.

NOTES AND NOTABLES

DR. MAUDE E. ABBOTT, who last summer ended an association of thirty-seven years with the Medical Faculty of McGill University, has spent a part of her leisure time during the past winter in a lecture tour through California. Dr. Abbott belongs to the same Canadian family as Sir J. J. C. Abbott, for a short time Prime Minister of Canada. Her special subject in medicine is Congenital Cardiac Disease. She had a long working association and friendship with Sir William Osler, whose early work is one of the glories of McGill University. When Dr. Osler allotted the subjects of his great "System of Medicine" to various medical workers, he asked Dr. Abbott to write on Congenital Heart Disease. Thus her position as an authority is beyond question. She graduated from the University of Bishop's College Faculty of Medicine, later absorbed by McGill, in 1894, became assistant curator of the Museum of the History of Medicine, McGill University, in 1901, and Curator in 1902. McGill University at a special convocation conferred on Dr. Abbott the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

While on her recent lecture tour in California, Dr. Abbott, who had lectured on the early phases of Sir William Osler's life at McGill as well as on heart disease, came on a surprising amount of Osleriana. Dr. A. M. Craig (McGill '86) told of how Dr. Osler was wont to assemble his class of students for demonstrations in veterinary pathology at 7 a.m. The classes were fully attended although not on the curriculum. Dr. Abbott visited Mr. Seymour Thomas's studio at La Crescenta and saw this artist's great portrait of Sir William Osler, mentioned in Dr. Harvey Cushing's Life, but not reproduced. It is said to have been liked by Osler himself better than any of his other portraits. "An "Osler Day" and "Pilgrimage" have recently been instituted under the auspices of the Hamilton Medical Society at Dundas, Ont., Osler's childhood home and the scene of his early researches in natural science.

THE yarn that James Stuart Wood tells about being threatened with murder after one of his particularly lively book reviews over Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is probably almost true. For his criticisms are far from dull, dead affairs. What he can't do to three books in fifteen minutes every Monday p.m., 9.45 M.S.T., just isn't worth mentioning. He and Professor J. E. Macdonald of Toronto University are the only two Canadians who regularly talk about books—good, bad, and indifferent—over the Canadian air waves. "Jim" is a lean, kindly Englishman who hails from Prince Albert, Sask. He teaches English in the collegiate there. Besides his unique and able faculty for sound literary criticisms he paints, sails a boat, reads incredible numbers of things, even writes a bit—all for fun.

It takes "character and courage, horse sense and discipline, a clear head and a sense of humor" to be a good book critic. Add to these a flair for pictorial, charming English, and you have James Stuart Wood—a man who is getting talked about in the West—a man who is fostering a love for the good things of life.

SIR FREDERICK HAULTAIN, Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, recently celebrated his eightieth birthday recovering from a broken arm, which probably gave him time for genial reflection, and should give Westerners a chance to stop and remember just what Sir Frederick has done in the building up of the Prairie Provinces. He came west in the eighteen seventies with the real pioneers, and had more to do with the prairies in their formative period than any other one man. Settling as a lawyer at Macleod, in the centre of the vast cattle ranges, he was M.L.A. for North West Territories from 1887 until Saskatchewan and Alberta were created in 1905; between 1897 and 1905 he was Premier, Attorney-General and Minister of Education; in 1912 he was made Chief Justice of Saskatchewan. For years he has been Chancellor of Saskatchewan University; his convocation addresses are gems of wit and wisdom. He is known to countless people in the West as that kindly, vibrant personality who stands for British justice—a scholar and a gentleman. Canada has reason to be proud of him.

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—National Affairs

BACK IN BORDEN'S DAY

BY RIDEAU BANKS

"Nor ask advice of any other thought
But faithfulness and courage."
(Shakespeare's "Pericles")

EVER since the first shock of grief passed, thoughtful minds on Parliament Hill have been engaged in the wholly profitable task of attempting to analyze and explain the peculiar power to influence people and events which the late Sir Robert Borden possessed in such abundant degree.

It was a power which existed in its own right. That is to say, Sir Robert could never be accused of conjuring it up by demagogic wiles. All attempts at spurious personal magnetism, all the easy familiarity of the "glad-hand" politician, all the false geniality of the "good mixer," he eschewed as thoroughly meretricious. Yet he was strangely lacking in picturesque color or superficial brilliance to offer as substitutes for them. To what unique force then, did he owe the influence which he wielded in his lifetime, not only in Canada, but also in the wider realm of world affairs?

One theory which merits consideration attributes his power to the fact that—to all practical intents and purposes, he lived before the age of the automobile, the radio, or the motion picture. None of these inventions entered, other than very occasionally, into his daily life. He rarely rode in a motor car. The radio could never compete as a source of enjoyment for him with the conversation of his lifelong friends. The life that Hollywood portrayed on the screen simply did not interest him. Thus Sir Robert failed to become unduly impressed by "the greatest miracles of man." And so he never became a materialist. Throughout his public career and his later years of dignified retirement, he remained in the unostentatious manner which is so much more effective than deliberate posturing, a spiritual force in the life of the country.

While he was in office, power stood for responsibility. And the immutable nature of eternal truth was recognized. It was realized that only demagogues used to play fluxes and drakes with the fundamental principles of economics. And Canadian politics were regarded properly as having no place for demagogues. In short, those were days when confidence in governmental responsibility and dependability ran high, and when governments relied on the common-sense of the people of the Dominion.

ADMITTEDLY, certain criticisms stand now in Sir Robert's favor which are opposed to the political background today. Thus in those days man was supposed to be interested in preserving the state. It was not regarded as the state's duty to look after man. The idea of a vested interest in idleness never so much as arose. It was not that those days were either brutal or unchariable. It was simply that such a proposition would have seemed so preposterous as to carry its rejection in its own face. Economic arrangements were accepted as the inevitable concomitants of a world which had long ago ceased over the field of economics providing only the moneyed are attractive, affluent and restless for all in the country would result, while a grovelling frustration would be dealt to foreign powers. Equally, a reading press was fooled upon as simply a printing press. Psychological theorists had not yet appeared on the scene to present the startling argument that, in addition to printing, a press could be made to yield, provided only the government controlled its levers, food, warmth and shelter for the people.

AS PARLIAMENT HILL, after a week spent in soul-searching, refer[illegible] election which should have a healthy reaction. Across the situation, the country has moved a long distance since the days of Laurier and the days of Borden. And the greatest change is seen in the attitude of the people. Neither Liberals nor Tories. There is nothing to indicate that Mr. King's stature as statesman-ship is at all less comprehensive than was Sir Robert Borden's when he was administering the country in the years before the great war. No one would charge that Mr. Bennett's patriotism was any less burning or that his integrity was less unquestioned. Meighen, Arthur Meighen, Laurier, Cahan, Lemieux, Blondin, Doherty and Walker. To mention only a few of those who have held sway in recent years compare favorably, furthermore, with the colleagues by whom Sir Wilfrid and Sir Robert used to surround themselves.

The great difference, accordingly, as Federal circles who view the drama of change regard it, is in the people. On the one hand, they manifest a cynicism towards all governments in widely attributing a selfishness of interest to them; yet, on the other hand, they display the blindest confidence in their powers and demand that they take the burden of life off the shoulders of the individual. Thus, the voter who subscribes in ordinary conversation to the proposition that, if the "inside" of politics were ever exposed in a judicial investigation, the majority of members of Parliament would pass the rest of their days in the penitentiary, nevertheless shows the most amazing readiness to entrust his economic future to any political adventurer who will promise him dividends of $25 per month from the public treasury.

THAT the people of any country get the kind of government they deserve has become a popular saying. Seasoned political observers on Parliament Hill, however, disagree with it. They contend that for some years now the people of Canada have been getting better government than they deserve.

And, at bottom, there is a considerable element of sober Federal opinion which attributes the change in the people over the past two decades to the growing materialism of the age. Faith in the miracles of man has grown to the point at which belief also exists in the possibility that even the radical economists of the age may be able to perform miracles too. Is there anything more impossible about the idea of $25 per month without working for it, the people ask, than there would have seemed a few years ago about the idea of radio? It is no answer to tell the people that economics, to be possible, must be as scientific as radio. They only know that the world is living in a new age in which man can do all things. And so they are prepared to believe in New Deals and in economic miracles—even if they have lost their faith in the immutability of principles and the unchangeability of law. And they follow showmanship because it, combined with a new quality of somewhat maudlin sentimentality which electorates have lately developed, constitute together the technical basis of the new era.

BUT to return to Sir Robert Borden. He had no showmanship about him, but rather a contempt for it. He never wept publicly over the Forgotten Man nor persuaded tens of thousands of men to weep publicly over themselves, in the belief they had been forgotten. On the other hand, he never forgot man.

In the overwhelming and non-critical desire which, for once, it cherishes to see full justice done the memory of a public man, Parliament Hill wonders if too much has not been made in the obituaries of the late Sir Robert of his lack of spectacular appeal as a public speaker. Particularly among a new generation which hardly knew him in his retirement, such emphasis is regarded as raising the danger of a legend growing up of a statesman who was almost matchless.

Actually, the truth lies in the opposite direction. Admittedly, Sir Robert was not an orator in the flowery sense in which that term is generally used. But he was a speaker of almost unequalled effectiveness in coining telling phrases. In 1911, for instance, he declared in his somewhat hard, factual manner: "Canada will never be an adjunct to any nation—not even Britain." And in that phrase, which was a comment upon President Taft's injudicious claim to the United States people that the Reciprocity Treaty would make Canada an "adjunct" of the Republic, the election was won for the Conservative Party.

Sir Robert did not have a style of florid eloquence, but he did have an unparalleled genius for appealing, with an almost economy in words, to feelings which were instinctive in the people. His very homeliness and plainness had a power peculiarly their own. The so-called common people, while they might not be stirred in their emotional depths by listening to him, found themselves believing in some subtle manner that he was saying exactly what they were thinking. And when a party leader gets people feeling that way, he has advanced a long stage towards winning his battle.

Thus he was a great party leader. It is as a statesman, however, that Sir Robert joins the ranks of Canada's immortals. During those war years from 1914 to 1919 he showed himself to be the possessor of those qualities which Canada and the world urgently needed: sterling devotion to duty, sound judgment, deep patriotism, wise decision. And at the close of the war, when he laid down the future basis of the British Empire as a partnership of equal nations, he demonstrated the clear and great vision which he held of the things that mattered in Imperialistic policy.

The state funeral that the government accorded him was remarkable for two things. Neither of them was pomp or circumstance. The obsequies were severely simple, as the unpretentious man whom they honored would have wished them to be. The first noteworthy feature of the proceedings, however, was the manner in which they demonstrated Sir Robert's transcendence of political party in the latter years of his career. He was revealed as the common pride and possession of the whole nation. Liberals, Conservatives, Unionists were united around his bier; all parties, all faiths, all races did honor.

The other outstanding feature of the occasion was the universal character of the citizen's tribute. Despite a cloudburst which broke over the cortège as it wound its way to Beechwood Cemetery, on the outskirts of the Capital, thousands lined the route to pay a last tribute of bare-headed respect to the country's war-time Premier and to the statesman who never lacked character. Inevitably the occasion reminded one of Motley's tribute to William of Orange:

"The people were grateful and affectionate. . . . As long as he lived he was the guiding star of a whole brave nation and when he died the little children cried in the streets."

The people were grateful and affectionate. They remembered the years when Sir Robert had been the guiding star of a brave nation. And if no little children cried in the streets at his funeral, there were women who wept silently as the cortège passed by, while among the war veterans who marched in mufti and medals in the funeral procession there were eyes of tell-tale moisture.

It was a scene of no small quality of national pathos. It was as though the people, in a flash of memory, had gone back to those years when national leadership had been strong, dependable and certain, when life had been compounded of things unseen as well as of things seen. And as though, in the departure of the man who had given that leadership, who had stood for the things unseen as well as the things seen, they saw the passing of an era, and the passing of a part of their strength from among them.

At the funeral service they sang his two favorite hymns: "Unto the hills around do I lift up My longing eyes" and "Now the laborer's task is o'er." By his simple choice in sacred music might the whole man himself be known.

HUNDRED YEARS OF CRICKET. The game between Bishop's College School and Ashbury which was a part of the centennial celebration of the former school at Lennoxville, Que.

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The Mayor, whose prestige and renown
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Why I declare
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With lots of power and
pep . . . and so
His car takes second
place to none . . .
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Step on this accelerator . . . and meet a new driving thrill. You're boss of No. 1 power in a Hudson . . . 122 horsepower in the Eight; 101 or 107 horsepower in the Six. And *smoothest* power, too! You're driving a running mate of the car that has broken 33 official American Automobile Association stock car records; that has a *certified* acceleration mark of 0 to 50 m. p. h. in 9.4 seconds; that can take *any* hill on any main traveled highway in *high gear*.

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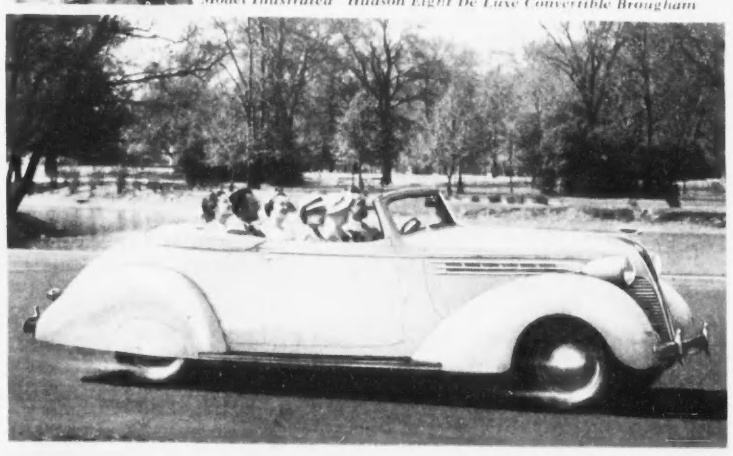

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

AN INTERESTING new monthly periodical published in New York is "The One-Act Play Magazine," edited by William Kozlenko. . . . the first issue is attractive in appearance and contains four plays: "Miss Marlowe at Play," by A. A. Milne; "To Kill a Man," by Gabriel Timmory; "Simon-Simon," by Philip Freund; and "The Brave and the Blind," by Michael Blankfort. . . . there is a contributed article, "Notes on the One-Act Play," by Dr. Isaac Goldberg, as well as the departments, "Plays in Print," "Curtain Calls," "Off Stage With the Editor". . . . it is the editor's purpose to publish four or five original plays in each issue, as well as reviews by prominent writers . . . . future contributors to the magazine include Jean-Jacques Bernard, Stefan Zweig, Joe Corrie, Philip Johnson, Henry Duvernois, Alfred Kreymborg, Percival Wilde, Paul Green, Lynn Riggs, Harold Brighouse, Charles Vildrac, Ferenc Molnar and others. . . . significant of our times is the announcement that the magazine will publish plays of both the Left and the Right.

"AWAY to Quebec," by Gordon Brinley, with illustrations by Putnam Brinley, is another gay description of modern exploration in Canada. . . . the authors, who refer to themselves affectionately as the Duchess and Dan, have already written with charm of Cape Breton Island and the Gaspé Peninsula. . . . New mysteries: "The Brothers Sackville," by G. D. H. and Margaret Cole; "The Hospital Homicides," by E. Spence De Puy; "A Minor Operation," by J. J. Connington; "The Corpse in the Derby Hat," by Howard Swiggett; "Murder at Leisure," by James G. Edwards; "The Puzzle of the Blue Banderilla," by Stuart Palmer; "Murder in G-Sharp," by Kurt Steel.

THE CHARMS OF LONDON

E. V. LUCAS has been poking about the streets of London for more than thirty years and he has recorded the sights and sounds of that metropolis in four books, of which "Wanderer in London" was the first, and "London Afresh" (Lippincott, $2.50) is the most recent. This last volume the author describes as not a guide but an incentive, it is his purpose to heighten the city's enchantment for the visitor and to incite the stay-at-homes to further exploration in books. Those readers who are acquainted with this author do not need to be told of the quiet geniality and the fine literary flavor of his essays. These qualities are to be found again in this book which takes you into familiar and little known streets, the museums and the art galleries, the Docks and the East End and Chelsea and Regent's Park. It takes generous note of the changes that have occurred within the writer's memory, but his chief concern is with things that do not change, the foundations and the symbols of the eternal city. It is a very pleasant travel book of a world within the world and illustrated with many beautiful photographs.

DEVIL IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

DR. FAUSTUS was not the only one who sold his soul to the devil. There was Jabez Stone, a countryman in old New Hampshire, who found himself and his family in such trouble—his wife was sick, his children were sick, his horse was sick and Jabez himself felt none too well and he had broken his ploughshare on a rock into the bargain—they were in such trouble, we repeat, that poor old Jabez vowed that "it's enough to make a man want to sell his soul to the devil. And I would too, for two cents." The devil heard him and turned up the next day and he and Jabez made a bargain, sealing in the time-honored fashion with blood from Jabez' thumb. But it wasn't long before he began to regret his bargain, to the extent that he finally went up to Marshfield to ask Daniel Webster what he could do about it. Daniel agreed to take the case, telling Jabez that if two New Hampshiremen weren't a match for the devil, the country might as well be given back to the Indians. Well, they didn't have to give the country back to the Indians because Daniel was right, the devil had no chance in New Hampshire. That in outline is the pleasant and engaging story which Stephen Vincent Benet wrote for the Saturday Evening Post and which has now been published in book-form, signed by both the author and the illustrator, Harold Denison. The title, by the way, is "The Devil and Daniel Webster." (The Countryman Press of Weston, Vermont, $3.50.)

CENTENARY. The school choir leaving St. Mark's Chapel following the service which recently marked the centenary of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Que.

A TRUE ENGLISHMAN

"Stanley Baldwin: A Tribute" by Arthur Bryant. London, England: Hamish Hamilton Ltd., 3s. 6d.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

IT IS not hard to understand the bitter hatred felt for Stanley Baldwin by all that element in the political life of Great Britain, and of the Empire, which regards the past as a hateful millstone around the neck of the present, and can see little or nothing in the British political heritage which would not be better abolished. For Stanley Baldwin is the past of England growing into its present, the very embodiment of continuity, yet in no sense the enemy of change, merely the enemy of revolution. A far more dangerous enemy of revolution than the diehard who wants to preserve the past utterly unchanged, for that cannot be done, and every true lover of revolution realizes that the attempt to do it merely aids revolution.

This volume, though hastily prepared for an occasion which has not long been anticipated, is an excellent piece of work, by a literary craftsman with several good volumes to his credit. But it cannot have been very difficult to do. Mr. Baldwin is himself a literary artist of very high rank, and it so happens that the art in which he chiefly shines is that of giving expression to certain simple and controlling emotions which make a great part of his character and have played a great part in his career. Mr. Bryant has let Mr. Baldwin tell his own story, and do it very well. It is neither the story of a scheming Machiavellian politician hanging on to power by unscrupulous ruthlessness, nor of the man who suits the dying hours of a once great Empire because nothing can be done but keep quiet and his one instinct is to do nothing. Rather it is the story of an English squire of quite exceptional imaginative and aesthetic powers (no doubt largely due to his mother's Irish ancestry), who carried on the traditions of agricultural squire-ocracy into a family iron-foundry, and operated it not as an efficiency expert but as a local patriarch, and in time carried the ethics and social ideals of that squirearchy into the affairs of the nation. Those traditions and ethics included a profound sense of the obligation of the wealthy to the workers, a personal obligation, not a thing for the tax-collector and the factory inspector. There was a notable restoration of morale in British industry between the dreadful post-war years ending in 1922, when Baldwin broke from and destroyed the Lloyd George Coalition, and the last few years ending in his own retirement. Possibly that restoration is his greatest achievement.

CANADA IN PICTURES

"Colour in the Canadian Rockies" by Walter J. Phillips and Frederick Niven. Toronto: Nelson. $5.

"Away to Quebec" by Gordon Brinley; drawings by D. Putnam Brinley. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart. $2.75.

BY LUCY VAN SOSE

MR. PHILLIPS is one of the world's best known water colourists and colour-etchers and lives in Winnipeg. Mr. Niven is one of the cleverest of Scottish novelists probably the cleverest of all in point of style—and has lived for nearly twenty years in British Columbia. Each being perfectly sincere in his own art, the two fit one another, in this collaboration, like the paper on the wall. Mr. S. B. Watson, who is leaving Canada to become manager of the Nelson head office, has got his firm to do many notable things in the way of illustrated books on Canadian topics, but nothing more important than this. There are thirty-two full-page color plates and a score of very effective pen drawings. The reproduction is excellent, barring one or two instances of a slightly sour green ("Mount Raindle" and "Seven Sisters Falls"). The writing is always good and in passages very beautiful. Mr. Niven once sat up into the wee small hours to take a train west out of Calgary. The sun rose on the Rockies as he approached them. Plenty of us have had that experience; many saw something of the awesome beauty of it at the time, but none of us could re-create it as Niven does. It is not necessary to have seen the Rockies to love this book. To desire passionately to see them is all that is necessary—and it is something to have had that desire even if it is never to be gratified.

The Brinleys are a somewhat different matter—as the ordinary motor-tourist is a different thing from the passionate mountain lover. D. Putnam Brinley is a competent pencil draftsman, slightly over-addicted to heavy blacks, and Gordon Brinley is a breezy diarist, slightly over-addicted to recording impossibly playful conversations; but there is no evidence that either of them saw very far into the natural beauty or the life of Mr. Duplessis' Province. They have already done "Away to the Gaspé" and "Away to Cape Breton" with great success, and the number of motorists who want souvenirs of their own travels is growing so fast that they will doubtless soon be doing "Away to Hudson's Bay" and then "Away to Aklavik."

HATCHET WOMAN

"Trial of Lizzie Borden," edited with a history of the case by Edmund Pearson, 433 pages and illustrations. Doubleday Doran, Toronto, $4.

BY J. V. McAREE

THIS is the first of a projected series of Notable American Trials and the honor of precedence is fully warranted both by the Borden murders which occurred in Fall River, Mass., on Aug. 4, 1892, and by the fact that Edmund Pearson has been preoccupied with them for some years past. One remarkable and indeed unique thing about the Borden murders is that though they remain among the most atrocious in the history of American crime there is also something strangely comic about them. When the name of Lizzie Borden is mentioned to anyone who knows her history the immediate response is not a shudder but a grin. That this extraordinary, spinsterish, homely and Christian young woman battered her father and her stepmother to death with an axe there can be no doubt. Maybe the grin is a tribute to her continued audacity and cunning.

This scholarly and exhaustive book finds space to mention these pleasantries. What seems to us its most extraordinary feature, or at least the feature that made the strongest impression upon us was the dogs still with which Lizzie was defended—and prosecuted. One has no doubt after reading the book of Lizzie's guilt; but even having no doubt at all, after reading the amazing address to the jury in her defence by George D. Robinson, one time Governor of Massachusetts one can understand why she was acquitted, after the jury had deliberated for about an hour. This was partly due to the fact that the judges leaned marvellously in her favor and excluded evidence which would have proved that her original intention was to poison her victims. Another rather curious thing is that neither in this book nor in the many other articles we have read about Lizzie Borden is there the slightest suggestion that she ever had a boy friend. It is true that she was homely, but it is also true that she inherited perhaps a couple of hundred thousand dollars from her father when she was still a comparatively young woman, and even before her name became infamous it was known that she and her sister Emma would share in his comfortable estate. What scared the suitors away? Maybe it was Andrew Borden himself, so respectable, bearded and tight-lipped.

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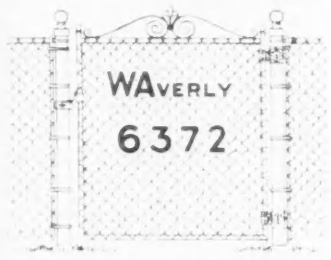

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THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

PEOPLE who wander unprepared into "Night Must Fall"—if any people do—will be a good deal startled by Robert Montgomery's metamorphosis from a frisky playboy to Danny the torso-murderer. A few may even wonder if the glandular disturbance wasn't in Robert Montgomery rather than in Danny. Most movie-goers however will sympathize with Mr. Montgomery in his flight from unreality, and no one can fail to be impressed by his performance, both as an innovation and as a piece of acting. It's a question of course whether the break with type-casting would always come off as successfully as it has in this case, but at least it should start the producers and directors to experimenting a little with the versatility of their stars.

As further evidence of his intelligence and initiative Mr. Montgomery selected for his ground breaking a highly subjective role in a powerful, tense and soundly written drama. Emlyn Williams, the author of "Night Must Fall" has written the terror and suspense so thoroughly into the play, and has furnished in addition so detailed a blueprint of the character of Danny that even a less competent actor than Robert Montgomery could scarcely have gone wrong with it. It is true that in the early sequences Mr. Montgomery plays up Danny's impudence a little at the expense of his more lethal qualities, but in the end his performance rounds out to as fine a study of a killer as ever walked, full-bodied, out of a psychopathic case-history.

IT IS possible that the film play suffers a little from too direct a transference from stage to screen, but it is difficult to see how it could have been rewritten in screen terms without some dispersal of its tight concentration on analysis and suspense. After all "Night Must Fall" is a co-study of a criminal rather than of a crime, with the action strictly limited. The screen play carries over one weakness of the play, however, the matter of Danny's hat box. Nobody opens Danny's hat box, from first to last. It just sits round on the edge of the action, getting hotter and horrider every minute. And while nobody is coarse enough to suggest that it contains the head of Danny's most recent victim, which he has retained as an eccentric souvenir of his exploits, this is obviously the dramatist's intention. It's a little too preposterous on the whole, especially as it apparently sits about for days and days. How could anyone, even anyone as oblivious as a screen detective, come within handling distance of Danny's hat box without suspecting that it contained something a good deal more pungent than the private papers of a young lady companion?

Rosalind Russell is cast, not quite fortunately, as the companion. The part is both too shabby and too very for Miss Russell who looks, as always, like a handsome international president of the Junior League, the sort of young lady who would expect a hat box to contain a hat, and a darn good hat at that. But Dame May Whitty is perfect as the old lady victim, as horrid an old body as ever lived in a cottage among her roses and her memories. Everything about Dame Whitty's old lady is exactly right, from her appetites to her hat, which in its timeless respectability might have been borrowed from Mrs. Stanley Baldwin herself.

Altogether "Night Must Fall" is a fine piece of hot weather entertainment which will bring a cooling sweat of terror to your brow and send refreshing chills up and down your spine. It is also an exceptional achievement in both acting and writing. For the sake of intelligent screen drama, and especially for the sake of Mr. Montgomery, I hope it proves to be as popular as it should.

"MARKED WOMAN" also deals with the underworld, though on more familiar ground. This picture, we are told in advance, describes the adventures of women we have read about, engaged in lives we have never known. On the whole however "Marked Woman" is fairly routine, content to be as vaguely illusive about the awful inside of night-club-hostess life as Mr. Williams was about the dreadful inside of his hat-box. The hostesses in "Marked Woman" spent their working hours dragging out-of-town visitors about the dance floor and encouraging them to spend their money on champagne and roulette. Then at six o'clock in the morning they trundled home wearily and respectably to a sort of girls' dormitory apartment down the street; which, without even going to the movies, was more or less what one suspected about the night-life of night-club hostesses. Later when Edward ("Trock") Gianelli takes over the night-club racket, things get tough. He is Jonny Vanning, and his middle name is mayhem. There's plenty of murder in "Marked Woman" without however any of the subtler shades of horror. The end is fairly effective, with the four huddled hostesses moving down a fog-shrouded street and the remote, just distinguishable plop of Bette (Marked Woman) Davis, dropping in the river.

I SEEMED to spend most of my time at "The Beggar Student" reading the English sub-titles with which the feet of the various characters were constantly entangled. It's a German film operatta dealing with the Saxon occupation of Poland in 1704, and the loyalist activities of a pair of Polish students. The music, partly martial, partly folk, in the popular European tradition, was often fresh and stirring. The whole thing was gently entertaining but I still think that the best—and probably the worst—screen musicals are made in America.

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For prohibition whether general or limited, does *not* mean temperance. Surely that fact, at least, has been abundantly proved.

Rather it means the return of the bootlegger. It means the growth of rackets. It means making illegal drinking the "smart" thing to do, with the result that drunkenness becomes a distinction instead of a disgrace.

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• *This advertisement is inserted by the Brewing Industry in the interest of a better public understanding of certain aspects of the problems of temperance and local option.*

SIR ROBERT BORDEN

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IN THE autumn of 1934 the British statesman, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, took a long vacation at Digby, Nova Scotia, which lies at the south-westerly end of the Annapolis Valley. He spent happy days motoring through that historic area with Canadian friends. One day as he was being driven down the hill which leads into the little village of Grand Pré and commands the lowlands of the Valley penetrated by the tidal waters of the Bay of Fundy, he suddenly gripped his daughter by the arm and said, "Isabel, what does that remind you of?"

"I don't know, father, what does it remind *you* of?"

"Lossiemouth!" ejaculated MacDonald.

Nearby, on this same hill Sir Robert Borden was born in 1854, in a large square farmhouse with verandahs on three sides, built by his great-grandfather in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Before it spreads a hillside orchard, where in summer the boughs are bent to the very ground with weight of fruit. Not far up the road is the site of the church where the Acadian farmers of the district were entrapped, and deported by order of the Governor of Massachusetts. Down on the flats is the beautiful memorial park and chapel dedicated to the mythical, or shall we say symbolical, Evangeline. Thousands of tourists who visit Grand Pré annually regard her as an historic personage. There were no tourists during Sir Robert's youth at Grand Pré, but he was privileged to have been born in lovely and historic surroundings, and the dignity of old tradition became a part of his personality.

SIR ROBERT in his antecedents was of the very soil of North America. The Bordens had been in New England at least a century before they took up lands in Nova Scotia in 1760. Though up to within a brief few days before his death he was thoroughly alive to present issues, Sir Robert carried with him into the arena of Canadian politics, and into international conferences of tremendous import, the bearing and quality of the statesmen of an elder day in America.

Fame came to him comparatively late in life. Thoroughly grounded in the "humanities," as are most eminent Nova Scotians, and a successful lawyer, he was a figure almost unknown outside his own province when in his forty-seventh year he was elected Leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons. He had achieved local eminence in Halifax, deeply respected by professional associates of whatever political leanings, not as a forensic genius, but as a man whose ability and authority in argument were unquestionable. In politics he was a "dark horse." Elected for Halifax City in 1896, he sat in Opposition for five years, a dignified and impressive but rather diffident figure. He was not enamored of the sound of his own voice, noble and beautiful though it was; but in caucus the wisdom of his judgments had impressed his associates. When after the crushing defeat of Sir Charles Tupper on Nov. 7, 1900, it was necessary to choose a new leader, few seemed to measure up to the needs of the situation in a public sense. Leaders were not chosen by conventions in those days but by caucus. Only two men seemed of sufficient fame to fill the bill. There was Sir George Foster, but the caucus would have none of him. There was Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, a man of very great ability but he had been angered at the treatment meted out to his beloved father in his last battle and had forsworn politics for good. It is said to have been the foresight of the Tuppers that induced the caucus to select the modest lawyer from Halifax, Mr. Borden. The latter accepted for a period of one year but was induced to conceal this fact as it might weaken his authority. He had ten years to wait before he attained power, but his diligence, judgment and courtesy, his patience in dealing with hostile intrigues within his own party that embarrassed him from time to time, gained him an ever-increasing prestige and among some followers an undying affection.

LITTLE did Borden realize what lay before him when he was greeted by an immense ovation on coming to Ottawa to succeed Sir Wilfrid Laurier as Prime Minister. This was early in October, 1911, and in less than three years he was to be subjected to the most terrible tests that any public man in the history of Canada has been called on to face. Everyone has read of his predominant part in sustaining Canada's effort during the great war; of the services he subsequently rendered in many international conferences arising from the conflict; of the role he played in obtaining recognition for Canada as a nation of independent voice in the counsels of the Empire.

His permanent fame as war-time Prime Minister is secure. When he died, the man whom 30 years ago many of his own party associates had regarded as rather a failure was honored internationally in a degree not yet equalled in the case of any other Canadian. Yet his career in office was comparatively short; one decade of his eighty-three years.

I BEST realized what Sir Robert's life had meant when I first stood in the library of his home in Ottawa and looked at photographic records on the walls; records of the many conferences and other great assemblages relating to war and peace in which he had participated. In these pictures one saw also the faces of most of the famous men of our time. Two years ago there were rumors in Ottawa that he had written his memoirs. These rumors have never been confirmed, but if true the book should be invaluable from an historic standpoint.

During the long period following his retirement from public affairs, Sir Robert was unquestionably the leading citizen of the capital. At the Rideau Club, which he loved, he was always surrounded by friends eager to hear what he had to say. At all public functions he was an honored figure, and his kindly counsel to newcomers called on to fulfil public duties in difficult circumstances was invaluable. I am proud of the fact that I induced him on two occasions to come out of retirement and speak over radio to the people of Canada. He was diffident but I told him that the younger generation grown up since his retirement was entitled to hear his voice. He spoke to Canadians on the occasions of the Jubilee, and later the Death, of George V., and the beauty of his utterance was unsurpassed anywhere. To the last there was one cultural interest he cherished. The Little Theatre was a favorite recreation. He was Honorary President of the Governors of the Dominion Drama Festival and assiduous in attendance. I last talked with him at one of the performances in April, and he was enjoying himself immensely. It was probably his last appearance at a public event, but that night no one would have imagined he had but six weeks to live.

The courtesy and patience which had distinguished Sir Robert in his most strenuous years, bore fruit in an old age so mellow and gracious as to be truly glamorous. He must have been conscious of the fact that his name would be honored by posterity but he was still the modest gentleman of the years when he first served as leader of his party at the dawn of this century.

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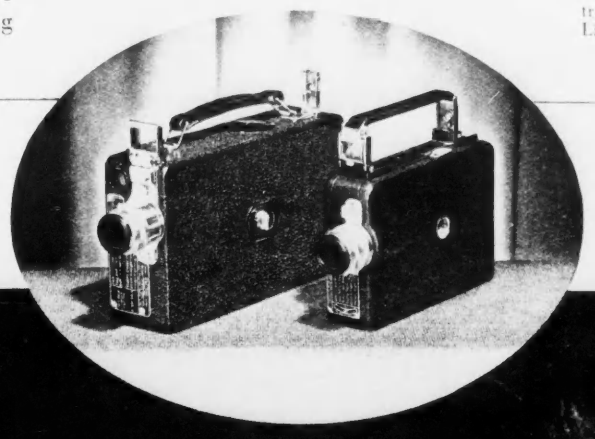

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NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 32)

either party rather the reverse, with the Liberals facing serious trouble in both Ontario and Quebec, the Conservatives knowing not where to look for encouragement.

Nor, as has been seen, is there any issue as between Mr. Bennett and Mr. King on readjustment policy. Mr. King had his party vote approval of the Bennett measures in 1935, never thereafter condemned them, and at the last session of Parliament, after the courts had declared them illegal, his government rejected motions to wipe them off the statute books on the stated ground they might eventually be of use.

FINALLY, in possible personal considerations attaching to these two statesmen who have the matter in their own hands you have, I think, one of the most attractive features of the stage setting. For neither of the two would the normal course of party leadership appear to hold much to incite ambition for further distinguished accomplishment. Mr. King is credited with an ambition to exert a leading influence towards bringing closer together, for international good, the two main divisions of the English-speaking world, by means of the proposed British-American treaty for freer trade. Should he succeed in this he could, of course, retire from the leadership with all the honor and glory and sense of achievement any man could desire. But the presently obscure prospects in that connection will be resolved one way or the other in the next few months. Should he fail and retire, his disappearance from the scene would be on a low note, the last year and a half having added little to his stature. Giving of national government for a vital national purpose would correct that. And it could only enhance his prestige even should he win through in the British-American proposition.

AS FOR Mr. Bennett, it is being assumed that he has become reconciled to the finality of his defeat two years ago and the thwarting of his final purpose in public life, is content to retire with an admission of political impotence to an idle hermitage in the south of France or a self-appointed and solitary mission up and down and around the Empire. Is it like him? You are told that the Conservative Party—and he is still the Conservative Party—desires only to forget and have forgotten, as a regrettable mischance and stumbling, "the new deal interlude," desires to return to its traditions. (Since when have the sane, "conservative" guidance and the practical application of progress in advance of public pressure not been of the essence of the party's traditions?) You are even told he let himself be betrayed by amateur advisers into adopting the new deal program as an election dodge! It must be that his purpose in public life and his political character as well are as much a closed book to the pundits as the traditions of his party. Adopted the new deal as an election dodge, failed, and wants to forget it! Long before the term "new deal" was adapted to its present usage, before the depression itself, he was painting for Parliament a picture of the ruin surely to be wrought by the faults of the economic system if they were not controlled and corrected by intervention of the state. All was still prosperity then, and he was in Opposition. When he came to command of the government the ruin was in flood, his task to hold the dykes with the emergency tools most readily at hand. No time then to attempt basic reform by constitutional amendment. But in 1932, in the midst of the depression, I heard him in the House of Commons restate his purpose of setting about, should normal conditions return and permit it, the fundamental rooting out of the evils in the country's economic framework which had worked this injustice to producer, investor, worker, consumer, the mass of the people. Three years later, normal conditions returning, he so set about.

SO FAR from being an election dodge that now he can regard as a dead issue, the so-called new deal has been a major purpose with the Conservative leader in and out of office. And there can be nothing more certain than that he sees the need of it as more pressing now than ever, that as clearly as Mr. Roosevelt he realizes that time is of the essence. Is it on the cards that he should turn away from the one chance of redeeming his purpose? Remark the measure of co-operation, foreign to the whole history of parliament, he gave the King Government throughout last session. The caricaturists lightly attributed it to benevolence induced by a sea voyage. He himself gave the explanation—the need of the time for united effort by all parties on the pressing problems of the day. Did that look like discouraged resignation, or like continuing determination?

Further to the final stage setting, an open, beckoning door to what both these leaders could be excused for welcoming as an opportunity for a grimly ironic vindication. Both of them have been victims of that knavishness attaching to public life which delights to attribute high endeavor to base and sordid motives of self- or party-interest. In this final act of public service they would provide an enduring example of the sacrifice of personal place and party consideration to the national cause.

ADD, or subtract, if you will—an ignoble and sardonic, but withal a very human consideration, and then get ready to roll up the curtain on a waiting stage. Each leader knows that, impressive as are his followers' demonstrations of loyalty when occasion demands, there are among them those who for long have fancied themselves for his shoes, who want only courage to say to him: "Here's your hat, what's your hurry?" As well as any, Mr. Bennett and Mr. King know the hearts and minds of such followers. And, obscure as are present party prospects, ambitions still are impatient. What graceful revenge to take the hat, let the thumb pause in the neighborhood of the nose in farewell salute, and go off wearing the shoes!

Fight yourselves, gentlemen. Shall the proposition be changed. Shall the leaders retire with their leaderships, leaving—National Government?

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Write Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

AFTER the great ovation of their inaugural the Promenade concerts at Varsity Arena settled down last week to what I understand is normal attendance, approximately 5000. But it was an immensely enthusiastic audience in which all classes of the community seemed to be represented. The program was better-built from the standpoint of sustained and cumulative interest than that of the previous week, and on the whole I found it even more enjoyable. The high stature of Reginald Stewart as a conductor was obvious in the authority and finesse he revealed throughout. It is rather amazing that such results should be attained with the very limited number of rehearsals he can demand; and this also speaks well for the efficiency of the ninety-odd musicians who constitute this orchestra.

Mr. Stewart aims to give the public programs which shall be at once unhackneyed, and interesting to the multitude. He shows much adroitness in finding numbers which meet both conditions. At this concert Torontonians had the honor of hearing the first performance in North America of Vaughan Williams' Suite for Viola and Orchestra, composed in 1936. The soloist was William Primrose, who since Lionel Tertis has become incapacitated by illness, has become Britain's foremost violist. He has played this Suite in public but twice previously, once with the London Philharmonic Orchestra and once with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. Obviously Vaughan Williams studied profoundly the individuality and resources of the viola, which is heard at its best in eighteenth century music. He has provided a suite more or less in the ancient style, with nine most charming and melodious episodes, every one of which would make an attractive solo number if detached from the whole. It is a really delightful opus of exquisite melodic distinction. It afforded rare opportunities to Mr. Primrose to reveal the elegance of his style and faultless control over the beautiful instrument he possesses. The rendering was both dulcet and virile.

Vaughan Williams was also represented by his Overture to "The Wasps" of Aristophanes. It is a most joyous and delightful work, replete with melodic ingenuity, and it is noted of this work that the composer broke down the tyranny of the bar line. The orchestra played with a brilliance and spirit that captivated all listeners.

There is no more popular symphony than that of Cesar Franck, and once again it demonstrated its never failing appeal to music lovers of our day.

Much as I praised Healy Willan's Coronation Te Deum after a first hearing, it seemed to me even nobler and more beautiful in repetition. This is as it should be for a truly great work, as this undoubtedly is, assumes vaster proportions and more beautiful perspectives with subsequent hearings. The performance was even better than in the previous week, and I felt that I had not spoken warmly enough of the exalted quality which marks the setting of the antiphons, or of the majestic completeness of the whole composition.

THE annual closing concert of the Hambourg Conservatory of Music was in quality of instrumental performances an event of distinction. The program was almost equally distributed among pianists, string performers and vocalists. Among the pianists, Florence Glass (pupil of Clement Hambourg), though youthful, revealed a very promising talent. Her musical intelligence and excellence in execution were apparent in the first movement of a Beethoven Sonata, Opus 79. Another girl of teen age, Grace Burgess (Mrs. Boris Hambourg) also showed decided talent in a movement from Grieg's Concerto in A minor with Lynette Warner rendering good support at a second piano. In this field there were also commendable performances by Becky Thomson and Florence Ritchie (Harold Brown) and Bruce Harding (Eleanor Griffith).

The most interesting events of the evening were the string contributions. Edward Bartlett (Aurelia Parr) played Haydn's A minor Concerto admirably with Reginald Geen at the piano. His fine tone, flowing good tone, skill in technique and musical grasp made the performance one of real interest. Two talented sisters, Helen and Olga Sikhare (Maurice Salvaya) played Bach's concerto for two violins in D Minor. They had the support of a string quartet and played with such charm and beauty of tone. A model excellent was the performance of the first movement from one of Dvorak's piano trios, bearing the Czech title "Dumky," rendered as "Moods." The performers, from the Chamber Music class of Cesar Borro, were Clement Hambourg, piano, Blain Mathe, violin, and Charles Mathe, cello. The rendering was spirited in expression, and admirable in responsive detail, constituting an excellent ensemble. Another episode of distinction was Marcel Bay's warm and facile rendering of a movement from Haydn Concerto for violoncello.

The vocal numbers were hardly up to the same standard. Harry Read (Paul Bart) has a resonant baritone voice, but it was a serious mistake to ask a singer of immature experience to sing so difficult a number as the Credo from Verdi's "Otello". Freda Fusco and Margaret Grant (Ruth Cross) sang the Flower Duet from "Madam Butterfly" passably, and Miss Grant revealed a voice of really fine quality. Perhaps as a result of nervousness the singing of "Depuis le Jour" from "Louise" by Jean Brown (Cesar Borro) was marred by a persistent tremolo. Though her voice has evidences of quality she did not make a very good use of it.

THE programs given by Boris Volkoff and his School of the Dance at Hart House Theatre last week were singularly colorful and interesting. One emphasizes the attribute of color, for the decorations and costumes, though simple, were permeated by a gaiety and vivacious of hue that stimulated the spirits of spectators. The use of garish tones with taste has always been a unique characteristic of Russian choreographers.

I would hesitate to say how many dancers from little tots of three or four to tall and comely maidens took part but they made a large and very effective array. Mr. Volkoff, himself an expert mime and eccentric dancer, participated in some of the numbers, as did his assistant, the tap-dancing virtuoso Jack Lemen. One must pay a tribute to Marzard Clemens who at the piano accompanied the dancers with an attention to detail and accent, that only those who know the minute difficulties of ballet accompaniment can appreciate.

The most extended of the episodes was "Persian Fantasy," based on certain excerpts from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. It was delightfully costumed and permitted of the introduction of a large number of Oriental dances attractively executed. All the senior pupils participated and made a series of beautiful pictures. The closing tableau depicting dawn with three sylph figures posturing against a twilit sky was especially memorable. Mr. Volkoff as the aging sybarite for whom the spectacle was provided gave a capital exhibition of eccentric dancing.

Another brilliant spectacle was provided by a folk-ballet based on Enesco's "Roumanian Rhapsody," entitled "Sunday in the Village," in which the dancers indulged in a richly picturesque and rhythmical romp.

Ingenuity and humor characterized many little sketches for child dancers. Best of all I liked "At the Zoo, 1885," an old Russian ballet showing little girls at play. The vivacity of the many participants captivated spectators, and the different characters gave opportunity to Mr. Volkoff's more remarkable juvenile pupils, notably fair little Nancy Anne Featherstone and plump little Gloria Lyons, the latter an instinctive comedienne, though she seems even younger than Shirley Temple. A gracious ensemble for older girls was a Strauss waltz delightfully costumed and led by Patsy Drylie, an instinctively graceful and accomplished dancer. Grace Twiss, another gifted girl, distinguished herself especially as lead in a "Trio Tap." One of the loveliest numbers of the evening was provided by Janet Baldwin who was exquisitely graceful in "Reverie Extatique" by Cyril Scott. Ruth Geller, a clever eccentrique, was capital in Stravinsky's burlesque "In a Creative Mood." The tap dancing of Jack Lemen and his pupil Douglas Risebrough had infectious rhythm, expression and speed.

MARGERY BENSON, of Victoria, B.C., who in two of the last three years was cited as the best actress in the Vancouver Island Eliminations Contest of the Dominion Drama Festival.

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Sketched from bronze figurines of Lares and Penates at Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City

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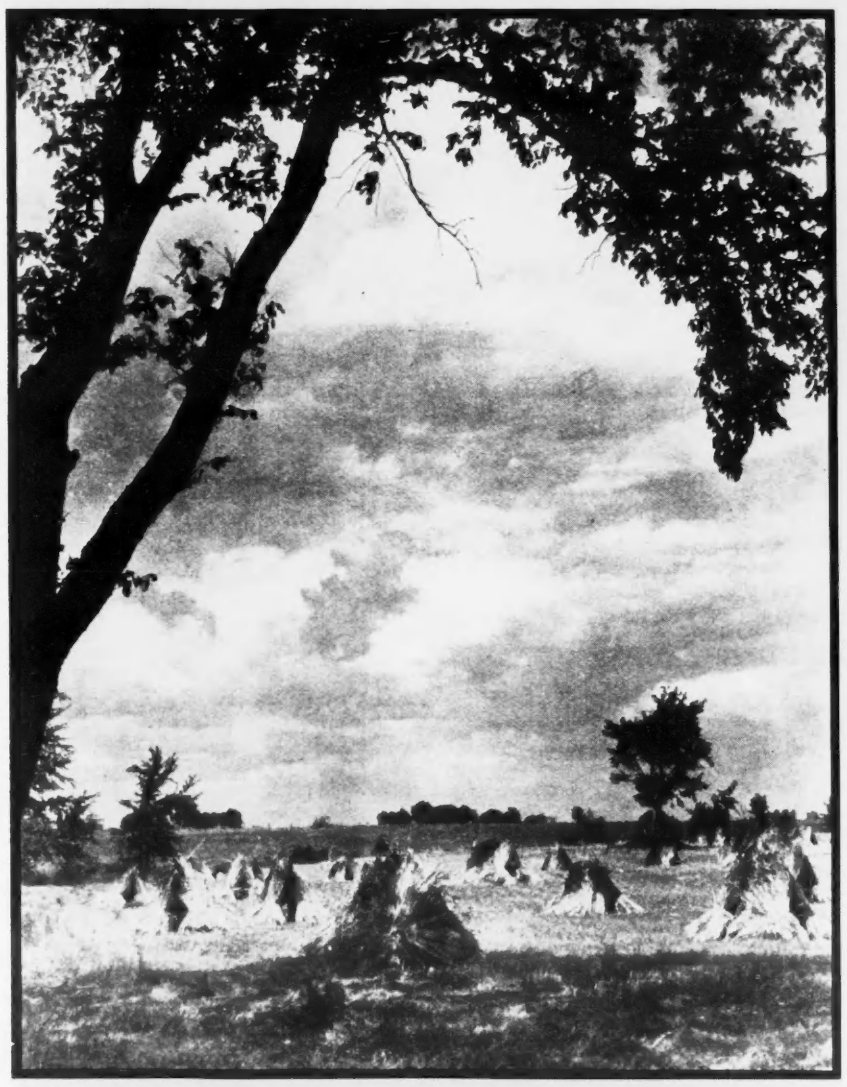
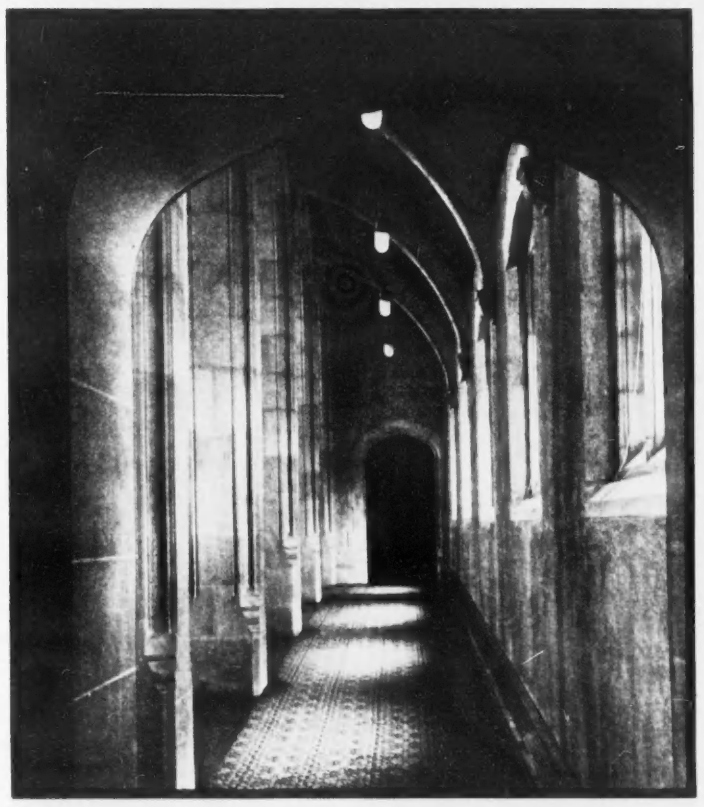
PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

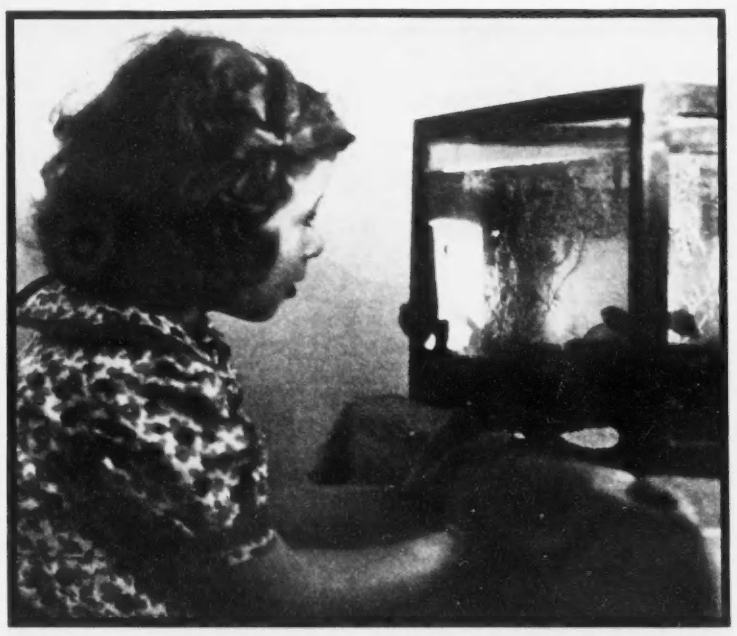
TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 19, 1937

WHEN YOUNG PHOTOGRAPHERS CLICK SHUTTERS



PHOTOGRAPHS on this page were among those entered in the recent annual competition and exhibition of the camera clubs of the secondary schools of Toronto and district. UPPER LEFT, "Peacefulness," by Eric Duncan. UPPER RIGHT, "Talented Hands," by Margaret Beamish. MIDDLE LEFT, "August," by Clark Muirhead. MIDDLE CENTRE, "Sun Warmth," by B. B. Brown. MIDDLE RIGHT, "Grace," by Peggy Mason. LOWER LEFT, "Chapel Aisle," by John Turnbull. LOWER CENTRE, "Oh-h-h!" by Jean Waters. LOWER RIGHT, "Jump!" by R. Merriman.





THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

TWO books have engaged our attention over a June week-end that could possibly have been more profitably spent. But from our point of view, even a blossomy orchard, or the first of the tanning process in a bathing suit by the water, is improved by the attendance of a strange book.

The first is "New Writing," the initial volume of a literary venture edited by John Lehmann and published by John Lane in London. It is a collection of short stories, poems and sketches by authors we suspect are unknown to the average reader and unappreciated by the average publisher. But if it is your fortune to move among the radical intelligentsia, you will possibly find their names greeted with great admiration, and yourself attaining much merit through having read any of them. Some of you will wonder if this prospective triumph is worth the labor involved in the reading.

French, German, Chinese, Russian, Czechoslovakian and English authors are included, and it's an interesting volume because the common denominator of all the sketches is violence of feeling. Everything wrong in this worst of all possible worlds, so what? is its thesis, each writer contributing something bitter with all the earmarks of truth in it to the general case.

The sketch of peasant childbirth that is always included in this sort of collection is Spanish, and vivid. Medical text books, inquiring turns of mind, and robust imaginations must be of great assistance to the numerous young men who write this sort of thing. A German Concentration Camp episode, an Italian town's conscription for service in Abyssinia, and a Chinese famine horror are among the other more remarkable bits of work.

That more of us should feel this youthful and exuberant indignation at the horrid state humanity has got the world into, is obvious. And on a June day, all blue and gold and green—how we thank heaven we are not among those who do.

THE second volume is "The Scots Week-End," edited by the Carswell's, and published by Routledge and Sons in London, and is to be recommended without reservation only to the Scotch.

MRS. ERNEST PINKHAM, nee Miss Mary Holland, daughter of Mrs. Barwick Holland, of Toronto. Mr. Pinkham is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Pinkham, of Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Pinkham will reside in Winnipeg.

—Photograph by Yousuf Karsh.

It is intended to do for Scotland and its lovers what "The Week-End Book," edited some dozen years ago by the Meynell's, did for England and hers. It is an anthology of Scottish poetry, not all in a vernacular unintelligible to many Scots and everybody else, of Scotch songs, games, food, drinks, scenery, manners, hotels, dogs, tartans, and speech. Eric Linklater contributes an entertaining chapter on holiday friendships. Lord Tweedsmuir, to whom the book is dedicated, as John Buchan contributes a charming bit of verse.

This would make a fine present to a Scotch host or hostess, or to a friend off to visit among the pleasantest people on earth with the dryest reputation. Indeed you might like to own it yourself.

A LITTLE before nine o'clock of a sunny morning this week we swung round the corner of a quiet street on to one given over entirely to rapid motor traffic complicated by a street car line. The sidewalk, however, was empty except for ourselt and a very small girl walking towards us with speed and determination. She was hatless, wrapped in deep thought, and all of two years old. As she passed us we heard her mutter to herself, "If I go on this street again I'm going to get a hard, hard spanking."

THE Overseas troops at the Coronation all got a fair amount of admiration, particularly, we understand, the Canadian Mounted Police. It was, however, the Australians who did most of the heart-breaking, according to the usually ultra-reliable Times.

When the Australians had the honor of taking over the Guard at Buckingham Palace, it was found that the young women of London found them so fascinating that their value as sentries was practically nil. The girls crowded all around them so that they could not walk up and down. Instead of a drastic withdrawal and substitution, Scotland Yard simply arranged that three policemen should picket every sentry's beat—one holding the fort while two accompanied the Australian (and the girls) on his dutiful march. It gave quite an air to the whole proceeding, we are told.

Mr. Mackenzie King had some little difficulty maintaining his own status as a lone bachelor. In the first description of the procession he was said to be supported by his wife; in the Abbey he was credited with a daughter. "Even had he been concealing something all these years," remarked the Times, quite waggishly, for the Thunderer, "it seems unlikely that he would have chosen this particular occasion on which to produce the facts" or words to that effect.

A WINNIPEG WEDDING OF MUCH INTEREST — At the marriage of Miss Marion McEachern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McEachern, and Mr. Charles Featherston Gwyn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Gwyn, from left to right: Mr. Jack Alexander; Mr. Fred Anderson; Miss Betty Gwyn, sister of the groom; the groom and bride; Miss Betty Wallace, maid of honor, Toronto; Mr. Thomas Nichols, best man, Hamilton; Mrs. David Shepard; Mr. David Shepard, Moose Jaw; Mr. Howard Cotterell. The little flower girls, all nieces of the bride, are Beth McEachern, Esme Nanton and Jinny McEachern.

—Photograph by Crux Residential Studios.

THIS summer's bathing-suits have developed several new ways of making extreme undress appealing. As if it needed any. The English "gauffered" cottons are quite extraordinary. Plaid or check gingham or plain colored cotton they are criss-crossed like a piece of chicken wire all over the inner side with lastex machine-stitching. This gives a thick, puffy, shirred surface and ensures a close fit for any figure from a 12 to a 20. They have a simple one inch strap that holds the square front up and ties behind the neck, and another that crosses and ties around the waist. A dark green one looked very trick to us. They cost under eight dollars. America has been swift to copy these, and you can now get grand-looking satin ones in black, white and brilliant colors for the same price. The "old gold" seems to us pretty nice.

The brilliant satin lastex one-piece affairs in white and brilliant colors look just like foundation garments, but take on a little more dignity on the human form; not much, though. Perhaps it's the absence of garters that helps. Otherwise they look just like that, and on the right figure who cares? These are about eight dollars.

Lastex Sea Net is the newest rubber garment—looks and slips like straight rubber but doesn't leave a modest girl stranded at sea when a vigorous side stroke rips the works. These are rubber on a cotton mesh fabric. The surface pattern looks like colored fish net over white silk—or maybe it's white skin. You can have them in melon, turquoise, brown, or yellow net. Most of them have halter necks and no skirts—but there is one pattern with a flared pantie that looks like a well-cut little skirt, beneath which you wear a small pair of white rubber trunks, and learn, I should imagine, a great deal about how babies feel in their stork pants. Under seven dollars.

The paisley patterned satins, with mat finished silk jersey undergarments are grand for the more sedate. One with a bright pattern on a rich blue ground, and blue beneath, cut with plenty of soft gathers at the bosom caught down with a tab, and with a square low back, we thought the winner here. But the white silk jersey with blue embroidered pin-dots is a honey in the same class. These run around thirteen dollars. It ought to be an effective holiday season.

• •

Here's a riddle to end all riddles, and it may be the death of me, too. A train operated by a Norwegian engineer starts to New York from Albany just as a train with a drunken engineer leaves New York for Albany. There's only one track, no switches or sidings, yet the trains do not collide. Why? Because Norse is Norse and Souse is Souse and never the twain shall meet, and I've left town. John Chapman in New York Daily News.

SPRING FEVER IN SASKATCHEWAN

BY R. W. GOODRICH

SHALL we move to Alberta?
(It gives me the pip
To get wages in scrip!)
Shall we go to the Coast?
(It gives me a pain
To get too much rain!)
Or suppose we go East?
(That big C.I.O.
Will collect all my dough!)

In London there's fog
As thick as a bog
In Deutschland, the boot
If you fail to salute
In Italy you're phony
If you hate macaroni

I've a yearning to roam,
But I'm coming to think
That there's no place like home
So let's keep at work
Let nobody shirk
Carrying out ashes
And fixing storm sashes,
Which is almost as holy as going to kirk.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.

AS THEY SAY IN SINGAPORE

"chen shih miao pu k'o yen"

真是妙不可言

(INEFFABLY WONDERFUL)

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Ask at your own favorite perfume counter for this essence by Richard Hudnut, perfumer international . . . wear it tonight for the man you like best . . . the heart-stirring fragrance Gemey!

by RICHARD HUDNUT

Toronto New York Paris

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Suffered for 20 Years with Rheumatism

Try and picture the life this woman led for twenty years—changing her shoes several times a day in a vain endeavor to attain some relief from the rheumatic pains that were constantly troubling her. Then imagine her joy when she found that Kruschen was driving away the rheumatism. This is what she writes:—

"I have been using Kruschen Salts for four years. For twenty years previously I had suffered with my feet, sometimes changing my shoes five times a day, and frequently sitting without any as the pain was so great. Now I can wear the same pair of shoes all day with comfort. I cannot speak too highly of Kruschen Salts. Only those who had been in constant pain with their feet for years can realize what it is to be free."—(Mrs.) E.A.

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BLUE-JAY
BAUER & BLACK
SCIENTIFIC CORN PLASTERS

* A plug of dead cells root-like in form and position. If left may serve as focal point for renewed development.

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Sunbeam SILENT AUTOMATIC TOASTER

SILENT. *Dual Thermostatic* toasting control. No clockwork mechanism. Current shuts off when toast is done but toast remains hot in the toaster oven until you touch a lever and take it. Toasts both sides 2 slices at one time light, medium or dark as desired. Beautiful design chrome plate, smart black trim. Toaster only, $18.95; with Buffet set, $26.90; slightly higher in West.

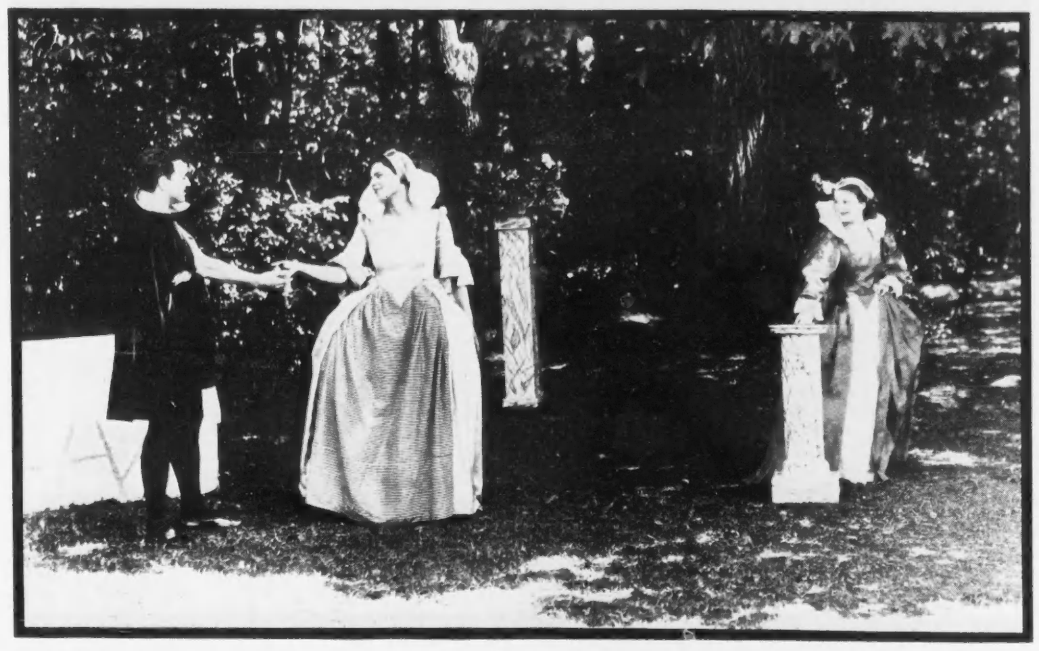
Makes cooking, baking, getting meals EASY, does all the tiring arm work. Full mix beaters—better mixing, blending, etc. Perfect results always. 10 SPEEDS. With fruit juicer as illustrated, $29.75; slightly higher in West. Choice of ivory and green, or black and white finish.

MIXES
BEATS
BLENDS
MASHES

Sunbeam Automatic
MIXMASTER

See these famous Sunbeam appliances at Electric, Hardware and Department stores, or write Flexible Shaft Co., Limited, 355 Weston Rd South, Toronto, Ont.

47 Years Making Quality Products



"AS YOU LIKE IT." A scene from the open air production of the play recently presented in Kingston under the direction of Daisy Miller and with music especially composed for the occasion by Dr. Frank L. Harrison, organist of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston. The players are Holland Peterson as Orlando, Emily Graham as Rosalind, and Violet Miller as Celia.

THE DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

ELSA SCHIAPARELLI, the sultry looking Italian woman who always can be counted to do something to brighten the Paris fashion season, has brought out a new perfume which she calls "Shocking." The glass bottle containing the scent is made in the shape of a dressmaker's mannequin, with a tape measure caught at the waistline and a bunch of tiny waxed flowers fastened at the top where the head should be—but isn't. This is enclosed, Victorian fashion, in a glass case painted in white lace design around the base, which is mounted on gold and red plush. All of this reposes in a satin-lined box entirely of the bright magenta red which Schiaparelli showed at her midseason and named "Shocking" after the perfume.

MARINE blue hair has made an appearance in Paris. Sponsored by Mme. B. G. de Wardener of the house of Mainbocher, the deep marine blue coiffure, matching dress and suede shoes, is said to have set the town talking and sent American buyers into a mild dither about its possibilities. Someone has described the blue hair as "the most stunning and attractive piece of tonsorial art since Jean Harlow discovered platinum." A bit too Surrealist for most people's fancy, but a bright idea for anyone who yearns to be the subject of conversation.

FROM May 24 to Labor Day, women in every walk of life find their way to the sand and sea; for each different need Elizabeth Arden has created a beach bag—complete and perfect in every detail. First there is the Cabana Bag, luxuriously filled with Sun Pruf Cream, Suntan Oil, a few basic preparations for a quick treatment and a complete make-up. It comes in half a dozen new colors and costs about $25.00. Then, there's the Sun-Pruf Kit—and that's a possession! Just take it along on every informal party—even a picnic—and know that you have with you in compact form, all the basic preparations for beach beauty. This Kit can be had in linen and comes in different colors for $5.00. Then again Elizabeth Arden has assembled in a most effective way, a Beach Case with all the essential preparations for protection, treatment and make-up. The woman who appreciates the necessity of being well-groomed at all times will find this bag a convenient outdoor companion.

FASHION observers, spy glasses in hand, have been watching complexion tendencies at events on the other side of the line, and have come to the conclusion that, not one, but three distinct style trends in complexions will be seen this summer. The 1937 version of the suntan is the "Pan-American make-up." This is light, moderate, and not a deep tan—a nice biscuit color—and the rouge and lipstick lacks the orange undertones of other seasons, and is a clear red, whether the tone be light or dark.

The "English Complexion," as it is sometimes called, is typified by the fresh, pink-and-white complexions of English beauties. It is appropriate in a Coronation year, and because of the general feeling of femininity and romanticism which runs all through fashions this year. This peaches-and-cream complexion will need the protection of sun protectives.

The third is rather aptly called "Femme Fatale," and is, we hear, being adopted by an increasing number of debs in the United States. The recipe for it is pale cheeks, extremely dark lipstick and pronounced eye makeup. 'Tis said to be very "arresting" on very young girls, particularly brunettes, when they wear the hair falling loosely to the shoulders. It is being worn in the evening, is being affected by some of the more exotic looking professional models in New York, "and Saks—Fifth Avenue's new window mannequins by Lester Gaba all affect it."

WOODBURY'S have gathered together all the things they think one can possibly need to take away on a holiday, and have put them all in a compact kit. The seven things in it include face powder, skin tonic, facial soap, tissue cream, cleansing cream, cold cream and facial cream. Who could ask for more?

A LETTER from Paris says of the fashions observed there—"Every now and then we run across fashion details incongruously put together. This is true of the Molyneux collection where gold or silver sequin belts appear on many jersey dresses and sequin flowers decorate tailored necklines and coat lapels. Sequins, as a matter of fact, gleam on clothes for all times of day—possibly because of the elegance attending the Coronation. It sounds queer and probably would be if anyone but an artist with a good sense of discretion had tried it.

"Robert Piguet is doing charming things with cotton, especially with ginghams in softly colored unusual plaids. He uses a gingham with rusty red background for the blouse, scarf and brimmed hat that complete an off-white herringbone linen suit. Brown plaid gingham makes another costume of brimmed hat and simple tailored dress, the plaid used diagonally for the skirt, straight for the blouse. And there is a delightful evening frock for a young girl, which is made of blue and pink gingham, very soft in texture and very simply made with a full skirt. Here, as in other cotton evening frocks, Piguet uses a hooped taffeta underskirt to accent the width at the hem.

"There's considerable chintz at this house too—used for short jackets accompanying both day and evening dresses and sometimes for complete evening or daytime frocks. Both dull and glazed chintz appear, but it is never stiff nor crackly and always charming in design and color.

IDEAL SUNTAN OIL

By
Elizabeth Arden

A clear delicate golden shade with an underlying warmth of color, is the new summer complexion—SUN BEIGE—sponsored by Elizabeth Arden. Different skins will achieve it with the help of different Elizabeth Arden preparations. Those who tan easily and gracefully will prefer her invaluable SUNTAN OIL which promotes a smooth even tan and, by lubricating and softening the skin, keeps it fresh, healthy and supple through the summer months.

Ideal Suntan Oil, Honey and Café	$1.10, $1.85
In waterproof case	$5.00
Ardena Sun-Pruf Cream	$1.00
Ardena Protecta Cream	$1.00 to $3.00

ELIZABETH ARDEN - TORONTO - NEW YORK - LONDON - PARIS

TRAVELERS

Mrs. André Taschereau, who has been in New York for a fortnight, has returned to Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Dennis, formerly of Ottawa, are now residing at 71 Baby Crescent, Toronto.

Yes, when a man says it's good - it is good!

YOU'LL GET
BETTER COOKING RESULTS WITH A GAS RANGE

—and that because you are using GAS, the modern all-purpose household fuel. Homemakers are telling us every day that they find this fuel to be quicker, cleaner and easier to use.

The table benefits from its use. Foods are on time, good to the eye and delicious to eat.

Nothing soggy about gas oven-cooked food that has been surrounded by steady controlled heat, and appetizing is the word that best describes the food prepared in a quick, efficient broiler.

See the model that would best suit your need at the nearest gas company store or telephone us and we will send a representative with full details of our different ranges.

The MISS CANADA

(Buffet model) is pleasingly designed to fit in with modern kitchen decorations. It has an automatically-controlled, insulated oven; a safety-slide, easy-to-use broiler; two utility drawers; automatic lighting (no matches or push button) for the cooking top; cooking top covered when not in use; a useful condiment set. Moderate price includes complete installation if you have gas in the home and a chimney available. You pay for it as you use it. Ask about the allowance for your old range.

The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

55 ADELAIDE ST. E. 732 DANFORTH AVE. 2532 YONGE ST.

PLAIN OR CORK TIPPED

VIRGINIA OVALS by Philip Morris

"AMONG THE BETTER THINGS OF LIFE"

MRS. GEORGE M. CLEMONS, née Miss Helen Henry, daughter of Hon. George S. Henry and Mrs. Henry, of Toronto, whose marriage took place this month. Mr. and Mrs. Clemons are spending their honeymoon in England and on the Continent. —*Photograph by Charles Aylett.*

SUMMER IN B.C.

BY HELEN REID EFFINGER

WHAT do Van ouverites do in Summer? They stay right at home by their own seaside, garden and mountain retreats and play host to the rest of the world when it comes to call, remains to admire and leaves with regret.

Be it understood at this early point that the foregoing statement and those to follow are not inspired by any tourist folder publicizing Canada's "evergreen playground," but closely adhere to facts, albeit envisaged through the slightly rosey-hued spectacles of a native daughter (which doesn't mean an Indian).

Summer is the season in Vancouver when, contrary to eastern custom, debutantes make their formal bows to society; when the "Sport of Kings" holds sway for two long months; when nautical-minded folk enjoy their pleasures afloat along Coastal waterways; when golf and tennis championships, yachting and rowing regattas usurp the lion's share of sporting news and bring in their wake attendant social festivities, which, like Vancouver's summer entertaining in general, are steeped in a strong alfresco flavor.

SUMMER is no fly-by-night season on the north Pacific Coast, where Labor Day has never yet rung down the curtain on a climate compounded of golden warmth and nightly cool that lasts until the last russet leaves are blown to earth by late autumn breezes.

At seaside clubhouses, tennis racquets and golf clubs are swung with vim and vigor, while on zephyr-swept verandas players tanned to a chestnut brown relax over long cool drinks in tinkling frosted glasses. At night they dance in white linens, crisp cottons and diaphanous chiffons, whether it be to the music of the radio for an informal whirl or an orchestra playing for a debutante's coming-out fiesta, either party more often than not ending up a post-midnight "splash" party in the phosphorescent briney in swim-suits unearthed from your own or someone-else's lockers.

Vancouver houses "dress" for the summer. Fresh paint is applied with all the care and attention of cosmetic make-up before roses climb up in all their glory to cover roof-high trellises and before window-boxes awninged in cool shades receive their fragrant floral burdens. Terrace and garden furniture, new or refurbished after the wear and tear of last summer, appears with the first warm days and mammoth umbrellas as bright as those at Palm Springs spread discs of oases coolness.

Bridge addicts who know no season, move their cards and tables from the warmth of a winter hearth to the cordial outdoors, where luncheon of cold consomme, tangy seafood salad and chilled desert is enjoyed with all the zest and none of the inconveniences of a picnic, where tea and cocktails are served and children treated to an alfresco nursery supper topped off by a frozen sweet.

FROM Dominion Day through to the first Monday in September, horse-racing runs its thrilling course, drawing followers sufficient to make it possible for three different city tracks to show profits at the end of each season.

Local stables more than hold their own against competitive ones from south of the international border and east of the Rocky Mountains. Major Austin Taylor's top-ranking thoroughbreds return from triumphs at Santa Anita, Tanforan and Churchill Downs to enter the handicap features in the home city of their owner, running with other locally owned horses from, among others, the "Greencroft" stables of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor E. W. Hamber; those of Mrs. S. D. Brooks, the Robert Gellatlys, the Neil McQueens, Mrs. A. L. McLennan, Ewan Cameron and Herbert Fullerton.

Vancouver takes its racing with considerably more informality, from a sartorial point of view, than does the east and south, England and France. Those who go to the tracks and take up their places in the excellently equipped members' enclosures and grandstands are there, not merely be-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

COL. GEORGE A. DREW AND MRS. DREW, as they departed recently from Montreal for England aboard the Alaunia. Mrs. Drew is the daughter of Edward Johnson, Canadian-born manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, and their marriage last summer at Guelph, Ont., was an event of wide interest.

When the call is for "SODA" ask for the water with the "Champagne" Sparkle

When judging the quality of a "soda" mixer, you can always use the *zest* as "Exhibit A." Here's what Canada Dry's Sparkling Water offers as proof of its superiority. Leave an opened bottle in the refrigerator. Twenty-four hours later it will still sparkle with life. There's a reason for this peppy "Champagne" Sparkle of Canada Dry's Water. It's a special Canada Dry process . . . PIN-POINT CARBONATION.

TWO SIZES—FAMILY SIZE (*makes 5 to 8 drinks*) REGULAR 12 OZ. SIZE

THE WATER WITH THE "Champagne" SPARKLE

LABRADOR calling!

LAND of mystery—rugged fjords—Northern Lights—icebergs—Eskimo and Indian life. Visit also magnificent Newfoundland, romantic Gaspe, historic Gulf lands.

Yacht-like cruise liners—merry shipboard life—cool, sunny weather—famous French cuisine and service. A de luxe holiday cruise you'll never forget!

Ask about September Cruises at reduced rates.
See your Travel Agent or write CLARKE Steamship Co. Ltd. Dominion Sq. Bldg., Montreal

11-12½ Days—$135 up from Montreal

The Palatial NORTH STAR — The Luxurious "NEW NORTHLAND"

CLARKE Steamship Co. Limited

Nothing can clean a toilet bowl like Sani-Flush. This odorless powder is scientifically made to do this job. Without any rubbing or scrubbing, you can remove ugly stains from the bowl. Banish the cause of toilet odors . . . kill germs.

You only have to shake a little Sani-Flush into the bowl. (Follow directions on the can.) Flush the toilet . . . that's all! The porcelain becomes snow-white and gleams like new. The unseen trap that no scrubbing can reach is purified.

Sani-Flush is also effective for cleaning automobile radiators (directions on can). Sold by grocers, drug, hardware, and 5-and-10 stores. 30 and 15 cent sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

Sani-Flush

CLEANS TOILET BOWLS WITHOUT SCOURING

These New Rayon Yarns

ARE SOFT AND SMOOTH, ALMOST LIKE WOOL

There's still the lustrous charm of rayon, but we've now added something of the softness and smoothness of wool to these new rayon knitting yarns, Crepemist and Blossom Crepe. They are easy to knit with, kind to your finger-tips, and the finished garment gives you that caressing softness of wool combined with the rich lustre of rayon. All the season's newest shades. 25 attractive styles in New Book KP20, now on sale at all smart shops, 25 cents, or direct from Belding-Corticelli Limited, Box 120, Montreal.

Corticelli MADE IN CANADA

BLOSSOM CREPE-CREPEMIST 25c. PER BALL

"THE FLOWERS that Bloom in the Spring"

Flowers whether they bloom in spring, in summer or fall must have protection against insect pests, if they are to attain their full perfection. For safe, economical protection experienced gardeners everywhere

Depend on "BLACK LEAF 40"

"Black Leaf 40" has double killing action—by contact and also by fumes. Economical, a little makes a lot of spray. Sprayed on shrubs and evergreens, it keeps dogs away. Also kills insects on vegetables and fruit.

Insist on original, factory-sealed packages for full strength. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, Incorporated
Louisville, Kentucky

Black Leaf 40

DON'T LET OFFENSIVE PERSPIRATION SPOIL YOUR VACATION

It's so easy for one to offend unknowingly. That's why this crystal-pure Deodorant is so necessary. It can be applied quickly and easily, and is always pleasingly effective.

DEW The Refreshing Deodorant

SUMMER IN B.C.

(*Continued from Page 42*)

cause it is "the thing to do," but to follow the horses with all the enthusiasm of the great masses who are admitted in swarms to the infields at a mere fraction of a dollar.

Many a featured handicap is preceded by luncheons at the clubhouses and daily the official hostesses—Mrs. S. W. Randall at Lansdowne and Hastings Parks, and Mrs. Michael Wilkinson-Brighouse, with her daughter, Miss Jeanie Wilkinson-Brighouse at Brighouse Park—entertain at large teatime parties, particularly on those days when they honor the debutante or prominent feminine visitor who has been elected to the honor of officiating at the colorful ceremony of decorating a handicap winner with the floral horseshoe.

COME Maytime, Vancouverites who had succumbed to the lure of winter wanderlust return posthaste to their beloved Pacific Coast, the majority jaunting off here and there at some time or another during warm-weather months within the confines of their own Province for holiday respite far from oozing asphalt, wilting dresses and clammy spines, destinations dictated according to individual taste and habit.

Many a household moves bag and baggage, kith and kin, to seaside abodes they've been occupying summer after summer, more than one youthful 1937 "sea urchin" romping on silvery spray-washed sands where one or another of their parents built walled fortresses and dug subterranean channels as a child.

There's an annual summer gathering of the Bell-Irving clan at Paisley Island, while the Malkin, Rogers and Cowan families commute back and forth from Cowans' Point, less than a half-hour's speed-boat journey from their town houses.

Two hours from the mainland by boat across the Gulf of Georgia to Vancouver Island, followed by a half-hour motor drive and one is at Qualicum Beach, where Vancouver is well represented in the summer colony. It is there that Senator A. D. McRae has established his magnificent "Eaglecrest" estate, the spreading long residence and all its adjacent buildings entirely constructed of materials native to Vancouver Island. Interior furnishings, on the contrary, are assembled from every quarter of the globe, Mrs. McRae collecting them during her extensive travels. Never a long summer week-end passes but large house-parties enjoy the hospitality of the Senator and Mrs. McRae, their daughters, Mrs. Richard Baker and Mrs. Lucille McRae Paul, acting as hostesses in the absence of their parents from the Pacific Coast.

At Qualicum, too, are the de luxe summer retreats for the families of the Hon. Justice M. A. Macdonald, the H. R. MacMillans, Major J. R. Lowery, the Leonard Boultbees, Bruce Farris and the D. S. Montgomerys—to name but a few of the Vancouver coterie.

At General Noel Money's far-famed Qualicum Hotel, with its sea-girt golf course, Vancouverites and world-travelers partake of the pleasures of a seaside hostelry such as is found at England's Torquay. No less popular with seekers of pleasure and health is the Hot Springs Hotel at Harrison Lake, an eighty-mile run from Vancouver up through the fertile Fraser Valley to what is acknowledged as Canada's foremost mineral spa.

IF THE city-dweller craves a "boots and saddle" fortnight or has a hankering for tracking down with rod and reel the giant Tyee in its native haunts, then he betakes himself to Campbell River or Comox for the latter or hies himself up to the Flying U Ranch in the Caribou for a true-to-life modern version of a dude ranch.

En route, every state in the Union and all provinces of the Dominion will more than likely be represented by the license plates of cars skimming along the broad highway trails of the interior and the smooth ribbon roads of Vancouver Island, their winding miles banked by towering Douglas firs on one side, the other revealing scenic water vistas.

Anchored in snug coves off-shore are yachts flying the ensign of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club and those floating palaces of Hollywood's cinema stars, film moguls and California sportsmen, who go ashore in the most disreputable attire and masked behind sun-goggles to purchase from farmers and country stores fresh supplies to re-stock their hotel-sized refrigerating larders.

Among those who make an annual habit of cruising north during holiday weeks are John Barrymore aboard the *Infanta*, Maureen Sullivan and husband Johnny Farrow, who had their boat built and christened in Vancouver; Lewis Stone, Warner Baxter and his wife, Richard Barthelmess and Clive Brooks with their families, and E. L. Cord, the automobile man, whose mining interests frequently bring him up from Beverley Hills to British Columbia.

For those who must daily mix business with pleasure, the ideal solution is Vancouver's extensive North Shore, reached from town by a fifteen-minute ride in motor or car-passenger ferry across Burrard Inlet. There they may set up year-round residence enjoying all the benefits of summer and winter playgrounds, for the North Shore's mountains are favored haunts of skiers as long as snow clings to the higher ridges. Shedding skis for swim suits—from ice to water—is but a brief jump in these parts.

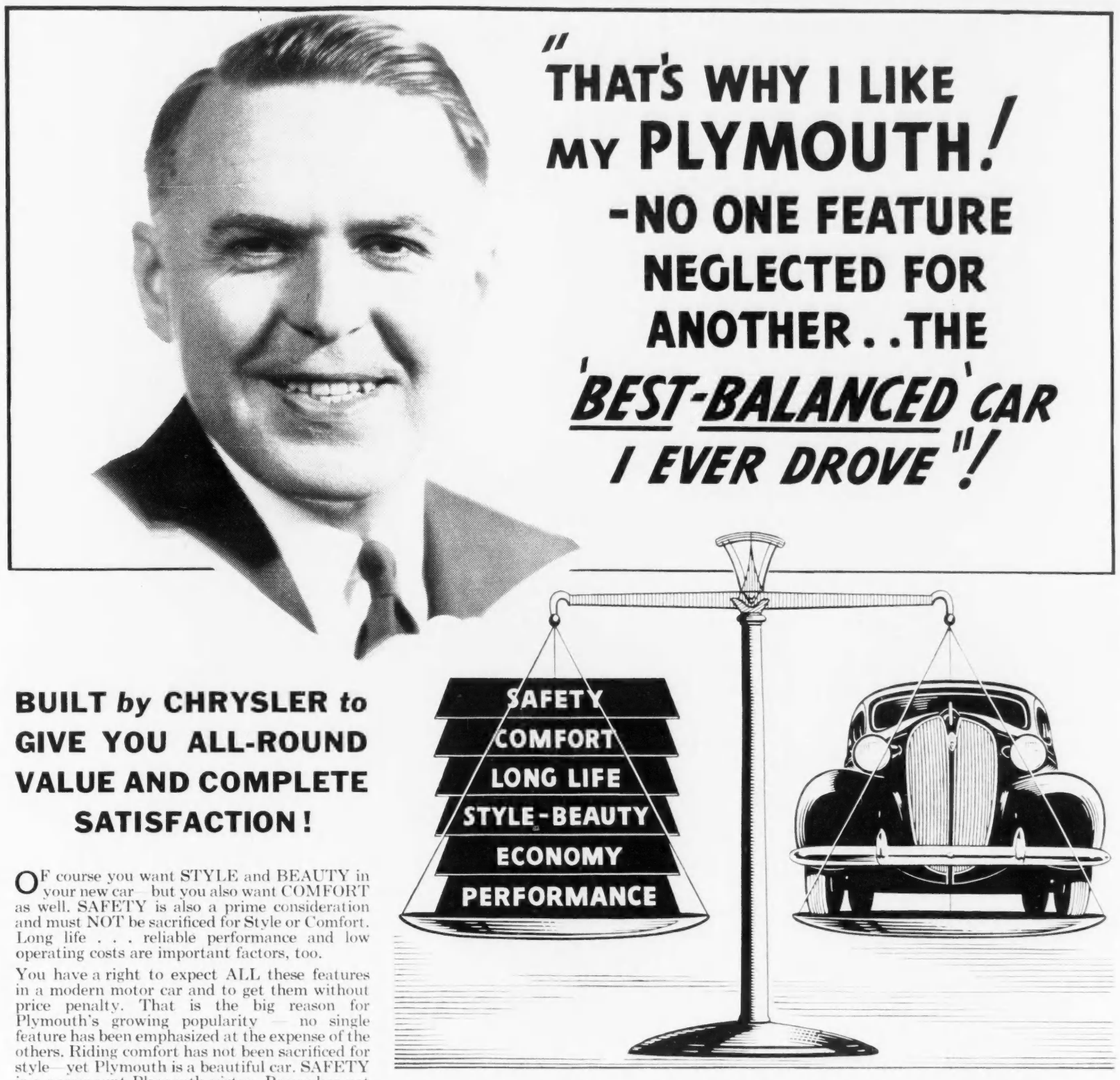
A luxury peak is reached on the North Shore by the British Properties, where a million or more dollars has been expended during the past two years by the English Guinness interests on the landscaping of roadways, boulevards and golf course. Permission has not yet been given for the erection of a single home, although much of the property is said to be already taken up by future residents now living elsewhere.

The Guinness representative to Vancouver, Mr. A. J. T. Taylor, has brought his family here from London and their own home across the Inlet is not up in the mountain altitude, as would be expected, but takes in acres of seacoast property, which gives promise when completed of outdoing those picturesque abodes of the Mediterranean's dramatic shoreline, in the manner already accomplished by the North Shore estates of the S. S. Magoffins, the T. A. Spencers, the Waugh Wyllies, the J. D. Pughs, Mr. Frederick Buscombe, Mr. H. A. Stone, and the Leon Dreyfuses.

California and Florida, Hawaii and the West Indies may cause a general exodus during dreary winter months, but it takes a Coronation or Court presentation to lure Vancouver people away from their native environs during Summer's pleasure-filled span.

HARRINGTON HARBOR on the Labrador Coast. —*Photo Clarke S. S. Co.*

MRS. DYCE CHALMERS SAUNDERS, whose marriage took place in Toronto on June 2 at Grace Church-on-the-Hill. Mrs. Saunders is the former Miss Sybil Audrey Sanford Smith, daughter of Mr. Hugh Sanford Smith and the late Mrs. Smith, and granddaughter of the late Larratt W. Smith, K.C. Mr. Saunders is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Dyce Saunders. —*Photograph by J. Kennedy.*



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OF course you want STYLE and BEAUTY in your new car—but you also want COMFORT as well. SAFETY is also a prime consideration and must NOT be sacrificed for Style or Comfort. Long life . . . reliable performance and low operating costs are important factors, too.

You have a right to expect ALL these features in a modern motor car and to get them without price penalty. That is the big reason for Plymouth's growing popularity — no single feature has been emphasized at the expense of the others. Riding comfort has not been sacrificed for style—yet Plymouth is a beautiful car. SAFETY is a paramount Plymouth virtue. Power has not been sacrificed for economy—yet low operating cost has helped make Plymouth famous . . . Owners report 21 to 27 miles to a gallon of gasoline and Savings in oil up to 20%!

Plymouth has proved itself to be a RELIABLE car with long-life built into every part. Ask any used car dealer. He will tell you Plymouth Used Cars are in constant demand and seldom stay long on the Used Car lot.

Chrysler Engineers have used all their vast resources to give you such great advancements in Plymouth as Floating Power Engine mountings . . . Chrysler Double-action Hydraulic Brakes . . . New Airliner-type Shock Absorbers . . . Safety All-Steel Bodies . . . Five-way insulation against heat, cold, vibration and noise . . . advanced weight distribution . . . chair-height seats . . . Low level floors due to new Hypoid rear axles . . . and many other features too numerous to mention.

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Plymouth gives you ALL the wanted features in full and equal measure.
BIGGEST VALUE IN PLYMOUTH HISTORY!

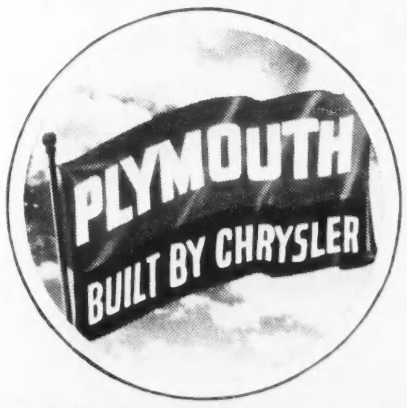
PRICED WITH THE LOWEST
Before you buy any low-priced car be sure to get your Plymouth local delivered price!

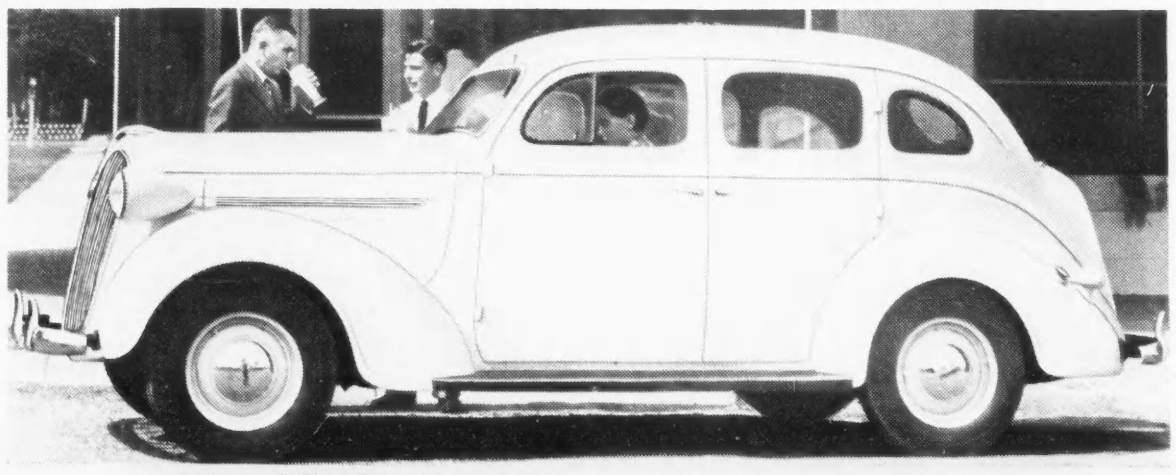
$766* AND UP. Delivered in WINDSOR, ONT.

Government Taxes, Freight and License extra
Subject to change without notice.

TUNE IN on Major Bowes' Amateur Hour, Columbia Network, 8 to 9 p.m. Eastern Standard Time . . . EVERY THURSDAY.

Free autographed photograph of Major Edward Bowes on request. Write to Chrysler Corporation of Canada Limited (Plymouth Division), Windsor, Ontario.





Plymouth Four-Door Touring Sedan—an achievement in style and beauty!

PLYMOUTH *Engineered* FOR *Value!*

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL LEADING CANADIAN CITIES

SOCIAL WORLD

BY BERNICE COFFEY

WEDDINGS and graduations have filled the calendar during the past week, almost to the exclusion of other activities. It is a rare person who has not drunk the health of a bride and groom and showered them with rose petals and confetti as they left on their honeymoon, or who has not listened to graduation speeches and seen at least one young relative or friend receive his or her diploma. When one considers the modern passion for designating days for the observance of this or that, it is a little surprising that the month of June has escaped being proclaimed officially the Month of Youth and Romance. After all, the two have age-old rights vested in this month.

THE head master and masters of Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont., entertained some two hundred old boys and friends at luncheon on Wednesday, June 9, in honor of the contributors to the appeal for retirement of the building debt.

Speeches were made by Right Rev. R. J. Renison, Mr. R. C. H. Cassels, Mr. B. F. Gossage and the Head Master, Mr. P. A. C. Ketchum. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. C. H. Cassels, Right Rev. and Mrs. R. J. Renison, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Strathy, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Baldwin and Miss Baldwin, Mr. Clarence Bogart, Col. and Mrs. J. W. Langmuir, Mr. T. H. Wood, Provost Cosgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Labatt, Mr. Arthur Bethune, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Spragge, Mr. L. L. McMurray, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt Vernon, Mr. B. F. Gossage, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Greey, Col. and Mrs. Ponton Armour, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Osler, Mr. John Osler, Major Sidney Fisken, Mr. Bill Seagram, Messrs. Fred and Basil Southam, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan Ince, Mr. Fravery, Col. S. Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Johnson, and many others.

And on Saturday, June 12, several hundred visitors attended the annual Speech Day of the school. After the chapel service and prize giving, luncheon was served in the Hall. Among those noticed were Right Rev. and Mrs. L. W. B. Broughall, Mr. and Mrs. Britton Osler, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dyment, Provost F. J. Cosgrave, Col. Andrew Fleming, Mrs. A. G. Partridge, Right Rev. and Mrs. R. J. Renison, Mrs. Gerard Strathy, Professor and Mrs. G. M. Wrong, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Johnson, Dr. Colin Russel, Mr. S. A. McLernon, Col. and Mrs. F. G. McLaren, Mrs. E. C. Cayley, Mr. A. P. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Phipps, Mrs. A. E. Duncanson, Rev. and Mrs. C. J. S. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Leather, Dr. J. C. Maynard, Mrs. A. A. H. Vernon, Mr. Armand Smith, Mrs. M. B. Halton, Mrs. Efolkes Jemmett, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jones, and many others.

TORONTO Junior League held its annual meeting on Tuesday, June 8, at the Royal York Hotel, and Mrs. C. H. A. Armstrong was returned by acclamation as president. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents Mrs. Stephen Greey and Miss Betty Long; Secretaries—Miss Isobel Suckling and Miss Margaret Eaton; Treasurer Mrs. R. A. Sanderson. Chairmen of committees—Placement, Mrs. Halden Meek; clinics, Mrs. Aubrey Baillie; occupational therapy, Miss Marion McLaren; motor department, Mrs. Gordon Cameron; playgrounds, Mrs. C. Campbell Deeks; case-work, Mrs. E. C. Bogart; opportunity shop, Mrs. Stephen Vickers; arts, Mrs. Burns Lind; save-the-baby, Mrs. W. C. Leckie.

ON THE CALENDAR

Sunday, June 20—Inter-City Tennis Tournament, at the Seigniory Club, Province of Quebec.

Tuesday to Friday, June 22-25—Eleventh Annual Horse Show of the St. Catharines Riding and Driving Club, St. Catharines, Ont.

Tuesday, June 22 (in case of rain—23rd)—National Garden Scheme. Five gardens at Ancaster, Ont., including "The Willows," Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Greene; "Wynnstay," Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Dalley; "Brockton House," Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Young; "Graycourt," Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Dalley; "Oak Knoll," General and Mrs. S. C. Mewburn. Tea.

Wednesday, June 23—Annual Show of the Rose Society of Ontario. At The Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, Ont. Opens at three o'clock.

Thursday, June 24—Promenade Symphony Concert conducted by Reginald Stewart. Anna Criss, dancer, guest artist. At Varsity Arena.

National Garden Scheme. Mr. and Mrs. F. T. James, "Red Gables," Edgehill Road, Lambton Mills. (In case of rain—25th).

Saturday, June 26—National Garden Scheme. Mr. and Mrs. Graeme Adam, "The Elms," and the garden of Dr. A. H. Rolph. At Weston, Ont. Tea.

WINNIPEG

MR. AND Mrs. R. H. Arkell who, with their three daughters, Elizabeth, Joan and Mary, have left for Vancouver, have all been very much entertained. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Clark had a dinner of twenty-four for them at the St. Charles Country Club; Mr. and Mrs. James A. Woods also entertained at dinner at the Country Club in their honor; Mrs. Douglas Laird entertained at a luncheon complimentary to Mrs. Arkell; Mrs. H. D. Gooderham and Mrs. C. C. Fields were hostesses at the cocktail hour at their respective homes for this popular couple, as was Mrs. Athol McBean. Mrs. Stanley B. Coristine of Montreal was at Mrs McBean's. She had come up to visit her son, Mr. Philip Coristine. Mrs. J. G. Glassco entertained at the cocktail hour one day for Mrs. Coristine when a number of her old friends were delighted to see her again.

Miss Betty Laird had a delightful luncheon in honor of Miss Elizabeth Arkell, and another day a number of her intimates planned a picnic; Miss Eileen Chandler had a bridge and tea for her, and Miss Marjorie Gooderham entertained at a luncheon in Miss Joan Arkell's honor. Miss Mary Laird entertained at a breakfast party and Miss Jane McConnell was a luncheon hostess.

Mrs. F. H. Phippen spent a few days in town and was busy teaing here and there with old friends. She returned to Toronto early in the week.

Mr. Philip McBean entertained informally at dinner the other evening complimentary to Miss Downing who is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Athol McBean. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Holland entertained at dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Culver Riley of Toronto who were in town for the Black-Riley wedding.

Mrs. Harold Riley entertained at a dinner of fourteen covers following the Black-Riley wedding. A dinner of twenty-four was given at the Country Club following this event by Mr. and Mrs. Conrad S. Riley in honor of the bridesmaids and ushers. The bridesmaids wore their attractive frocks of turquoise chiffon with American Beauty girdles.

MARRIAGES

TORONTO

Griffin-Gordon—On Saturday, June 12, Mr. Anthony Scott Griffin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin, and Miss Kathleen Lockhart Gordon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart Gordon.

Hatch-Gurney — On Wednesday, June 9, Mr. Carr Hatch, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hatch, and Miss Nancy Sutherland Gurney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Holt Gurney.

Ruttan-Angas—On Saturday, June 12, Mr. Henry Ruttan, son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. C. M. Ruttan, and Miss Margot Barbara Angas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Angas.

A ROYAL GODMOTHER—The Duchess of Kent leaving her home in Belgrave Square for Lambeth Palace where she acted as godmother at the christening of the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Herbert. The latter are both members of the Duke and Duchess of Kent's household.

Sterling

DECORATIVE and authentic is the Chantilly pattern of Sterling Silver flatware created by Birks-Ellis Ryrie in their own craftshops.

Brides who prefer this lovely pattern may register their choice in our Brides' Book. Friends desiring to present gifts, can then be assured that they are buying the right pieces in the right pattern.

Chantilly is highly recommended, not only for the detail of the pattern, but for the exceptional weight and finish of the silver.

There are more than thirty other patterns from which you may choose—the largest assortment in Canada.

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Teaspoons, doz	14.00
Dessert Spoons, doz	41.00
Dessert Forks, new size, doz	38.00
Dinner Forks, new size, doz	50.00
Dessert Knives, doz	42.00
Dinner Knives, doz	44.00

Birks-Ellis-Ryrie
YONGE AT TEMPERANCE TORONTO
MAIL ORDERS INVITED

Summer Charm

Depends so vitally on the condition of the skin, the freedom from superfluous hair, warts and moles that show up so clearly in summer clothing. Before vacation time it is a splendid idea to have these blemishes removed at the Hiscott Institute by the one safe, permanent method of Electrolysis. Acknowledged experts for over forty years. Hiscott skill assures complete success. Consultation without charge—Prices, moderate.

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Thousands of people who want to *keep* feeling fit, know the value of the "alkaline pause". After over-working or over-dining, they drink Vichy Celestins. This world-famous French Vichy helps them avoid the after-effects of systemic acidity. Try the "alkaline pause" yourself...it's *smart!*

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● Europe beckons you this Summer... see London and the British Isles in Coronation Year... visit the Continent... take in the Paris Exposition (May to October).

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Steamship General Agent
Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto

« EVENTS »

ULSTER REUNION PARTY
Sails July 2 on *Duchess of Bedford*. His Majesty the King visits Ulster in July.

SHAKESPEARE DRAMATIC FESTIVALS
Stratford-on-Avon, March 29 to Sept. 25

HENLEY REGATTA
June 30 to July 3

BAYREUTH MUSIC FESTIVALS
July 22 to August 20

DUBLIN HORSE SHOW
August 5 to 7

Canadian Pacific

Dufferin Park
OPENS
SATURDAY, JUNE 19th, 1937

METROPOLITAN RACING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, LIMITED
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A. M. ORPEN, MANAGING DIRECTOR

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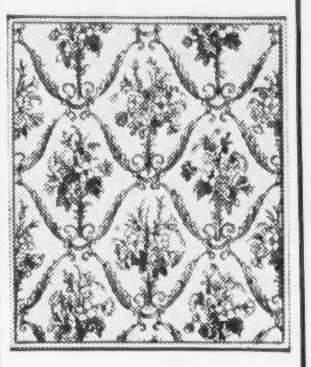

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Presented by Thornton-Smith

A semi-glazed chintz of late English 18th Century pattern . . . small bouquets of garden flowers arranged on a trellis of acanthus scrolls. Small enough in scale to be useful for most average size rooms . . . on a background of sea-foam green or pale turquoise scrolls in cream and flowers in natural colours.

31 inches wide

$1.50 PER YARD

Ask for Samples and Special Summer Purchase Plan.

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WHITE SUMMER SHOES

for the Comfort and Smartness you have Always Desired.

Lovely New Models

Undoubtedly the season's most inspiring shoe fashions — new summer styles in white — flattering to the gayest frock or conservative ensemble. You'll be impressed by their smart, trim lines. A revelation in comfort. This famous shoe is equally at home on the boulevard or in distinguished company. We can fit you perfectly from a variety of lovely models.

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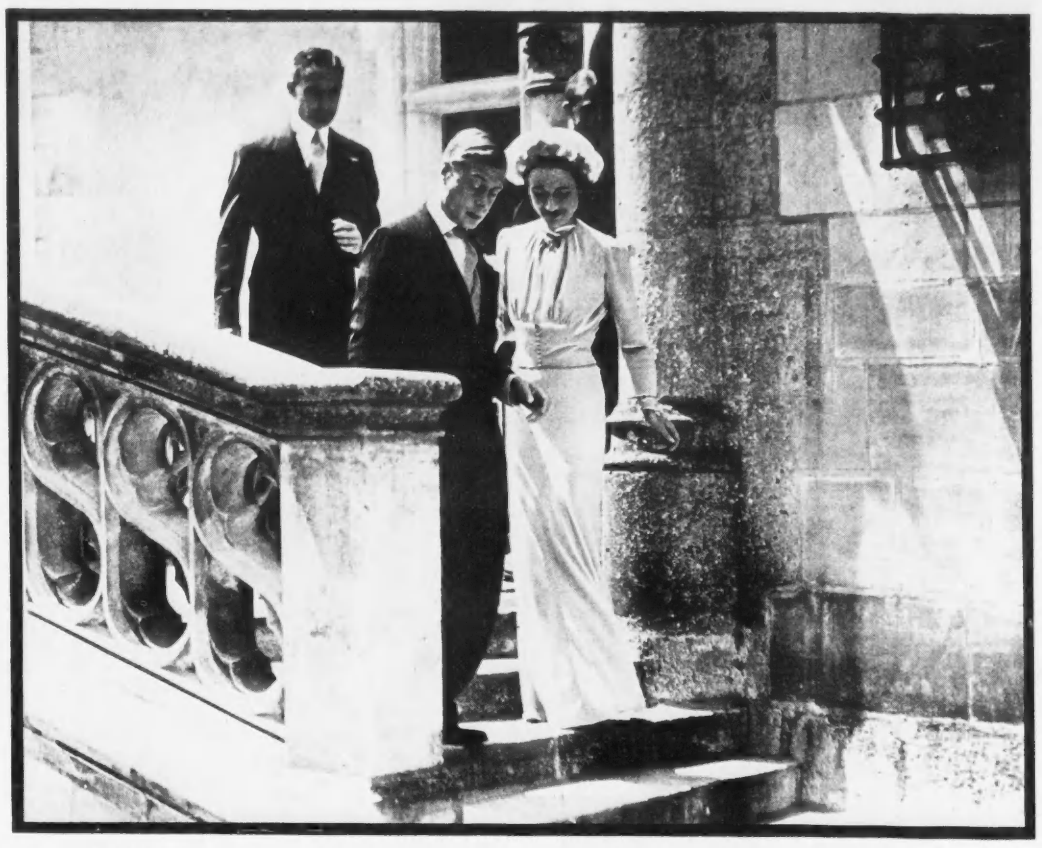

A WEDDING OF INTERNATIONAL INTEREST. The Duke and Duchess of Windsor descend the steps of the Chateau de Cande to be photographed following their recent marriage. They are accompanied by their host, Mr. Herman Rogers.

MARRIAGES

MONTREAL

Brown-Campbell — On Saturday, June 12, Mr. Reginald Holmes Brown, son of Mrs. Brown of Quebec, and of the late W. H. Brown, and Miss Margaret Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Campbell and of the late David W. Campbell.

Whitehead-Nelles—On Friday, June 11, Mr. William Thomas Whitehead, son of Mrs. Whitehead and of the late W. T. Whitehead, and Miss Annielouise Nelles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Keith Nelles.

Colson-Rawlings — On Wednesday, June 9, Mr. John David Colson, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Herbert Colson, and Miss Frances Wilhemina Rawlings, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Rawlings.

VANCOUVER

Tucker-Cowan—On Tuesday, June 1, Dr. Gilbert Norman Tucker of New Haven, Conn., son of the late Very Rev. Dean Tucker and the late Mrs. Tucker of London, Ont., and Miss Frances King Cowan, daughter of Mrs. Cowan and the late George H. Cowan, K.C.

Walton-Pinkham — On Wednesday, June 2, Mr. Alex Walton, son of Mrs. Walton and the late Charles Walton of Mobberley, Cheshire, England, and Miss Nancy Isobel Pinkham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Pinkham.

WINNIPEG

Black-Riley—On Saturday, June 5, Mr. George Montegu Black, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Montegu Black, and Miss Jean Elizabeth (Betty) Riley, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad S. Riley.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Brainerd-Harris — On Saturday, June 12, Mr. Thomas Chalmers Brainerd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Brainerd, of Montreal, and Miss Elizabeth Jane Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Harris.

ENGAGEMENTS

MONTREAL

Meighen-Robinson — Mr. Theodore Meighen, son of the Right Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Meighen of Toronto, to Miss Margaret de Lancey Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy de Lancey Robinson.

Grout-Cameron—Mr. Robert Lundy Grout, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. L. Grout of Oakville, Ont., to Miss Jean Catherine Orr Cameron, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cameron.

TRAVELERS

Captain and Mrs. Stuart C. Bate have returned to Toronto from New York where they were staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. Captain Bate arrived on the Queen Mary after six weeks in England, and was met in New York by Mrs. Bate.

Colonel and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton have returned to Toronto after spending some time in England. They arrived on the Queen Mary and spent a few days in New York at the St. Regis.

Among those who came to Toronto from Montreal to attend the Griffin-Lockhart Gordon wedding were Miss Elsie Lockhart Gordon, who was the guest of Mrs. M. Lockhart Gordon; Miss Margaret Symington, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. H. Cassels; Mrs. Ernest Budden, her son, Mr. John Budden, and daughter, Miss Barbara Budden, guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Cassels; Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Mathers and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Yule, guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Hendry.

Lady Price, who was in London for the Coronation, has returned to Quebec by the Empress of Britain.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Cabot, jr., and Mr. F. H. Cabot, 3rd, of New York, have arrived at their summer home at Murray Bay.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander MacDonald have returned to Toronto from England and France.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Coutts of Toronto, have sailed on the Queen Mary for England and will be gone for about two months.

Mr. Holger Dietz of Toronto, has left for Montreal, and will be followed later by Mrs. Dietz to take up permanent residence there.

Mr. and Mrs. George Reifel, Miss Audrey Reifel and Mrs. George Reifel, Jr., are en route to Vancouver from London, completing a six months' world tour. They have been in London for the past month, where they took Sir Edward Stracey's town house for the Coronation season.

Sir Donald Boyd, K.C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, and Lady Boyd arrived in Vancouver aboard the Empress of Canada, and have been the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. John Alexander, at her home in West Vancouver before going to Qualicum Beach, Vancouver Island.

Mr. Norman and Hon. Cairine Wilson and their family have left Ottawa for their summer home at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mr. Murray Chipman of Montreal, spent a recent week-end at his country house at the Seigniory Club, Province of Quebec. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. Aird Nesbitt, Miss Jacqueline and Prince Paul Lieven.

Major and Mrs. William Harty and Miss Nadine Harty, of "Roselawn," Kingston, who were in London for the Coronation, have returned to Kingston, Ont.

Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS

$1.00 PER INSERTION
Paid in advance

All Notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender

BIRTHS

BECK—At Penetanguishene, on June 9, 1937, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl McGibbon Beck, a son.

ENGAGEMENTS

Dr. and Mrs. T. J. McDowell, Milverton, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Elizabeth, to Mr. John Sidney Hughes, Montreal, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Hughes, Dundas, Ont., and grandson of the late Major-General John Hughes, Bowmanville. Marriage to take place early in July.

MEDALIST. Kathleen K. Cameron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Cameron, Toronto, winner of the Governor-General's Medal at Moulton College.

Mrs. Frank Matthews of Edmonton is spending some time in Winnipeg the guest of her brother, Mr. Ewart Kelly.

Mrs. Arthur Rogers arrived in Winnipeg from Vancouver and is at the Fort Garry Hotel. Miss Enid Rogers is at present in Durban, Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Seagram have returned to Toronto after being in England for the Coronation.

American Express Travel Service suggests:

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TO ALASKA—8 departures from Seattle in June and July . . . 21 to 36 days . . . $440 to $518 from Seattle . . . Go direct from Toronto or combine with tour of West.

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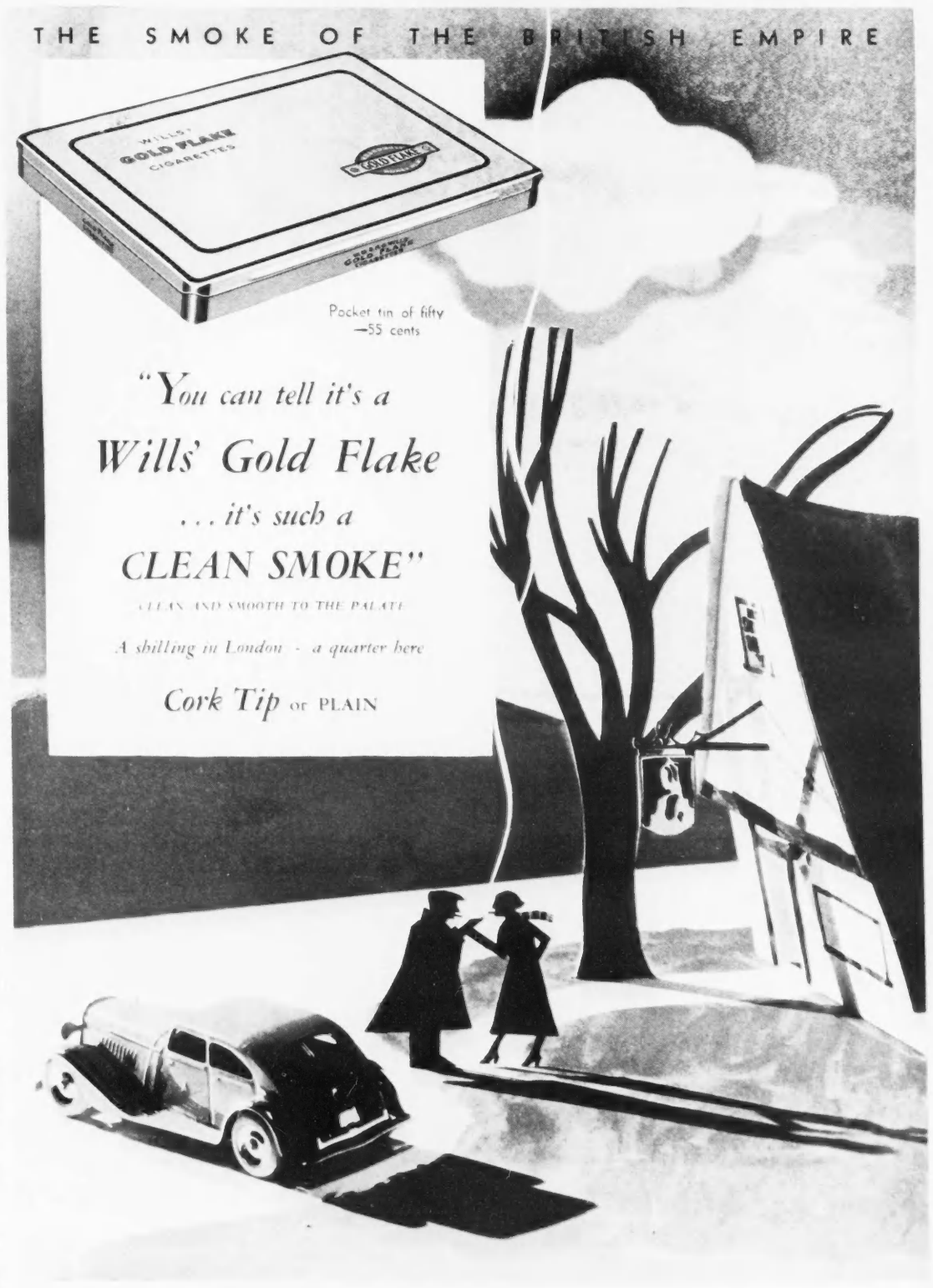

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BOKAR
Vigorous and Winey
EIGHT O'CLOCK
Mild and Mellow
RED CIRCLE
Rich and Full-Bodied

Serve it Iced!
STIMULATING
REFRESHING
COOLING

A&P FOOD STORES

A&P Coffee
THE LARGEST SELLING COFFEE IN THE WORLD

E 10

—History of Canada, June 7-14

"SOCREDS" PAWN HATCHET

WITH the long-awaited arrival in Edmonton of George F. Powell, "right hand man" of Major C. H. Douglas, "Father of Social Credit," the tangled affairs of the Aberhart administration took a turn which, for the first time in many weeks, suggested that the Government might weather the storms of insurgency within the Alberta Social Credit party, at least until the end of the present session of the Legislature. A working repair of the breach between the Government and the insurgents was apparently achieved through the signing of pledges by insurgents and loyalists binding them to support the Social Credit Planning Board. It was understood that, if Mr. Powell could report sufficient unity in the ranks and sufficient willingness to accept advice, Major Douglas would probably go to Edmonton to act as technical adviser to the Government in a new attempt to found a "genuine Social Credit" economic system in Alberta.

DOMINION

Agriculture: Members of Turgeon Royal Grain Commission sailed to hold sittings in United Kingdom. Bureau of Statistics officially estimated Canadian spring wheat crop as only 85 per cent. of average.

Aviation: Hon. C. D. Howe announced first experimental transatlantic flight for proposed transatlantic air service will be made June 24; departmental officials prepared mooring buoys for reception of the transatlantic planes at Montreal.

Defence: Royal Canadian Navy's first schooner built solely for training purposes launched at Metegan, N.S., and christened "Venture."

Housing: Hon. J. L. Ilsley, acting Minister of Finance, announced that loans under Dominion Housing Act now exceed $8,000,000.

Ice Cream: Department of Agriculture issued revised regulations setting new standard for production of ice cream; in future the confection must contain not less than 13 per cent. by weight of milk fat unless it also contains fruits, nuts, etc., and must not contain more than one-half of one per cent. of "added stabilizer."

Postoffice: Alberta Branch of Canadian Postmasters' Association protested rate of only nine cents per hour for overtime.

Relief: Arthur B. Purvis, chairman of National Employment Commission, in communication to Brien committee in Montreal, stated that National Employment Commission favors granting direct relief only to genuinely unemployable persons and that employable persons in economic distress should be dealt with by "the customary charitable methods;" he expressed disapproval of public works undertaken solely for relieving unemployment, and advocated establishment of apprentice training schools to convert proportion of present surplus of unskilled labor into skilled.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Immigration: Informed of plan mentioned in British House of Commons to settle 300 Scottish fishermen in British Columbia, Hon. George S. Pearson, Minister of Fisheries, declared there are already more fishermen in British Columbia than can make a decent living.

Legislature: Following first Cabinet meeting since recent election, Premier T. D. Pattullo announced selection of Norman William Whittaker, Victoria barrister, as Speaker of the nineteenth Legislature.

Mines: Department of Mines announced investigation into causes of flooding of Beban mine which resulted in loss of three lives.

MANITOBA

Health: Women's Institutes of Manitoba presented resolution to provincial Government recommending compulsory physical examinations for both men and women before granting of marriage licenses.

Hydro: Manitoba Power Commission announced reduction of 25 per cent. in Hydro rates in twenty-four municipalities; reduction applies to standard domestic monthly minimum.

Relief: Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, Minister of Natural Resources, announced relief scheme consisting of seven forestry school camps in which 250 to 400 young men will get forestry training combined with gainful employment. Following refusal of bank to make further loans to Winnipeg for unemployment relief purposes, Premier Bracken announced that the provincial Government could not increase its contribution to the city and proposed that the federal Government increase its contribution or else lend money to the Province for re-loan to the city.

QUEBEC

Bar: Premier Duplessis was elected Batonnier-General of Quebec Provincial Bar.

Highways: Hon. F. J. Leduc announced that Government's highways construction and repairs program will involve employment of 25,000 men by July 1.

Judiciary: J. Charles Langlois, Buckingham, Que., sworn in as Judge of Sessions of the Peace.

Mines: Minister of Mines Gagnon announced formation of eleven Government geological survey parties to study various parts of Quebec.

ONTARIO

Aviation: Premier Hepburn told Toronto Board of Control that Province will contribute dollar-for-dollar with the federal Government's grant ($450,000) toward construction of Toronto's municipal airports on condition that as many unemployed men as possible be engaged for the work.

Flood Control: The Premier committed the Province to assumption of 37½ per cent. of cost of proposed Grand River conservation project on condition the Dominion contribute an equal amount.

EDUCATION

Toronto: Retirement announced of Dr. Charles F. Heebner, for forty-five years Dean of Ontario College of Pharmacy; he will be succeeded by Prof. R. O. Hurst.

POLITICS

British Columbia: Rev. Robert Connell, leader of Opposition in last British Columbia Legislature and recently defeated with all his Constructive party in provincial election, announced his permanent retirement from politics.

Nova Scotia: Strong differences of opinion developed in Halifax Labor party ranks after official decision of Halifax Trades and Labor Council to refrain from supporting any candidates in provincial election campaign; in Cape Breton the Labor party called a nominating convention.

Saskatchewan: Provincial Conservative party made plans for extensive organizing, involving visit by Provincial Party Leader J. G. Diefenbaker to every riding during summer.

OBITUARY

Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird, (G.C.M.G., P.C., K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C., Grand Cross Legion of Honor, Grand Cordon Order of Leopold), Ottawa. Prime Minister of Canada during Great War, Member House of Commons 1896-1921, 1896-1904, 1905-1921, leader Conservative party in Canada 1901-1920, Prime Minister 1911-1920, representative of Canada at Imperial War Cabinet, chief Canadian delegate at Paris Peace Conference, representative of Canada on Council of League of Nations, first president Canadian Institute of International Affairs, first Rhodes Memorial Lecturer at Oxford University, first president Barclays Bank (Canada) (82). **Bumbray,** William, Montreal, building contractor (79). **Dunbar,** Robert H., Eveleth, Minn., former Winnipeg hotelman, most noted curler in early days of Manitoba bonspiel (77). **Fortin,** Rev. A. P., Pensacola, Fla., early missionary in Labrador and Lower St. Lawrence (97). **Hope,** H. P., Victoria, B.C., educationist, former British Columbia school inspector, first headmaster of Brentwood College. **Jones,** Ernest Edward, Toronto, retired supervisor of Canadian Department Stores and of Eastern Canada mail order business of T. Eaton Co. **Lloyd,** Rt. Hon. Sir William Frederick, (K.C.M.G., P.C., K.C., D.C.L.), St. John's, Prime Minister of Newfoundland 1917-19, representative to Imperial War Cabinet, delegate to Paris Peace Conference (73). **Mackinnon,** Rev. Neil D., Toronto, retired Presbyterian and United Church minister (81). **Mandellus,** Rev. Bro., Montreal, assistant superior general of Christian Brothers (63). **McDonald,** Colin, Vancouver, president Vancouver and New Westminster District Trades and Labor Council. **Moore,** Harry N., Philadelphia, former Canadian newspaperman, former editor Freeman's Journal, Dublin. **Pacaud,** Montreal, insurance broker, dramatist (68). **Simmons,** James T., Winnipeg, past president Winnipeg Musicians Union (69). **Tucker,** Wilfred A., Vancouver, accountant, author of report which precipitated recent Royal Commission investigation of Vancouver Police Department. **Widdifield,** Judge Charles Howard, Toronto, retired York County judge, author of several law books (77).

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Dr. Dafoe's license plates carry the same number and medical insignia as he has had for several years—D-70, the best-known license number in the North.

A NEW Chevrolet—that's the prescription Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, famous mentor of "the Quints", writes for himself when it comes to motoring.

Above you see "le docteur"—as his five little friends call him—with his new 1937 Chevrolet Coach, fifth Chevrolet he has owned. "I get as big a kick out of this new model," he tells us, "as I did out of the first car I ever bought—that good old 'Four-Ninety' you people built, back in 1916!"

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MISS GRACE ARMSTRONG, of London, Ont., who has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, since her recent return from a world study tour. —*Photograph by Violet Keene.*

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HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO

SUMMERTIME is glorious in Muskoka. The life-giving sun wakens each day with golden splendour. Birds sing gaily; waters foam over falls and rapids, velvet wavelets splash against dark red rock and white clouds drift in blue skies. Muskoka is a vacation paradise that matches the beauty of the English Lake District, yet is many, many times larger.

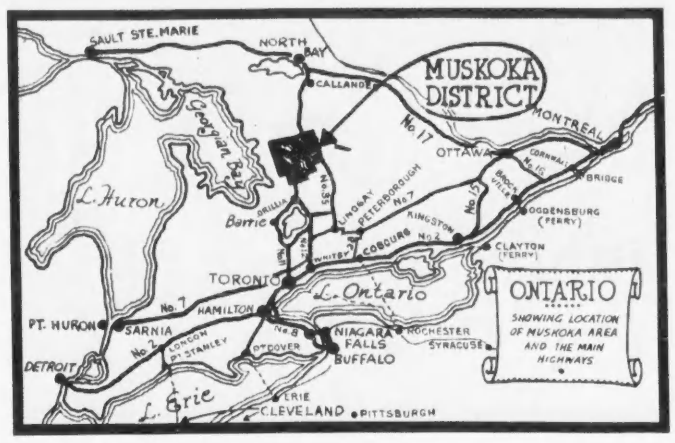
Lake Muskoka itself is 19 miles long. Lake Rosseau 12 miles long and Lake Joseph 14 miles long. These three lakes form one of the two principal chains of lakes. The other chain consists of Lake of Bays, Peninsula Lake, Fairy Lake, Vernon Lake and Mary Lake; and to travel from Lake of Bays through Peninsula Lake, Fairy Lake and Vernon Lake, comprises a summer cruise of over 60 miles.

Muskoka's eight largest lakes are surrounded by other lovely stretches of water—some of medium size, some small. Many of the lakes are joined by channels or by rivers. Here and there are waterfalls and rapids.

There are well over a hundred lakes in all, the larger ones being picturesquely dotted with islands of various sizes. In some places rocky shores rise straight and sheer out of the waters. At other points, low grasslands meet the lake or a sandy beach dips gradually into the depths.

Hills and vales surrounding the lakes—and the islands, too—are well wooded. Tall pine trees, beautiful birches, pungent cedar, shady maples, fragrant balsams, stately spruces. And beyond the woods on the mainland, extend meadows, fields, orchards and pastures.

Muskoka boasts many majestic rocks. Great, round, red sandstone boulders swell up from the earth with a friendly invitation to climb to their top and bask in the sun. Grey slatey rocks shelve flatly out over the waters as ready-made seats for romantic moon worshippers. Gigantic upthrusts of rock—millions of years old—make the roads curve picturesquely round them, while their hoary heads support a thriving growth of dogwood or young cedars. On every side, in Muskoka, nature's unspoiled beauty gladdens the street-tired eyes of the city dweller.



ON EVERY HIGHWAY. Map showing the relationship of the Highlands of Ontario to the main motor routes in Eastern Canada and U.S. ports of entry.

THE entire Muskoka district slopes upwards towards the north-west and the whole area of land and lake averages 1,000 feet above sea level—the Highlands of Ontario!

This altitude is responsible for the pure, clear, mountain-like air. The climate is warm without being humid. It is so bracing—so invigorating, that the medical fraternity recommend a stay in Muskoka for those who have a tendency toward chest complaints. This delightful land also offers perfect immunity from hay fever throughout the entire summer and autumn seasons.

Situated so conveniently to the north-central cities of United States and the cities of Ontario, Muskoka is near enough for a short holiday and yet far enough away for a long one.

fairyland of delightful scenery and delectable climate. So wherever you stay you are certain of beautiful surroundings and easy access to roads and waterways. The resorts and hotels, however, pleasantly vary in the types of recreation and summer sports they offer.

COUNTLESS thousands of tourists are going to visit Callander, Ont., again this year to see the world-famous Dionne quints. Definite hours are fixed several times each day when these attractive youngsters may be seen.

Callander is only 72 miles from Huntsville, thus being within easy motoring distance from any Muskoka resort. Many tourists who come to Muskoka for a couple of weeks' vacation spend one day going to see the quints. Others who have only a few days' holiday spend a night or two at one of the conveniently located Muskoka resorts en route to Callender.

Perhaps it's the pine-scented breezes . . . . perhaps it's the glorious sunshine . . . . or it may be due to the fact that Muskoka is 1,000 feet above sea level . . . . but be the reason what it may, Muskoka is quite free from hay fever. Those who are susceptible to this annoying complaint, can enjoy a holiday of complete and delightful freedom in Muskoka. Even at the season of the year when victims suffer most, Muskoka is immune.

At the Muskoka resort and hotels all drinking water is absolutely pure and certified so, by government inspection. Muskoka water also possesses some tonic qualities as it contains iron; though nobody would guess it, when drinking this clear, sparkling, tasteless beverage. With such excellent water coupled to climatic advantages and glorious scenery, Muskoka is in truth a holiday haven for those who want their vacation days to help them regain health and vigor.

Whether you fish for fun or fish for fame—the Muskoka district will keep your rod busy. In these waters you can catch Brown Trout, Mountain Trout, Salmon Trout, Speckled Trout, Rainbow Trout, Large Mouth Bass, Small Mouth Black Bass, Pickerel, Pike and Maskinonge. A fishing license can be procured at the resorts and hotels, without fuss or delay, for a nominal fee. And if you want a free-and-easy, loaf-the-happy-hours-away sort of holiday there are plenty of places where you can do this to perfection!

Less than a day's motor drive—a few hours in some cases—will take you from Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh or Niagara Falls direct to the heart of Muskoka. All Ontario cities are likewise within easy driving distance of this Land of Lakes.

So wide are the holiday diversions of Muskoka and so numerous that every summer pastime can be indulged in to one's heart's content. The district covers hundreds of square miles. You can enjoy absolute solitude or you can mingle with a merry throng. There is an abundance of room in Muskoka for every vacationist to follow those recreations which are individually preferable.

Suitable accommodation is half the enjoyment of your vacation. But tastes vary. Some want complete rest; others prefer activity. Some like a free and easy place; others would much rather stay at a smart hotel—and so on. Muskoka caters admirably to all these different tastes. For those who prefer to have a home of their own there are hundreds of cottages for rent located on the various lakes and rivers, many out of the way and others in close proximity to resorts, towns and villages. Scattered all through the district are overnight cabins, many on lakes and others on the main highways. Regular lodging by the day, week or month can be obtained in farm homes, private small town homes, home-like resorts, summer hotels and de luxe fireproof hotels.

The whole Muskoka district is a

MILEAGE TABLE

Toronto to	Miles	Gravenhurst to	Miles
Gravenhurst	106.5	Bala	17
Bracebridge	117.7	Baysville	32
Huntsville	140	Beaumaris	22
Bracebridge to		Bracebridge	11
Bala	5	Burlington	195
Baysville	15	Callander	104
Beaumaris	11	Huntsville	33
Callander	85	Muskoka Beach	20
Cedar Beach	33	North Bay	114
Cedar Will	37	Norway Point	7
Clear Lake	1	Bigwin Island	26
Dorset	30	Parry Sound	86
Elgin House	21	Port Carling	29
Gravenhurst	11	Rosseau	18
Hollow Lake	36	Windermere	22
Huntsville	28	**Huntsville to**	
Judahwood	22	Baysville	11
Ma Tee	23	Bracebridge	22
Minett	23	Callander	72
Milford Bay	16	Dorset	26
Morgan	24	Dwight	14
Muskoka Beach	9	Gravenhurst	32
North Bay	109	North Bay	81
Norway Point	7	Norway Point	7
Port Carling	18	Bigwin Island	32
Port Sydney	12	Port Sydney	13
Parry Sound	72	Parry Sound	53
Rosseau	7	Rosseau	28
Severn	21		
Thorne	28		
Utterson	14		
Vankoughnet	19		
Windermere	23		

LAKE OF BAYS COUNTRY from the Rangers' Tower near Dorset.
—Photo courtesy Province of Ontario.

"Transatlantic" luxury to mid-Atlantic Bermuda!...one of the most popular, delightful trips in pleasure travel. BOOK EARLY for choice accommodations on the famous Monarch or Queen.

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☐ California ☐ All Expense Tours
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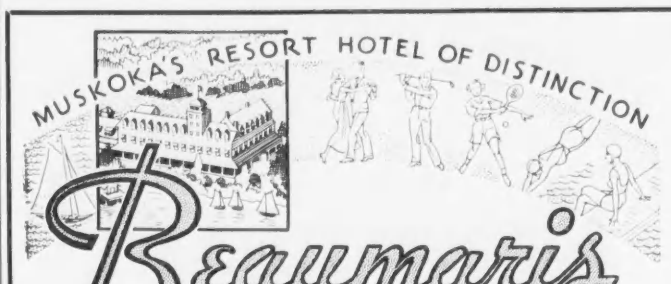
Address
City Province

A SUMMER CAPITAL. Port Carling, one of the chief gateways to the charming Muskoka country.
—Photo courtesy Province of Ontario.



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MUSKOKA
"Ontario's Premier Summer and Winter VacationLand"
Write for illustrated booklet to E. B. Dodgson, Sec. Board of Trade.

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WINDERMERE HOUSE LAKE ROSSEAU MUSKOKA
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You'll spend carefree, unforgettable days at WINDERMERE HOUSE, situated in the heart of glorious Muskoka. Bask in warm sunlight—swim in sparkling clear water—ramble through thrilling rugged country, famous for its invigorating pine-scented atmosphere. In addition to this scenic magnificence, there is golf, tennis, riding, dancing, entertainment and fishing. Everything at its best for the grandest holiday. WINDERMERE HOUSE is modernly equipped with every convenience for your personal comfort. Food appetizingly prepared by experts, makes every meal a satisfaction. Forget your cares in this northern paradise. Come to WINDERMERE HOUSE.

Write or phone your reservations to
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A Page from a Bigwin Diary

"Up in the morning—with the smell of cool green pines in the Northern air . . . down to the beach for a swim—and a round of setter-uppers—then breakfast—with the bacon and eggs just right . . . a morning date with the golfer—eighteen holes—and a cool drink with HER at the ninth tee . . . back for lunch on a cool, crispy salad—the salad for which Bigwin Inn is famous . . . then an afternoon on the beach—under a white sail—at tennis—bowls—croquet—sitting on the flagstone terrace—reading in a quiet corner—sparring at bridge with a foursome or sparring at words in a tête-à-tête . . . riding or walking through the leafy woods . . . Another dip in the Lake of Bays—and dinner in the softly lighted dining hall—an excellent dinner served from an excellent cuisine . . . Then to the crown of the evening—the dance—and romance under the northern stars . . . . ."

That's a sample day at Bigwin—the Pleasure Island for Youth who love fun and frolic—the enchanted garden for those who need rest and relaxation!

Rates: American Plan from $5.50 a day up
Write for reservations and booklet to:

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FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS
Select Clientele . Moderate Rates
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CHARLES A. DOOLEY, Manager

Joan Abbott says...

We should be forever grateful for the scientific methods which have revolutionized one phase of homemaking. I refer to the romance of modern canning, which means that we can arrange properly balanced meals with variety at all seasons of the year, and at the same time take care of some of the many other interests which fill our days.

Now the modern method of commercial canning depends on sterilization by heat in the sealed tin to preserve the product. This method also preserves to the greatest possible extent those vitamins and mineral salts which are so essential to our well-being.

Cooking is done after the exhaustion of air and after sealing the product in the airtight container. This means that even vitamin C, which is so easily destroyed by heat in the presence of air, is retained to a much greater degree than could possibly be accomplished by home methods.

Independent, exhaustive experiments prove these contentions, and so we may with an easy mind increase our consumption of canned products and relegate one phase at least of homemaking to its proper place.

Joan Abbott DIETITIAN

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PARIS PATÉ

The Tasty Dainty Sandwich Spread

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Every one knows the dangers of constipation. Pills and drugs usually bring only temporary relief. That's because common constipation is due to meals low in "bulk."

Kellogg's ALL-BRAN contains "bulk" that does not break down in the body as does that of many leafy vegetables. ALL-BRAN absorbs twice its weight in water and forms a soft mass that gently sponges the intestines.

Kellogg's ALL-BRAN is a food—not a medicine. In addition to "bulk"—it gives vitamin B to tone up the system, and iron for the blood. It is a healthful way to get rid of constipation and all its evils.

Eat two tablespoonfuls daily with milk or cream—three times a day in severe cases. Or use it in making bran muffins, breads, in salads or soups. *Guaranteed* by Kellogg in London.

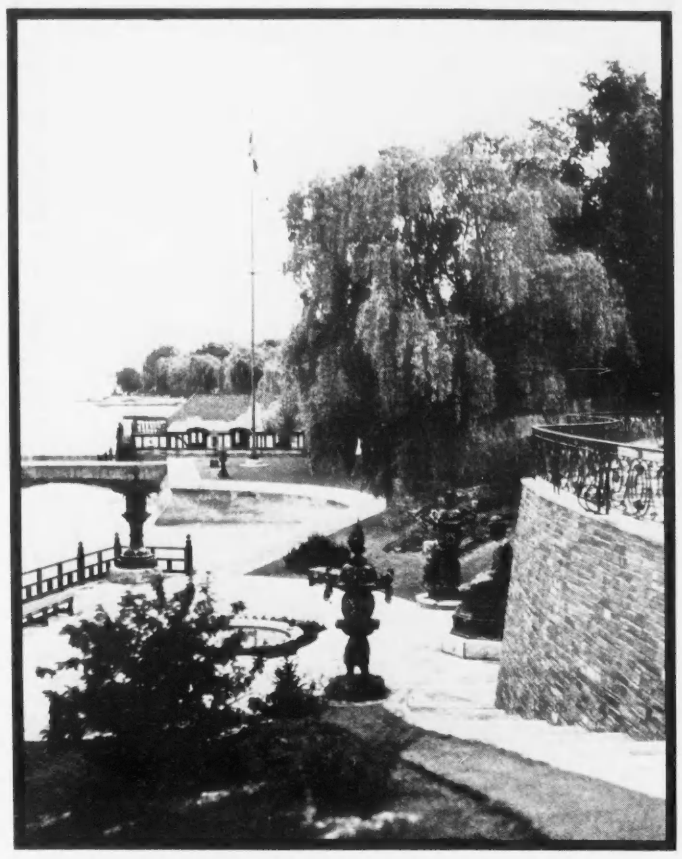
Goodbye FRECKLES

Send for this true story of a freckled girl's life. Learn how her skin freckled easily — how her homely freckles made her miserable at fourteen — how she gave up hope of ever being popular socially, until one day she saw a Stillman's ad.

She purchased a jar of Stillman's Freckle Cream. Used it nightly. Her ugly embarrassing freckles soon disappeared, leaving her skin clear, soft, smooth and beautiful.

FOR Free BOOKLET Write — The Stillman Co. Toronto, Ont., Can., Dept. 251

Stillman's FRECKLE CREAM 69¢



A VIEW OF "EDGEMERE", the beautiful Ontario lake-front estate of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Hammell, at Oakville, Ont. This, one of Canada's loveliest gardens, was seen by many hundreds when opened to the public under the National Garden Scheme in aid of the work for the blind.

CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

"LIFE'S getting ahead of me," said the Dark Girl, throwing her expensive Paris hat down on the desk and making enough room to get to work by the simple expedient of shoving yesterday's litter off onto the floor with her elbow, in the general direction of our common waste-basket.

"I had lobster and champagne for lunch yesterday and I'm all coming out in boils. There was a time when I could take it. I must be getting old and soft." She reached for a ratt of my copy paper and sat down mournfully.

Remembering Job and his friends, we refrained from the obvious comment. "How was the lobster Sandled?" we asked instead.

The Dark Girl raised her quite astonishing eyes and a look of deep distaste added itself to her dejection. "Let us drop the whole subject," she said decidedly, and returned to her work.

There are certain very fine foods and drinks that are not intended for the middle of a working day. I remember, with something of the Dark Girl's pain, a hostess who used to serve pecan tart occasionally to three active young women who lunched with her constantly. It was one of the most delicious sweets in the world. To refuse it was practically impossible, to eat it meant to sink down like a well-laden sand barge after lunch, minus all ambition. It was only this week that I got the recipe for this confection and I think you should know about it. Try it on an evening when you have nothing more energetic to do after dinner than sit in the garden and look at the moon.

PECAN TART

1 cup corn syrup
1 cup pecan pieces
½ cup granulated sugar
3 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon salt
Flaky pie crust to make a shell.

Beat the eggs very slightly, add sugar, nuts, salt and corn syrup. Mix these thoroughly. Line a pan with pie crust and partly bake it. Fill this with the mixture and put back in a moderate oven (325° F.) for 40 to 50 minutes. You must bake it slowly so that the nuts rise to the surface and make a firm light brown crust.

We seem to be set for rich and sweet things this week so here is a Scotch shortbread recipe from Scotland. The writer says discouragingly that "you had best buy this confection ready, since it is not easy made the first time, but if you must try, the Aye-shire way is the easiest." Come, come, surely that puts you on your mettle, my fine friends.

SHORTBREAD

1 oz. pastry flour
4 oz. rice flour
4 oz. best fresh butter
4 oz. fruit sugar
1 egg yolk
2 tablespoons cream

Sift the 2 flours thoroughly and work in the butter with the fingers. Add the sugar and then mix in the egg yolk, beaten slightly, and the cream to make a heavy dough. Roll it out to a ¾ inch depth, either shape it into one cake, which is correct, or cut it into little cakes. Prick it with a fork, and for the large patty, flute the edge and mark it with the tines of the fork. Bake in a moderate oven on greased paper for about 15 minutes or until it just begins to color. Do not turn it. Cool it on a wire rack and keep it in an air-tight tin.

A friend who spent some time in Chicago recently, asked me on her return if I had ever come across the cook book put out by the Chef of Chicago's famous Palmer House. "I had some swell meals there," she said, "somebody there knows how to cook." Well, it's an interesting cook book but heavy. The recipe for *Demi-Glace* for example calls for a start of 10 pounds of chopped veal bones and 4 gallons of water simmered for 12 hours. Not quite the ordinary home's speed, you see. And *Demi-Glace* is incorporated in dozens of the simpler recipes. I am indebted to it though for a simple recipe for Parker House rolls that seems to me a dandy. You know how good these fresh rolls are with jam for tea in the summer. I know at least one family who seem to take them in through their pores, at a small country house up north. Here's how they are done in Chicago.

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS

1 cup milk
1 oz. yeast
3 tablespoons sugar
2 eggs
¼ teaspoon salt
4½ cups of flour
6 tablespoons butter

Dissolve the yeast in the milk, add sugar, salt, flour and butter. Work all to a smooth dough. Cover with buttered wax paper and let rise in a warm place until double the original bulk. Interrupt the fermentation by working the dough together again. Let rise again till double, and then make into 2 oz. balls and lay them on a slightly floured cloth. Let rise a trifle more. Press down the centre of each "bun" with the handle of a wooden mixing spoon or even of a knife, butter one half and fold the other half over on it. Place on slightly buttered baking sheets, 1 inch apart, and set in a warm place out of a draft to rise again. Then bake in a moderate oven. When pale brown brush over with melted butter.

This will make about 2 dozen rolls, and believe me, there isn't the slightest use your making less. The recipe, by the way, calls for a drop of lemon flavoring. We don't like lemon flavoring in them, so I've simply left it out.

Maybe you have wondered vaguely what sort of confection made the base of those imaginative little tarts on a tray of good French Pastries. It's a rich affair, not very hard to make, called

SUGAR COOKIE DOUGH

½ lb. cake flour
6 ozs. butter
¼ lb. sugar
1 egg
⅛ cup milk
Salt
Nutmeg
¼ teaspoon lemon flavoring.

Mix the sugar and butter, then the eggs, salt, nutmeg, flavoring and milk and then mix in the flour. Roll out thin and use instead of pastry with fresh fruit, custards, jellies, or whipped cream mixed with fine macaroon crumbs, to make a rich sweet.

• •

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Charles O'Connor and her son, Mrs. Charles Hughes O'Conner, who were in London for the Coronation, returned to Canada by the Hamburg and have arrived in Ottawa.

Brigadier Lindsay Gordon left Winnipeg recently to spend some time in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rogers have arrived in Winnipeg from Barrie, Ont., and are the guests of Mrs. Rogers' father, Chief Justice Macdonald.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Beardmore and Miss Adelaide Beardmore have returned to Montreal by the Lady Rodney from their winter residence in Nassau, The Bahamas.

FOR TOWN OR TRAVEL. A knitted suit of tailored persuasion in contrasting shades of light and navy blue.
—Courtesy Belding-Corticelli.

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TAKE THE HEAT ON HIGH
(or Keep In High Gear This Summer)

WHEN the heat comes, some people, like old cars, can't make the grade—they have to slip into "second" or into "low". The heat slows them, saps their "horsepower". Why can I, a youngster of almost 80, who, judged by conventional standards, should be on the scrap heap, drive in high through the hottest summer, defying Mr. Sol, just as in winter I scorn Mr. Zero? The answer is foods. People give no thought at all to the foods they ought to eat, only the foods they like. They follow the herd. Herd intelligence is notably no intelligence at all.

If people would really think, they would realize that bodily health depends upon the blood that feeds the body cells. The blood depends upon the kind of foods which build the blood. Therefore the kind of blood that flows through our bodies can make us shrivel and shiver on cold days and wilt and wither on hot days. The cause of both is viscid, ropy, toxic blood, derived from denatured, dead, demineralized, constipating foods.

Here is how to prove me right or wrong. During the hot spell, make your breakfast of Roman Meal, Bekus-Puddy or Lishus, all you can enjoy with milk or cream, raisins or chopped dates, not body-heating sugar. Make thick enough to chew thoroughly. If hot cereal is not liked, cook any of them the previous night, allow to cool, place in refrigerator and serve for breakfast, with sliced or canned peaches, ripe bananas, fruit jelly, preserve, or honey with cream or milk. Drink iced Kofy-Sub, sweetened with brown sugar, or preferably honey, added while hot, a very delightful and healthful beverage. For noon meal a salad of fresh fruit or raw vegetables, iced Kofy-Sub. For evening meal, a large fruit or vegetable salad, sprinkled with grated nuts, grated cheese or cottage cheese, or lightly steamed vegetables if salads are not liked, as second choice. Any kind of juicy fruit for dessert. Iced Kofy-Sub or hot Kofy-Sub if hot drink is preferred.

Train the intestines to eliminate after each meal. It is of utmost importance to exercise all groups of muscles briskly, fifteen or twenty minutes daily, to the point of deep breathing, to burn up internal poisonous waste. If you do not know how, send fifty cents for my book "SYSTEMATIZED MUSCLE EXERCISES", illustrated.

Rub the body down with rough towel wrung out of hot water in hot weather; cold water in cold weather. Relax muscles, nerves and mind. Do not fret or worry and—well, I stake my reputation on this assertion—follow this program for one month, or at most two, and so remarkable will be your improvement, you will always follow it. Write for University proof that Roman Meal, Bekus-Puddy, Lishus and Kofy-Sub are wonderfully rich in blood-forming minerals, also other important health literature free. Address: Robt. G. Jackson, M.D., 521 Vine Ave., Toronto.

6-37

Robt. G. Jackson M.D.

The above is from a photograph of Robt. G. Jackson, M.D., taken in his 77th year.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

IF YOU have a rose garden, and would like to preserve some of its fragrance when the season of fragrant bloom has vanished, a rose jar—remember when every home had one?—is one of the best means we know. We came across the following formula for making a pot-pourri: Gather the petals every day before they have lost some of their sweetness, and partially dry them in the sun, twenty-four hours is enough time to shrivel them a little. Before putting the rose leaves in the jar, it is well to put in five drops of oil of rose geranium mixed with the same amount of glycerine to prevent evaporation. Add the freshly dried leaves as they are picked, and with each lot that is put into the jar add a teaspoonful of alcohol to retain the natural scent. When all the leaves that can be had are gathered and in the jar, sprinkle a little salt, and shake every day for a couple of weeks until they are partly "ripened," then add ¼ ounce of all-spice, ¼ ounce nutmeg, ¼ ounce cinnamon, 1 ounce orris root, 1 ounce dried lavender flowers, and a few heliotrope if they can be had. A half ounce of finely crushed tonquin-bean can also be added. Keep the jar closely covered except when it is wanted to perfume the room. Then add a few drops of alcohol to it, to enhance its fragrance and also to preserve the odor of the contents.

THOSE plants that are placed about the foundations of houses should be chosen and placed because they are needed, not to satisfy a desire to "put in bushes." They serve to enframe the building, to soften the angle between horizontal ground and vertical masonry, and to change the barren appearance of new houses into charming finished effects. Their real purpose is not to show off the planting but to dress up the house.

Framing the house at the corners does not require so many plants. One or two large shrubs or evergreens with several smaller, spreading kinds at the base will do the trick. The taller plants really do the work while the smaller ones support them. Care should be taken that those low base plants do not attract attention to themselves. They must play up the star performers.

Emphasizing the doorway with paired plants of rounded or pointed form, smaller in mass than the corner groups, is logical, too. Between the corners and the doorway may be nothing at all in the way of planting, if the foundation wall is low. However, there may be a low hedge, or more often a continuous line of low shrubs quite neutral in character. A good foundation planting cannot be made out of many pointed evergreens or many trimmed forms. A collection of spots is non-functional; and more than that, becomes a competitor with the view of the building. If the house is inferior in design, it can be subdued by hiding the objectionable parts with foreground trees and clinging vines.

The street trees become the lawn trees on very narrow streets, or the lawn trees become the street trees. When the houses are placed back a distance of forty or fifty feet from the sidewalk, front trees closer to the building are possible. They are very desirable for shade when the rooms face to the south or west. Foreground trees rather close to the house screen porches, hide huge chimneys, and subordinate awkward parts even better than vines. The tree is the best means of correcting architectural faults. Forward of and a little outside of the corners of the house is the usual advice in the placement of enframing trees, according to many landscape experts, and yet when they are in front of the residence, trees add charm. The beauty of many of the old houses in the countryside and older residential districts, is created quite as much by the old trees that surround them as by the architecture itself.

BECAUSE we seem to envision trees as fully grown, we tend to plant too few of them in new developments. Think of the tree as only partly grown, as it will be in one generation and you will plant more of them, is the advice of one landscape artist. Think of shrubs as being full grown in the short space of five years, and you will plant fewer of them.

Judicious feeding of trees enables them to withstand disease and weather conditions. A tree can thrive only in a suitable feeding area where there is an adequate supply of moisture and soil nutrients. There are various ways of supplying the needed elements. The most satisfactory is a high grade plant food or fertilizer, three to five pounds to each inch of trunk diameter, put into spaced bar or drill holes ten inches or more in depth and two feet apart, over the feeding area, especially the outer part. This encourages root growth in the lower top soil with smaller probability of injury from summer droughts. A complete plant food is preferable to one high in nitrogen and the plant food should contain organic as well as inorganic materials.

AN OTTAWA WEDDING OF UNUSUAL INTEREST—From left to right: Mrs. Francis Gill, formerly Miss Betty Fauquier, only daughter of Mrs. Fauquier and the late E. F. Fauquier, of Ottawa; little Miss Ann Weir as flower girl; Masters John Gill and Robert Minnes, as pages; Miss Sylvia Smellie, as maid of honour; Miss Marjorie Borden and Mrs. Allan Stevenson, as bridesmaids. —*Photograph by Karsh.*

IN DEFENCE OF DANDELIONS

BY MONA GOULD

NOW is the season when the dandelions
Lie like prodigal gold
Among the grasses.
I KNOW it's wicked of me,

And TERRIBLY impractical,
But I can't help wishing
That people would just leave them
Among the grasses.

Out they go with knife and hoe,
And it isn't very long
Till the little yellow blossoms
Are dandelion wine.

(And if you've ever SEEN dandelion wine
You'll know it's a POOR exchange!)

Oh, I know they make excellent greens
Fairly bursting with vitamins,
But they LOOK so unappetizing!
And if they're just left alone
They finally turn white,
And children love them very much
To play "One O'Clock" with.
Well, I know it seems silly,
But I'm ABSURDLY fond of dandelions!

MRS. WILLIAM MOORE EDE whose marriage took place recently in Toronto. Mrs. Moore Ede was formerly Miss Amy Douglas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Douglas. —*Photograph by Violet Keene.*

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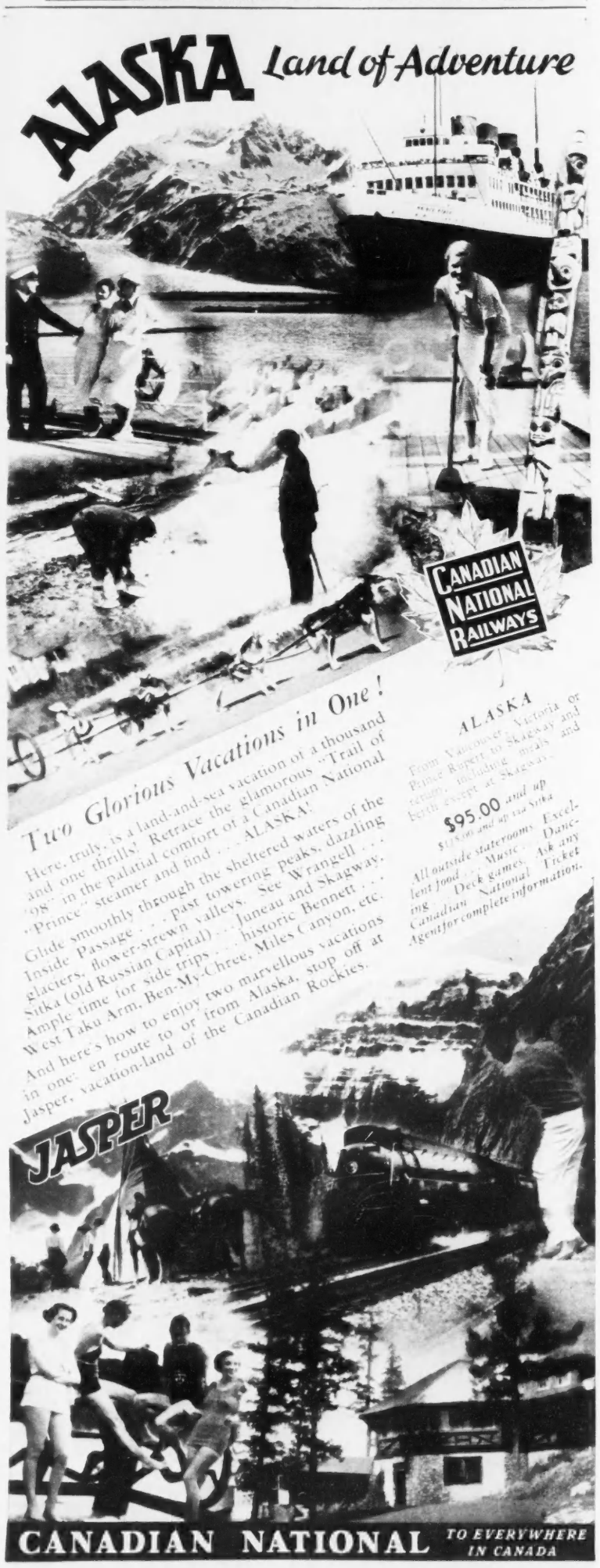

—More About Paris BY P. O'D.

ALL TAILOR-MADE

May 31st, 1937

IF YOU want really to see a city, to get a fresh and vivid impression of it, you shouldn't visit it too often. Once in five years or so is probably enough. Oftener than that you are apt to carry the old impressions over, and so dull the new ones. Or, if not dulled, the new impressions get entangled with the old. It becomes difficult to sort them out and compare.

It is five years, even a little more, since I was last in Paris—which is, perhaps, rather a shameful confession to make, seeing how close and getatable it really is. But that is probably the reason. What one can do easily, one is apt to put off—for entirely inadequate reasons. I have known people to live in Toronto for years, without ever having seen Niagara Falls. They went on saving up that marvel of nature for some day when they hadn't anything else to do.

Trying now to sort out my impressions, there is, I find, one dominating impression—which is not at all new, but is merely my first and strongest impression revived—and that is of the unconquerable brightness and charm and animation of the place. I had forgotten how gay and youthful Paris eternally is.

All that light, all that color, all that eager movement! In comparison London seems old and grey and rather dull. Perhaps to appreciate Paris properly one should live in London. Perhaps also to appreciate London properly one should live in Paris. Anyway, it's nice they're so different. They both gain by it.

Talking of the brightness of Paris, there is a charming description of it in "The Ambassadors" by Henry James—which is really more about Paris than about any of the characters in the story. Old Strether, who had come to take young Chad back to the United States, but who found that he himself loved Paris so much that he hadn't the heart to do it, looks out over the gleaming city.

"It hung before him this morning, the vast bright Babylon, like some huge iridescent object, a jewel brilliant and hard, in which parts were not to be discriminated nor differences comfortably marked. It twinkled and trembled and melted together; and what seemed all surface one moment seemed all depth the next."

Rather fine that bit. And, incidentally, a little reminder of how very well the tortuous Henry could write, when he really set about it. But then Henry James really loved Paris, and that makes all the difference.

WHEN we try to arrange our ideas about a place or a person or an event, what queer, ill-assorted things these ideas generally seem to be! It is like being given a handful of pebbles, gathered up anyhow, and told to make a picture with them. Even if you succeed, the picture is not likely to mean much to anyone else. So perhaps it is best not to worry about the picture at all, but just to give the individual impressions, the odd bits one has picked up, for what they are worth, and leave the picture to take care of itself.

Some years ago I asked a little English boy, who had been taken to Paris for the first time, how he liked it.

"I don't like it," said this sturdy young John Bull.

"Why?"

He seemed rather embarrassed, and then he blurted out, "Because the men kiss the women's hands."

"And you don't think that's right?"

"No, I don't."

He evidently disliked the whole subject, but, with the tactless persistence of the elderly, I went on.

"What would you do if a French lady gave you her hand to kiss?" I asked.

He glared at me.

"I'd bite it," he said. And then he got down off his chair, and walked out of the room. He had had enough of Paris—and of me.

I don't know what Freud and the psychoanalysts would make of that particular complex of his—something very sinister and significant, no doubt—but, so far as it went, it seemed to me a good, clear piece of genuine observation. Gentlemen undoubtedly do kiss ladies' hands in Paris—and in public. Even around those little tables out in front of the cafes. And very pleasant and natural it seems. But if little English boys have their sense of propriety offended by it—well, that is probably natural, too.

In much the same way, I have met people a good deal older than this young puritan, who might have been expected to take a more comprehensive view of Paris, but who seemed to be struck mostly by the extraordinary frankness with which the Parisian authorities have recognized certain necessities of nature—especially masculine nature. Surely there is no other city in the world so completely and openly equipped with what perhaps might be described as non-plumbing facilities, or in which so little regard is paid to a prudish gentility.

And that, too, is Paris, though not quite all of Paris.

HOW about my own impressions—seeing that I am being a little superior about other people's? But then, of course, one always is rather superior about other people's impressions, however tactfully one may attempt to conceal the fact.

Well, for one thing, I think Paris looks a lot cleaner and more prosperous than it did five years ago. I have forgotten what the national situation, politically and economically, was at that time. France is a country in which it changes oftener and more rapidly than in almost any other—but I do remember a general effect of shabbiness and anxiety, as compared with today.

Heaven only knows what reasons the French have for feeling richer and more confident now than then! The international situation is about as black as it can be, short of a general conflict. And the internal one can't be a lot brighter, with strikes breaking out all over the place, and a Socialist government scaring the wits out of bankers and business men. But perhaps that is all part of the Gallic spirit—grumble and curse, when times are fairly good, but swagger and grin, when they're bad. It may be that, as Voltaire suggested, they laugh "en s'enrageant," but in any case the laugh is there.

And the women are extraordinarily well-dressed. That is surely as good a sign of prosperity as any. Even with the traditional flair and skill of French women in such matters, no one can dress so very well without spending a good deal of money on it.

"Paris has gone all tailor-made," a lady explained to me, when with masculine incompetence I was trying to tell her how much I was impressed by the good taste and even elegance of the costumes I saw all about me in the streets.

Well, tailor-mades like those imply good tailors. And all those charming little curls, which nestle so coquettishly under the tiny brims of the absurd little hats, imply good hairdressers. Such curls are not in nature. And feet and hands so well kept—two points about which French women are always very particular—imply good glovers and shoemakers and a very considerable expenditure on the thinnest of silk stockings. Even to the platonic eye, the effect is very charming.

ALL classes of women, too! The shop-girls, hurrying to catch an omnibus or the "Metro" in the evening, are turned out like the youthful wives of elderly bankers. How do they manage it? They can't all have wealthy friends—not even in Paris. It is one of the mysteries which no mere man can hope to understand. Perhaps I had better just let it go at that.

And the cars—another sign of wealth. Paris is simply crawling with shiny, expensive-looking cars. Only not "crawling"—"whizzing" is what I mean. How they scorch about! And what a din they make with their horns! Every time you take a taxi, you feel that you are risking your life. And, if you don't take it, you realize that you are risking it a lot worse.

But there is one concession that the Paris authorities have made to the pedestrian. They have borrowed from London the studded crossings that have made the name of Mr. Hore-Belisha famous. And when the gendarme blows his whistle and waves his white baton, the cars really do stop at them—with a screeching of brakes and tires which makes you jump nearly out of your skin. But they do stop, instead of carrying you along to the next crossing on the radiator. That is a great conquest. What a multitude of motorists must have gone to jail—or the guillotine, perhaps—before it was achieved!

The portly man was trying to get to his seat at the circus. "Pardon me," he said to a woman, "did I step on your foot?"

"Possibly so," she said, after glancing at the ring. "All the elephants are still out there. You must have."—Christian Science Monitor.

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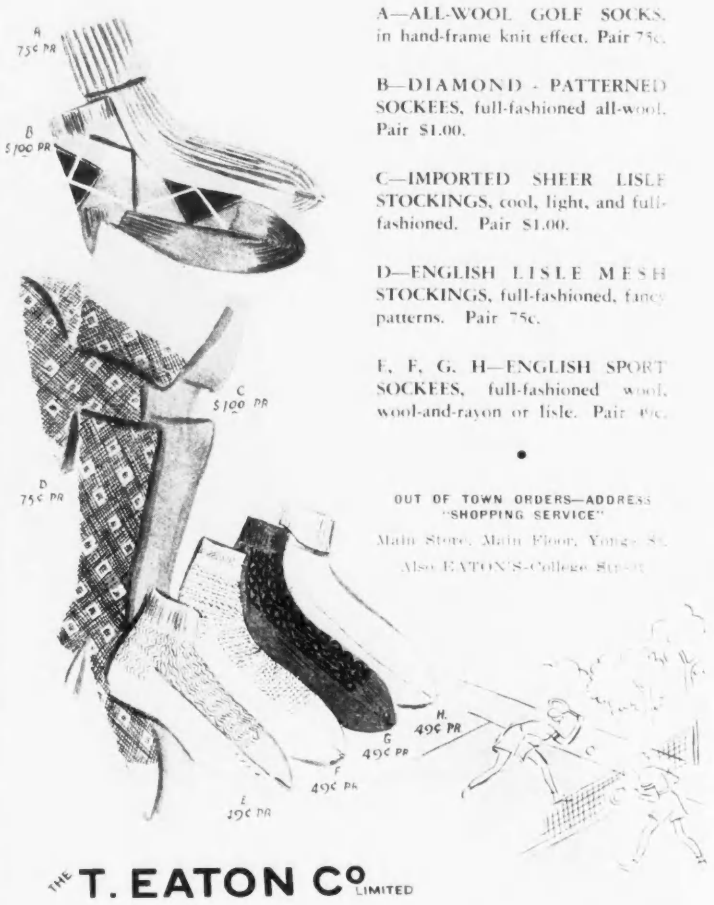

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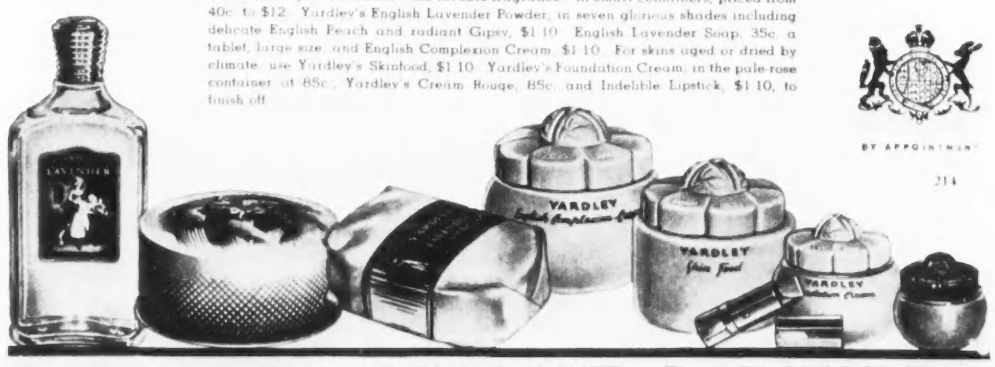


BY APPOINTMENT

214

YARDLEY'S ENGLISH LAVENDER

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS • FINANCE • GOLD & DROSS • INSURANCE • THE MARKET

Safety for the Investor — TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 19, 1937 — *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

HOW U.S. INVESTMENT AUTHORITIES REGARD FUTURE

Present Conditions Are Evolutionary, Investment Experts Believe—After Period of Disturbance and Restricted Profits, Business Will Find Itself Adjusted to New Conditions and Will Continue to Improve

BY GORDON G. GATCH

The author of this article is the president of an investment management company which also distributes the shares of a Canadian investment trust. He has written several previous articles for this paper on the subject of investment and business trends, which have aroused much interest among SATURDAY NIGHT *readers.*

IT HAS been my privilege two or three times a year, during the past three years, to visit United States financial centres for consultation with executives of the leading investment research and management organizations. In this connection, I have spent the past ten days in Washington, New York and Boston, and have obtained the views of many outstanding authorities with respect to the outlook for business and security prices.

It is always helpful to review our own conclusions in the light of outside opinion, and if such a review results in confirmation of our ideas, we may then set our own investment course with reasonable assurance that the long-term results will be successful. Such confirmation is particularly important at a time like the present, when fear and confusion are so general in investment circles. The close interrelation of Canadian and United States security price movements is a further reason for continuous study of financial and business trends across our southern border.

Frequently I have been asked why we should find it advisable to go to the United States for confirmation of opinion on financial and economic subjects, when it is so generally believed outside the United States that temperamentally and traditionally the people of that country are inclined to be volatile and tend to extremes in thought and action, as against the more conservative and sounder practice of British financial leaders. In reply, I would say that generalizations with respect to the habits and characteristics of a nation of 120,000,000 people are always dangerous, and anyone who has lived or travelled extensively in that country knows that there is probably no conservatism more truly conservative than that of rock-bound New England, or of parts of the old South—or even of large areas of the middle western States, where the German influence of the early settlers is still strong in the life of their communities.

What is more important to bear in mind is that in a nation of such vast wealth and resources, where the benefits of university and scientific education have been extended to a relatively large percentage of the population, the very weight of numbers of those engaged in specialized research and investigation is almost certain to produce results in proportion. Even more important is the fact that the concentration of wealth in the hands of individual businesses and large private estates has made possible the development of great research laboratories for the further advancement of science, and particularly for the application of scientific principles in special lines of human activity. This is becoming increasingly true in the field of statistics and applied economics, several of the organizations which I have visited maintaining staffs of twenty-five or more trained statisticians or economists, in addition to their corps of assistants.

THE need for thinking across and beyond international boundaries need hardly be emphasized in these days of highly developed, interrelated finance and business, rapid transportation and communication, and I have been interested to note the degree to which some of the Boston and New York investment management companies maintain relations with economists, bankers and industrialists of Great Britain and European countries. It is also important to note that there is a considerable degree of collaboration between members of the research departments of the representative organizations within the country. On a recent visit, I found that the investment officers of a leading Canadian financial institution were there at the same time I was, exchanging views with officials of some of the same organizations. These are developments which are highly important, as large-scale operations such as these should exert an increasing influence on investment practice on this continent, and will tend to gradually level off the peaks and valleys of economic cycles. As I mentioned in a previous article in SATURDAY NIGHT, this is a logical step in our approach to conditions which have been developing for several generations in Great Britain, where the cyclical range of security price movements has been much narrower and more orderly than we have known them here.

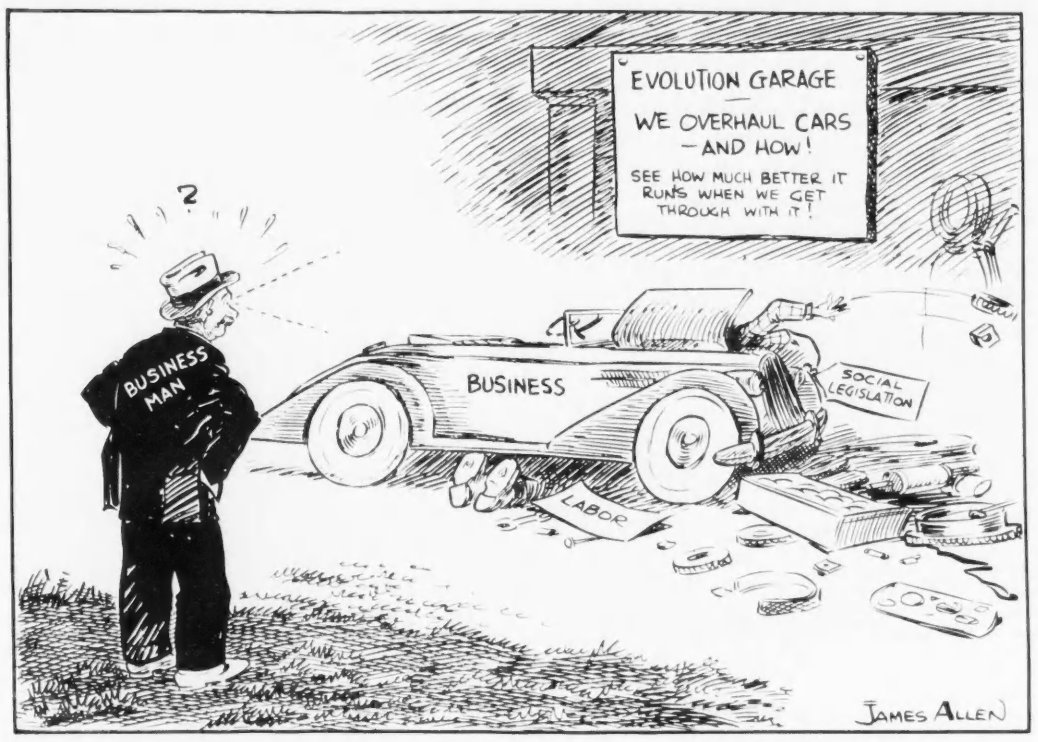
There certainly has never been a time when there was greater need for detached, scientific research and analysis, from which the human elements of sentiment, prejudice and fear are eliminated. The determination of long-term economic trends, which are so often hidden among the confusing cross-currents of short term, secondary influences, is only possible by the study of cold facts under laboratory methods.

In visiting these various offices and discussing present economic conditions, in which social and political changes are playing such an important part, one is over and over impressed by the philosophical attitude of the executives in charge. Obviously, if conditions are to be properly appraised, it must be from a detached point of observation, outside the moving procession of events. One is impressed, too, by the humility of these men, and their frankness in admitting that their judgments are human judgments and that as such, they cannot be infallible. The excellent records which some of these organizations have made during the past cycle in the management of funds under their control, is due in no small measure, I am satisfied, to the fact that they have maintained a state of mind free from bias and that they have been willing to recognize that they are not immune from the possibility of error.

WHAT, then, is the outlook for today? The views of the authorities I have consulted may be summed up as follows:

In every case, these authorities regard the recent reaction as a "secondary" and temporary movement—the long-term "primary" trend of business still being upward. All regard the drop in security and commodity prices as a healthy corrective of a too-rapid speculative advance, the prices of many raw materials having reached a point where they were commencing to interfere with the orderly progress of industry, by unduly raising the costs of production. The extent to which the prices of commodities were influenced by forward buying on the part of processors and re-manufacturers is very difficult to ascertain, statistics regarding these points not being

(*Continued on Page* 53)



WILL IT RUN BETTER?

CAPITAL AND THE NEW LABOR

Employers Must Learn to Deal With Organized Labor—Should Not Try to Hold Back the Tides of History

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

TO THE casual bystander the labor troubles in Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan may all look alike, but if he wishes to judge them fairly and usefully he will, I believe, fix his attention upon the fact that there are two radically different kinds of trouble in this region.

The strike against the independent steel companies is led and organized by Mr. John Lewis and the C.I.O. The issue is whether the companies will recognize the union by signing a contract with it. But the strike which shut off electrical power in Flint and the Saginaw Valley was not organized and led by Mr. John Lewis and the C.I.O. On the contrary, it was a strike against the terms of the contract which Mr. Lewis had negotiated and signed. In the steel strike, Mr. Lewis is trying to force the employers to sign the kind of contract which the electrical power company has signed with him; in the Saginaw Valley, his task has been to force his own followers to accept and abide by such a contract.

In the one instance we see organized labor fighting for recognition, sealed by a formal agreement; in the other, we see organized labor struggling to impose discipline within its own ranks, which is necessary if recognition is to be effective.

Thus we may say that there are not two parties to this struggle in the Middle West. There are four parties. There are the employers who do not wish to make contracts with organized labor. They are the independent steel companies. As against them there are the employees, and the minor agitators who do not wish to abide by contracts. These two groups of extremists are the real troublemakers, and each by its own irreconcilability incites the other to more and more extreme behavior.

Between them stand the employers who are willing to negotiate contracts, and the labor leaders who mean to enforce the contracts they sign. It is to these employers and these labor leaders that we must look for the solution of the problem, that is to say, for the development of an orderly procedure in making agreements which can be relied upon.

FOR this reason the position taken by the independent steel companies seems to me altogether short-sighted, capable only of embittering the industrial conflict and of delaying a constructive solution. The more they treat Mr. Lewis and the C.I.O. leaders as public enemies to be resisted at all costs, the more impossible they make it for Mr. Lewis to develop discipline and a sense of responsibility in the ranks of his young and inexperienced followers. The more they compel Mr. Lewis to lead strikes to obtain recognition for organized labor, the more they compel him to depend upon his most militant followers. The more they keep him occupied on the picket lines, the less time and energy and opportunity they leave him

(*Continued on Page* 57)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business has been upward since the summer of 1932. There have been no recent developments indicating a reversal of this movement.

THE INTERMEDIATE OR SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices was confirmed as downward in early April when the market, as reflected by both the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, broke below the support points established on the March 22 setback. This decline has run into strong resistance over the past several weeks and is now undergoing an important test as to whether support levels will continue to hold or will give way, permitting resumption of the downtrend.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT. Stock prices have been moving sideways, or in a relatively narrow horizontal range, for a month and a half. Forward and backward movements in this range have been listless and volumes have been light. During the course of the sidewise movement two attempts have been made, without success, by the market to break away on the upside. These were the rallies peaking on May 24 and June 4, respectively. Two attempts at resumption of the decline have met with equal resistance. These were the setbacks culminating May 13 and June 1.

At the present writing the market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, is once more engaged in a test of its support points on the downside. Decisive penetrations of these points would be indicated by closes in both averages at or (*Continued on Page* 58)

WE WANT to commend especially to our readers' attention the article by Mr. Gatch on this page. It is, we think, a very capable job of reporting the views of a number of the United States' leading investment authorities on the questions looming largest in the minds of business men and investors everywhere today. We refer to the long-term effects on business and profits of labor's insistence on a larger share of the aggregate income and a larger voice in management, and of socialistic and restrictive legislation. Readers will note that the investment experts in question are somewhat remarkably philosophical about the present situation and apparent trend, regarding it as merely evolutionary.

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LABOR will get a larger share of the national income and industry will adjust itself to the new conditions, they believe. Production costs will rise, but so will public purchasing power. Business activity will rise, and so, probably, will stock market prices, once past the present doldrums. In short, there is no reason for undue alarm about the long-term outlook. The investment authorities referred to are men who manage the investment of hundreds of millions of other people's dollars, and maintain the most elaborate research departments, so that their views are entitled to respect.

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HOWEVER, assuming that these experts are right, it doesn't follow that we are warranted in sitting back complacently and ignoring developments that seem to be subversive. Unsoundnesses tolerated now will require time for the proving of error after trial. Consider, for example, the U.S. Black-Connery Bill, which would establish (through a five-man board) a degree of Federal control over industry far greater than that proposed under the old N.R.A. Under the provisions of the bill, which is still subject to revision, the board is given carte blanche authority to investigate any occupation where it has reason to believe that the facilities for collective bargaining are inadequate or ineffective. If it thinks that the wages being paid are too low or the working week too long, the board may issue an order fixing standards.

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THE bill provides that whenever goods produced in one state under substandard conditions (even if intended for sale in that state) compete with the products of another state produced under fair conditions, the board may order the elimination of the substandard conditions. The board is also authorized to watch prices in inter-state commerce, and any time it should decide that substandard labor conditions are affecting the prices of goods in inter-state commerce, it can order the end of such conditions. Furthermore, if the board should find that unfair labor practices are leading to labor disputes obstructing inter-state commerce, it can also require the ending of the substandard conditions. In issuing orders applying to wages, the board may apply such terms and provisions as it thinks necessary in order to prevent the minimum wage from becoming the maximum.

? ? ?

AFTER enactment of the bill and after the President has appointed the board (Labor Standards Board), the latter will start hearings to adjust upward or downward the basic standards set forth in the law as they apply to specific industries or businesses. After these have been decided, they will become binding on the employers affected, and the products of any employer who fails to abide by such standards will be deemed "unfair" goods. It will be unlawful for any person to transport or aid in transporting such goods.

? ? ?

CONSIDER the power placed in the hands of this board (assuming that Congress passes the bill without any major changes). Standard Statistics Company, from whose summary of the measure we have taken some of the above facts, calls it a "five-man board that would control the economic status of the nation." With such power, it is quite possible that their errors of judgment (and surely they will make some) will do serious harm before they can be corrected. Danger lies in the fact that decisions of the most far-reaching importance can be made more or less arbitrarily by a small group, without any public discussion of them. We ourself (meaning this column) are quite inclined to accept the investment experts' opinion that things are going to work out all right in the long run, but we think, too, that the business world's condition in the intermediate stages may be less happy than it might be, owing to the disruption produced by experimental measures, and, perhaps in many cases, their later discard.

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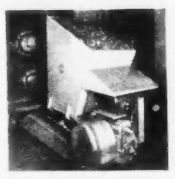

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COKE IN CANADA

CANADA provides a large market for coke. Something over two-thirds of the coke used in Canada is made within the country, but about the same proportion of the coal used for this purpose is imported. The largest single use for coke in Canada is found in blast furnace and cupola charges, but over half of the total quantity used is consumed as domestic fuel or as fuel in retail stores, repair shops, warehouses and other similar industrial and commercial establishments.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

HARDING CARPETS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have had the capital stock of Harding Carpets Ltd. recommended to me as an attractive buy. I know very little about the company or its record, but I am told that it has been showing improved earnings in recent years and that it is now in a fairly strong position. Would you be good enough to give me what facts are available together with your opinion as to the desirability of this stock? Thanks.

—P. M. C., Regina, Sask.

I am glad to confirm your general understanding of the position and progress of Harding Carpets and I consider the stock to be moderately attractive at the present time. A 10 cent dividend is to be paid on July 2 and a similar distribution was made on January 2 of this year; assuming a 20 cent annual rate the yield at current prices of 5¼ would be 3.8 per cent. Since the company has achieved a satisfactory balance sheet position, distribution in the future is likely to parallel earnings closely and the trend appears to be moderately but steadily upward. I think the stock could safely be held.

Harding Carpets is a well-managed company and its plant at Brantford, Ont., is modern and well equipped. Satisfactory tariff protection affords the company its fair share of the domestic market, and generally increased prosperity has served to increase sales materially. Like most other industries Harding Carpets is now facing a period of rising costs, but in all probability it will be able to adjust its prices in compensation. The most recent news concerning earnings indicated that for the first six months of the current fiscal year, to April 30, per share on the capital stock had been 19 cents as against 17 cents in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the year ended October 31, 1936, per share was 32 cents as against 23 cents in 1935 and 26 cents in 1934. In previous years the company has a preferred issue outstanding but this was retired in 1934 by the issue of additional common, at the same time wiping out accumulated arrearages of dividends on the preferred. Capitalization since that time has consisted of 171,025 no par value shares.

The company has now completely overcome the experiences of the depression years in which sizeable deficits were witnessed and the last balance sheet disclosed a satisfactory position, with previous bank loans entirely eliminated. Total current assets, including cash of 7,483, amounted to $374,347, as against total current liabilities of $46,977. Net working capital at $327,370 was at the highest level in the last seven years, and I am informed that further improvement has been witnessed during the current year. Inventories, at the moderately high figure of $290,013 according to the last report, should prove of benefit in the present period of rising costs. Markets should continue satisfactory and should be expanded by any rise in residential or public building.

Since dividends on the capital stock were only initiated by the 5 cent payment in August of 1936, the capital stock of Harding Carpets can hardly be regarded as a seasoned issue, but I think it should steadily work toward that position. In the meantime it should constitute a satisfactory industrial for inclusion in the average well-balanced portfolio.

KERR-ADDISON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a subscriber I would appreciate your opinion on Kerr-Addison Gold Mines. I have quite a few shares of this bought at $2.55. What do you think the prospects are of this property becoming a real mine? What chance have I of getting any decent return on this speculation?

—E. H. L., Toronto, Ont.

It is to the success which has attended exploration of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines that much of the credit must be ascribed for the present lively revival of interest in the 30-year old Larder Lake area. This is a highly promising development, and in my opinion you have an excellent chance of getting a "decent return on this speculation. G. B. Webster, president of the company, in a synopsis of a report recently prepared by M. F. Fairlie, consulting engineer, stated that "based on available diamond drill data, and on underground work so far completed on the 175 and 300-foot levels, it is reasonable to assume an 'indicated' orebody, 600 feet in length, 30 feet in average width, 88 to 89 in average grade, and proven, at this time, to a depth of 300 feet. An orebody of the above dimensions includes approximately 450,000 tons, and represents a three years' ore supply for a mill of 500 tons daily capacity." Preparations are now proceeding for the installation of a milling plant of 500 tons capacity this summer.

The main orebody on the 300-foot level has been outlined with diamond drill holes for a length of over 500 feet and for widths of around 80 feet. Just what the grade will be is dependent on the extent to which higher assays will be reduced. It is expected to be at least as good as the $7.40 cut average reported from the tunnel level at 65 feet. The favorable results at depth are almost under the ore area above, but the area here is about three times as wide, and this huge ore-body can now be prepared for large scale mining. The 175-foot horizon is now being drilled in a manner similar to the 300-foot level. Drilling to a depth of 500 feet under the main ore body is understood to have been satisfactory, so it is anticipated still deeper development will be promising.

An estimated expenditure of $1,250,000 will be necessary to bring the property to production. This assumes provision for mine, surface and mill equipment, with initial capacity of 500 tons and eventual capacity of at least 1,000 tons per day. It includes cost of sinking a new shaft to at least 750 feet, equipped with hoist and skips capable of 100 tons hourly capacity. The company has $1,500,000 in the treasury as a result of offering rights to stockholders at 80 cents.

CAPPS GOLD MINE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me any information you may have on Capps Gold Mine and advise me of its speculative merits (a) at the present price of gold, and (b) at a reduced price for gold.

—M. R. D., London, Ont.

I understand that everything is coming along very nicely at Capps Gold Mine, Limited, located five miles northwest of Charlotte, North Carolina. It is expected the 100-ton mill will be in operation next month and is capable of grinding 150 tons. The management of the mine is hopeful that development will shortly justify an increased capacity and construction has been so arranged that it can be raised to 200 tons at a cost of approximately $20,000.

Development is continuing and a new shaft (No. 3) has been put down to a depth of 215 feet and the workings have been connected with No. 2 shaft some 179 feet to the east. Exploration is being carried out on three levels and some recent results gave assays from $14.75 to $62.25, the last being over five feet five inches. Car samples in this area gave from $10 to $14 per ton and the management expect a substantial tonnage of ore will be developed here in virgin ground. Another vein is being explored by a new incline shaft (No. 5) which has a depth of 260 feet. In a length of 128 feet, some four to five feet wide, in a drift on the bottom level, the ore assayed $11.35 per ton after eliminating high assays and making a further cut of ten per cent. This drift has been extended more than 200 feet and recently values of $17 across stoping width was reported. Diamond drilling from surface east of this work gave values which would indicate $15 ore some distance below the present workings.

It is difficult to answer your question as to the speculative merits of the property in the event of the price of gold being reduced, until the mill has commenced and it is possible to ascertain the average grade of ore that will be milled. The management believe it is developing what will be a profitable producer.

PAULORE, GUNNAR, CHROMIUM

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate your advice on the following stocks: Jack Waite (I bought this at $1.60; it is now very much reduced), Paulore, Gunnar Gold, Chromium.

—Y. S. H., Toronto, Ont.

All the stocks you mention would appear well worth retaining. Jack Waite Mining Company is a lead-zinc producer with properties in Idaho and Montana. In March it showed an operating profit of $21,429. At the present time sixty-five per cent. of the profits go to American Smelting & Refining, but after the indebtedness is paid off, the larger proportion will be taken by Jack Waite Company. It is difficult to form a definite opinion as to the outlook for Paulore Gold Mines until more work has been done. The south group appears the most favorable section of the property and the intention is to sink a shaft here. Five diamond drill holes have given ore intersections along an indicated length of approximately 215 feet. Assays ran as high as 1.12 ounces and further drilling is being done. With the establishment of the first level development is planned to test the interesting diamond drill indications on this group.

Gunnar Gold Mines is earning at the rate of 12 cents a share annually. It was stated at the annual meeting that declaration of a dividend was deferred for a few months to build up the treasury. The company has about 100,000 tons of ore reserves, or sufficient for two years' mill operations. April was the best months of the current year to date. Chromium Mining & Smelting Corporation, which controls the largest known deposit of chromite in North America, is opening up what would appear to be a new, important and profitable branch of metal making in Canada. There is no question of a market for its products, the company is well financed and has able management. Smelting operations have so far been experimental and some 300,000 lbs. of ferro-chrome has been produced and sold to the end of 1936. A complete geophysical survey of the property's possibilities was commenced early in the year.

MARITIME TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

A friend of mine who has some stock in the Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Company is offering it to me at the market price. I have made a few unofficial inquiries and from what I gather this stock (common) should be all right but I know very little about the operations of this company and its record. I know Bell Telephone is all right but I have wondered about others in this line. Any information you can provide me with will be greatly welcomed, together with your opinion on this stock.

—J. S. P., Sherbrooke, Que.

Maritime Telegraph & Telephone has been making very satisfactory progress recently, its record is good, and I think the common stock would constitute a satisfactory investment. The current bid price is 15 and assuming a distribution of 70 cents annually (ten cents extra was paid on account of 1936 earnings in addition to the regular of 60 cents) the yield would be 4.66 per cent. Given continuation of the improved conditions prevailing in the Maritime provinces, I consider it likely that the 70 cent distribution can be maintained.

The latest news concerning the company is encouraging. It is apparently sharing proportionately in the upturn in telephone business, as is Bell Telephone to which you refer. In the first four

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(2) Subscribers are entitled to information or advice on one company or one security every month. For information or advice on each additional company or security please remit in advance 50c for each such additional inquiry.

(3) Alternatively subscribers may obtain a list of bonds and stocks suitable for investment subject to the stipulation that the subscriber will make his own selection. Subscribers may also obtain a list of reliable firms furnishing investment information, counsel or advice. SATURDAY NIGHT will accept no responsibility either for the disposition of the subscriber's funds in securities it recommends or securities bought on the advice of any outside investment counsel.

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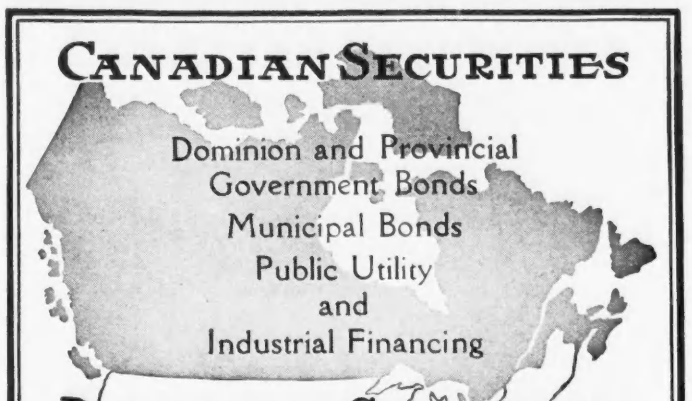

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Dividend Notices

"SUPERTEST"
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NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

"B" PREFERRED

A half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6% per annum on the Class "B" Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the half-year ending June 30, 1937, has been declared, payable July 2nd, 1937, to shareholders on record at the close of business June 18, 1937.

COMMON AND ORDINARY

The Board of Directors has declared a half-yearly dividend of 50c per share and an extra dividend of 25c per share on the Common and Ordinary stock of this Corporation for the half-year ending June 30, 1937, payable July 2, 1937, to shareholders on record at the close of business June 18, 1937.

SHARE WARRANTS

Share Warrant holders will present coupons, serial number 35, to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, Ontario and branches in Ontario and Quebec, on and after July 2, 1937, where payment will be made at par.

By order of the Board,
JAMES D. GOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.
London, Ontario, June 7, 1937.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of $1.75 per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable June 30th, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1937.

By order of the Board,
T. N. HAY,
Secretary-Treasurer
Toronto, June 8th, 1937.

PENMANS LIMITED
Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1937.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent (1½%), payable on the 2nd day of August to shareholders of record of the 21st day of July, 1937.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 16th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of August, 1937.

By Order of the Board.
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal,
June 14, 1937.

GOLD & DROSS

months of the current fiscal year there was a gain of 274 in number of telephone installations and long distance traffic showed an increase of 8.6 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1936. The company serves practically the whole of Nova Scotia and through a subsidiary controls the telephone system of Prince Edward Island; its growth and revenue, because of the nature of its business, will be directly dependent upon the prosperity of the population it serves. Here the outlook is the best for a number of years.

The earnings record has been relatively stable with the exception of the two worst depression years, 1931 and 1932. Last year per share on the common rose to 73 cents as against 65 cents in 1935; 63 cents in 1934; 61 cents in 1933; 25 cents in 1932; 41 cents in 1931; 79 cents in 1930 and 83 cents in 1929. A dividend of 80 cents was paid from 1928 to 1932, the rate was reduced to 65 cents in 1933 and to 60 cents in subsequent years. As mentioned above, an extra of 10 cents was paid on account of 1936 earnings. In the future the company should benefit materially from two refunding operations carried out in the past year and a half. A six per cent. bond issue was replaced by a new issue bearing 6 per cent. to 1941 and 4½ per cent. thereafter and on July 1 of this year a 5 per cent. issue is being replaced by one with a coupon rate of 4 per cent.

The balance sheet position is currently not satisfactory, but should show important improvement in the next year or so. Total current assets stood at $626,876 at the close of 1936, of which $241,998 was cash, but current liabilities totalled $641,396. Adequate reserves, however, have been provided and surplus stood at $111,827. Directors feel, apparently, that the situation is sufficiently strong to permit of dividend distribution practically up to the full amount of earnings. The company is completely managed and provides a fully up-to-date telephone service to its subscribers.

POTPOURRI

T. S. L., Montreal, Que. I think your SUPERSILK HOSIERY MILLS shares are worth holding. The company's net income for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1936, amounted to $34,429, equal to $7.05 per share of preferred, compared with $31,848 or $6.52 a share for the preceding year. Dividends were paid of $3.50 per share on the old 7 per cent. preference stock, and surplus increased from $116,873 to $133,860. Since the close of the fiscal year, the old 7 per cent. preference stock has been exchanged for a new 5 per cent. issue, and arrears of dividend paid off through issuance of arrears certificates. Earnings for 1936 were well in excess of the 5 per cent. annual requirement on the new preferred and directors have already declared a dividend of $2.50 a share on this issue for the first half of 1937. Net working capital of $249,409 at Dec. 31, 1936, contrasts with $232,671 at Dec. 31, 1935.

R. W., Port Dalhousie, Ont. KIRANA KIRKLAND GOLD MINES, formerly LaBelle Kirkland Gold Mines, consists of seven claims and is still in the prospect class. Latest information I have is that two crosscuts were planned from the 275-foot level in an attempt to pick up the south break which is exposed on surface. If favorable results attend this development it is planned to sink a new shaft to the south, the present shaft being considered too close to the northern boundary of the property. MINAURA MINES was formerly known as the Telluride Mines, in the Boston Creek area. Considerable work was done on this prospect by previous operators. I understand the company is arranging to ship mill machinery for a 25-ton unit to go into operation this year. It was recently reported that a four foot quartz vein had been encountered in a drift at the 100-foot level, about 20 feet from the station. I would hesitate to advise you as to which of these stocks would be likely to prove the better gamble.

A. J., Durham, Ont. I also am of the opinion that shares of HARKER GOLD MINES are an interesting speculation in the "penny" stocks. The company has substantial assets including Pickle Crow, Jacola and Uchi Lake. Its own property in the Lightning River area of Ontario has promise but at the present time is without transportation and power.

D. P. B., Chatham, Ont. I think you have been misinformed. Unquestionably the position of CANADIAN WIREBOUND BOXES is improving. Evidence of the fact is contained in the declaration of a dividend of $1.37½ a share on the "A" stock, payable July 2 to record June 15. This payment will reduce arrears to $2.25 a share. These arrears accumulated during the depression years, but over the past couple of years notable improvement in earnings has taken place. Profits reached a new recent peak, equal to $2.13 a share on the "A" stock in the year ended April 30, 1936, and further improvement is anticipated in the annual report for the last fiscal year, which should appear shortly. The company manufactures wooden, wirebound, and cardboard boxes and cartons, for which demand has gained with repeal of prohibition in the U.S., the change in Ontario liquor laws, and improved general conditions.

C. T. P., Kentville, N.S. SPLIT LAKE GOLD MINES' officials are of the opinion that underground development on the new property which they have purchased in the Big Stone Bay area, should quickly place a substantial tonnage of high-grade ore in sight and thus permit proceeding with plans for production. A prospect shaft is to be sunk on the No. 2 vein and an extensive exploration campaign carried out.

R. N. P., Fredericton, N. B. I don't think you have any reason to be disappointed in regard to your HAMILTON BRIDGE purchase. The position and prospects of the company have improved very materially. In 1936 the company had earnings of $3.59 a share on the preferred, compared with deficits ranging as high as $8.89 a share in the preceding four years. This year, the company has a large volume of business on hand. It needs further substantial working capital before resuming dividends and shareholders may have to wait some time for a satisfactory settlement of arrears and for current payments. In view of the large volume of business on hand for the current year, however, further progress toward dividends on the preferred seems likely. Of course, there is no prospect of a dividend on the common as long as the preferred shares are in arrears.

S. R. H., Toronto, Ont. KIRKLAND-HUDSON BAY GOLD MINES is controlled by Lake Shore Mines, which at the present time is running a crosscut from its workings at the 4,450-foot level south into the Kirkland-Hudson Bay property, and this work is to be paid for by the latter company. This drive is now some distance into Kirkland-Hudson Bay ground and while conditions are considered quite favorable I understand no vein sections of importance have been encountered. Kirkland-Hudson Bay officials are hopeful that exploration may prove the downward continuation of parallel structure to that of No. 1 vein, with possible ore bearing veins at this depth. Speculative interest is confined to work below the 4,450-foot level as it has been found that Lake Shore ore bodies stay well within its boundaries down to that depth. The company has been financing Red Crest Gold Mines and J. M. Consolidated, through options on treasury stock and the company also holds interests in other properties. It was reported late last year that the company had increased its holdings of Red Crest stock from 125,000 shares to 520,000 with the financing deal providing that Kirkland-Hudson Bay eventually secures 1,600,000 shares. The work at Red Crest has revealed highly favorable results.

C. M., London, Ont. MONTREAL POWER, SHAWINIGAN and POWER CORPORATION all have attractiveness for holding from the viewpoint of present and prospective earnings. The only room for question regarding them is in the action of the Quebec Government in passing legislation providing for the setting up of a Provincial Hydro in opposition to the existing utilities. This has tended to frighten investors. Personally I doubt that concrete action that will really substantially reduce the attractiveness of Quebec utility stocks will follow the legislation, but I believe at the same time that the fact that the legislation exists makes the stocks less desirable holds. My suggestion is that you consider your total investment holdings (you do not tell me what they consist of) and that you reduce your holdings of Quebec utility stocks if they seem to represent more than a reasonable portion of the whole. It is never a good thing to have too many eggs in one basket, or the same kind of basket.

K. G. L., Toronto, Ont. PORCUPINE CROWN MINES LIMITED is a holding company which has been financing development of two subsidiary companies in Chester township. Work has been centred on the Gomak property and the outlook here does not appear to be any too promising. Finances have been limited and Gomak Mines recently applied for supplementary letters patent to increase capitalization of the company from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000 shares for the purpose of arranging additional funds to carry out the further development of the property. I understand negotiations are proceeding for the underwriting of 1,000,000 of these shares.

S. C. N., Montreal, Que. I see no reason for alarm now as to the position of ACME GLOVE WORKS LTD. The company's earning power has been rising for some time past and the present indications are that current dividend requirements are being covered by a comfortable margin. The company reports that sales for the first five months of the year to May 31 are at an increase of approximately 20 per cent. in dollar volume as compared with the similar period of 1936. In Eastern Canada the company has experienced more active demands for its products, helped substantially by an acceleration of operations in the lumbering districts. In the West conditions are happier and sales development in that area has been gratifying throughout the period. There have been some advances in raw material prices but the company is finding it possible to hold its costs close to the level of last year, even in the face of a rising curve of production. The directors have declared quarterly dividends on the 6½ per cent. preferred shares of 1 5/8 per cent. and on the common of 12½c per share, unchanged from the previous quarter, both payable on July 2.

AUTHORITIES REGARD FUTURE

(*Continued from Page 51*)

complete enough to show the true picture. From such studies as they have made, most of the authorities consulted agree, however, that the aggregate of such inventory accumulation was very considerable, which could only result in some temporary slowing down of business activity, while the slack was being taken up. Such a slowing down appeared doubly probable in view of its close coincidence with the seasonal summer decline in business volume.

There is some difference of opinion, however, as to the probable duration of the reaction, though the majority feel that it is a matter of not more than three or four months. Most feel that the extent of the decline of security prices has been too great,—carried to extremes by psychological factors—in other words, a severe case of "jitters."

In arriving at the above conclusions, both favorable and unfavorable factors had to be weighed carefully.

WE SHALL take a look first at the unfavorable factors, the three which these authorities consider of greatest importance being labor disturbances, political uncertainties and the threat of war. We shall consider them in turn.

(A) *Labor Disturbances.* The authorities consulted agree that the labor situation constitutes one of the most serious problems confronting industry. Most of them, however, take the philosophical view that the United States is several generations behind Great Britain in developing social advancement and legislative protection of the working classes, and they feel that the present widely-spread disturbances are merely indications of the evolutionary forces which are at work. They all agree that wage scales will be adjusted higher, and that higher wages will in turn mean higher costs of doing business. There is a difference of opinion, however, as to the extent to which higher costs will be offset by increased purchasing power and larger aggregate volume of business. One of the most conservative authorities believes there will be a period of disturbance and restricted profits, during which industry will become adjusted to the changing conditions, but after the adjustment period he believes that business (both volume and profits) will continue to improve, accompanied over the long term by an increase in general public purchasing power.

AS THIS whole labor question is assuming such great importance in Canada as well as in the United States, I think it can do no harm to enlarge a little on the views of these men, whose business is the handling of funds running to tens, and in some cases, hundreds of millions of dollars, and whose objectives must be to maintain the purchasing power and financial well-being of their clients. That they are all so little disturbed over the long-term outlook, may be of some reassuring effect to those in Canada who view the situation with alarm.

As one man expressed it, the working classes are determined to have a larger share of the aggregate income, and we might as well get used to the idea, whether we like it or not. Another states that in his opinion three possible courses lie ahead in the United States. This man was born and received his education in Europe and his outlook is perhaps more international than the average. The three alternatives are, first, a dictatorship of the politicians; second, a dictatorship of labor; or third, a course similar to that followed in Great Britain in which capital can take the broad view and participate in leadership along with labor. It is generally conceded that with increasing power and a greater voice in management, greater responsibilities, both legal and moral, will be imposed on labor organizations. It is felt that public opinion will not long tolerate irresponsible acts.

The hopeful view also prevails that a ruinous struggle will not be needed to prove the issue in a manner fair to all elements of the social cosmos; but rather, that reason and conciliation are gradually gaining the upper hand, in spite of scattered, though widely publicized cases of strike violence in some industries. A rather interesting comment by one man was that the persistent refusal of an important percentage of United States industrial management to negotiate with labor on any basis has provided a fertile field for the encouragement of strong-arm leadership of the Lewis type; that with the greater responsibilities which must follow greater power, a saner and more conservative type of direction is bound to replace such strong-arm methods. In support of this argument he cited the fine leadership which has developed in England with the more peaceful growth of the Labor Party's power.

(B) *Political uncertainties.* The plan for reorganization of the Supreme Court, the recent validation of the Wagner Labor Act, revival in new form of legislation for the regulation and control o. industry to replace the outlawed N.R.A., corporate taxation and continued budgetary deficits, are among the factors which are considered most unfavorable to a further uptrend of business activity and profits. Here, however, as with labor, most of the authorities take the philosophical view that Roosevelt's doctrine of "reform with recovery" is merely one of the phenomena of a long term evolutionary trend. These men reiterate their statements of last fall, following the elec-

(*Continued on Page 55*)

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Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fill the above conditions will not be answered.

Concerning Insurance

LAPSE AND SURRENDER

Heavy Wastage of Life Insurance Through Lapsed and Surrendered Policies Calls for Remedial Action

BY GEORGE GILBERT

LAST year the new life insurance written in Canada by companies under Dominion registry amounted to $618,469,198, while the amount of life insurance lapsed was $218,688,548, or 32.56 of the amount of the new business written. The sum of the life insurance surrendered was $259,159,467, or 38.62 per cent of the amount of the new business written. Combining the totals of the lapsed and surrendered policies, we have the sum of $478,147,955, or 71.18 per cent of the amount of the new business written during the year.

While the figures for 1936 show an improvement over those for 1935, when the lapsed and surrendered policies equalled 81.42 of the amount of the new business written, and over 1934, when the total terminations from lapsed and surrendered policies were equal to about 106 per cent of the amount of new business written, there is no doubt that the heavy and disproportionate wastage still taking place in this way constitutes a serious blot on the business.

How serious the wastage is may be understood when the amount terminated by lapse and surrender is compared with the amount terminated naturally, that is, by death, maturity, expiry, or disability. A table in the annual report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance shows the rates of termination per $1,000 of insurance in force at the end of the year for each of six years. In 1935, for each $1,000 in force, $15.56 was terminated naturally, while $83.28 was terminated by lapse and surrender. In 1934 the amounts were $14.39 and $99.39 respectively, in 1933, $16.15 and $122.46; in 1932, $14.61 and $116.54; in 1931, $12.71 and $96.06, and in 1930, $12.46 and $86.29.

WHETHER viewed as a percentage of the new business issued or as a percentage of the business in force, the amount of life insurance terminated by lapse and surrender is out of all proper proportion with the amount terminated by natural causes, and shows the urgent need for some radical improvements in the present methods of selling life insurance in order to make it stay sold.

Although life insurance companies are devoting more effort than ever before to the conservation of the business after it has been placed on the books, it is none the less a fact, as has been pointed out before, that the methods of remunerating salesmen still place altogether too much emphasis on the securing of volume of business, the big cash rewards, medals, and convention jaunts going to the agents who produce the biggest rather than the best business.

It is not unlikely that in time the companies will consider the retention of the existing business on their books against lapse and surrender as important as the writing of a large volume of new business. But under the present system of remunerating agents, it is not surprising that a heavy lapse and surrender rate should develop, until today the lapse question is the most important problem facing the business.

This heavy lapse and surrender rate has brought forth a great deal of criticism at different times against the life insurance companies. They have been charged with exercising confiscatory powers in taking in millions of dollars every year from their policyholders in lapsed policies.

AS A matter of fact, there is no foundation for such a charge, because of the inclusion of the automatic nonforfeiture provision or the automatic extended term insurance feature in all policies now issued. After policies have been in force for two or three years, as the case may be, they are thereafter automatically kept in force as long as there is any cash value in them.

Thus the policyholders do not suffer should they be unaware of this provision in their policies, as it goes into effect automatically and keeps the policies in force until all value in them is exhausted.

While there is accordingly no truth in the charge that the life companies are engaged in the practice of confiscating anything from their policyholders in connection with lapsed policies, at the same time there is no question that the lapse evil is a serious blot on the business of life insurance at the present time. Unless the companies find and apply a remedy in the not distant future, they must be prepared for more government regulation of their business in this respect.

IT CANNOT be gainsaid that so long as the existing high rate of premature discontinuance is permitted to prevail, the life insurance business will be falling short in the performance of its full duty to the insurance-buying public.

Both policyholders and companies are heavy losers by the lapsing of policies. The only persons who are in a position to come out ahead are insurance agents who receive a very large first year commission on the business they write with little or no interest in the renewal premiums, and who have therefore practically no incentive to see that the business they write is kept in force beyond the first year.

Some system of agency compensation is required which will provide the agent with as strong an inducement to maintain business on the books as he now has to place it there in the first instance. Everything now is in favor of the agent who gets the business and not of the one who holds the business.

Although the securing of a certain volume of new business yearly is of some importance to the success of a life insurance company, it is not to be denied that more attention will have to be paid to the better writing of the business in the first place and to its conservation after it has been placed on the books in order to prevent its lapse and surrender, if life insurance is to avoid further public criticism.

Of course, the lapse problem is only one of those with which life insurance is confronted. Life insurance, like any other great enterprise, is never free from problems. Among others is the difficulty of finding safe investments for its funds with adequate return. But the life companies are not buying investments that are not safe and sound merely for the purpose of getting their money out. They realize that it is better to have idle cash on hand to a certain extent than investments about which there can be the slightest doubt. In that way they have maintained a position of unquestioned strength and security. As recovery progresses, the opportunities for sound investments at a higher rate of return will be available, and this problem will be satisfactorily solved.

RECENTLY there has been a good deal of discussion on policy loans, surrenders, and the proper place and function of life insurance in the scheme of things. The question has been raised whether life insurance has not become too much of a banking and savings institution, and whether it has not departed too far from the original idea of protection for the widow and the fatherless.

Some critics have raised the point that life insurance without the savings or banking feature would be cheaper and better for the policyholders. Some have gone so far as to claim that the yearly renewable term policy is the only contract that is a good buy. Of the futility of the term policy as a means of furnishing permanent protection for the whole of life, which is what is needed in most cases, there is no doubt, as experience with such contracts has left no room for any question on that point.

As far as the average policyholder is concerned, life insurance to be permanently satisfactory must perform two functions: it must provide protection for dependents in the event of the premature death of the policyholders, and it must provide some measure of protection for the policyholder himself in old age, when the need of family protection no longer exists. Term insurance does not meet these requirements.

During the recent hard times level premium life insurance well served the individual policyholders, who received the benefits called for by their contracts undisturbed by the existing financial situation. It also served the general public well and contributed greatly to the stability and safety of the country by putting many millions of dollars into the channels of trade and business at a time when ready money was not to be had elsewhere. Far more was paid out to living policyholders during this period than to the beneficiaries of those who had died.

These contributions made to keep industry moving are comparable to the efforts made by government itself. No other trade, business or industry did so much to keep the wheels of commerce moving. All of which would not have been possible if life insurance had not been conducted on the level premium legal reserve system.

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B. C. AUTO INSURANCE RATES UP

FOLLOWING the increases in other Provinces announced recently, automobile insurance rates in British Columbia have been increased by the companies which are members of the British Columbia Underwriters Association.

In territory A, which includes Vancouver, New Westminster and adjacent municipalities, there is an increase of 25 per cent in public liability rates for private cars, and an increase from $4 to $6 in passenger hazard rates. On the remainder of the mainland, the public liability rate is up 10 per cent, collision 20 per cent, and passenger hazard up from $4 to $6. No changes other than reductions arising from discontinuance of "no claims" bonus and discounts have been made in Vancouver Island rates.

The "no claims" bonus has been abolished by British Columbia.

Under the new schedule, the premium for a five-point policy on small cars will be increased from the old rate of $52.14 to $59.05. This increase of $6.91 may be increased by another $2 if passenger hazard is carried. Corresponding increases have been made in the large car group.

On commercial vehicles, public liability rates have been increased 25 per cent in territory A, with an advance in theft rates of from 20 cents to 30 cents on Class I vehicles, and of from 25 cents to 40 cents on class II vehicles. There are no changes in other districts.

In respect to both private and commercial automobiles, provision has been made for $75 deductible coverage.

In referring to the revised schedule, the announcement of the British Columbia Underwriters Association states: "In the present revision, the important increases are those for public liability and passenger hazard. Even these increases, whatever increase in premium volume they produce, will be insufficient to restore the business of automobile insurance to a basis where an economic balance can be struck between losses and premiums."

V. R. SMITH, M.A., A.I.A., A.A.S., F.A.I.A., General Manager, Confederation Life Association, who has been elected President of the American Institute of Actuaries. He is the second Canadian to be so honored, and the sixth officer of a Canadian company to preside over either the American Institute of Actuaries or the Actuarial Society of America.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you kindly let me have a report as to the financial condition of The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of Cleveland, Ohio, and also as to their reputation for honoring their claims and obligations.

If you have the information, you might also let me know to what extent they are licensed by the Federal Department of Insurance, and also whether any deposit is maintained in Canada.

M. T. J., New Glasgow, N.S.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of Cleveland, Ohio, is not licensed in Canada and has no deposit with the Government here for the protection of Canadian members. Consequently, in case of a claim, payment could not be enforced in the local courts; the claimant would have to proceed to Ohio to try to collect. I would not advise insuring with it.

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S.N.

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Rolph R. Corson, *President* — John J. Gibson, *General Manager*

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insurance certificates at a flat rate of $1.10 a month per $1,000 for all members regardless of age. But I understand that a plan of readjustment has since been carried out. At the end of 1936 it had $102,524,500 insurance in force, as compared with $155,698,000 at the end of 1929, so that it has dropped quite an amount of insurance during the past six years, due no doubt to the readjustment. But its assets show a gain from $18,998,194 at the end of 1929 to $22,743,936 at the end of 1936.

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Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Some time ago I read an answer in your paper to an inquiry about the Massachusetts Savings Bank plan of life insurance. Can you tell me the amount of life insurance now carried under this plan, and the financial position of the scheme at the present time?

—G. F. D., St. John, N.B.

On December 31, 1936, the total amount of life insurance in force with the insurance departments of the Massachusetts Savings Banks was $122,374,772. New business paid for in 1936, including revivals, was $17,208,173. Premiums received in 1936 amounted to $4,686,719, while the total income was $5,869,172. Total payments to policyholders during the year were $2,476,460, and the total disbursements amounted to $3,176,601. Total admitted assets at the end of year were $23,096,679, and there was a surplus of $1,870,208 over all liabilities.

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Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have been approached by an Agent of what is known as Federal Hardware & Implement Mutuals, comprising Hardware Mutual Fire Ins. Co., of Minnesota, Hardware Dealers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co., and Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Ins. Co., with a view to transferring my insurance to the Federal Hardware & Implement Mutuals. The policies will be non-assessable.

I am at present carrying a great deal of fire insurance with tariff companies, but the saving in rates that is suggested to me is so large that I would appreciate it if you give me any information you can as to the solidarity of this group. Also what advantage, if any, is to be gained by insuring with a tariff company as against a non-tariff company. In the present case I am being offered a lower rate plus a possible handsome dividend at the expiry of three years.

—B. L. R., Hamilton, Ont.

The three companies which compose the group known as the Federal Hardware and Implement Mutuals are: Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Minnesota, with total assets at December 31, 1936, of $296,200.15 and a surplus over all liabilities in Canada of $167,498.21; Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, with total assets in Canada of $351,575.44, and a surplus over all liabilities in Canada of $231,645.36; and the Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Owatonna, Minnesota, with total assets in Canada of $303,351.66, and a surplus over all liabilities in Canada of $174,016.50.

These companies occupy a strong financial position, and all are of excellent reputation. They operate on the principle of charging standard rates and of returning at the end of the year by way of refund or dividend what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. So far, these dividends have been substantial, ranging from 20 per cent to 40 per cent of the premium. They issue a combination policy, under which each company assumes one-third of the amount of the policy and no more, the liability being several and not joint. All policies issued are non-assessable contracts, with no contingent liability.

The three companies are regularly licensed in Canada, and maintain assets in this country in excess of their Canadian liabilities. They have deposits with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of their Canadian policyholders exclusively as follows: Hardware Dealers, $246,000; Hardware Mutual, $230,400; Minnesota Implement, $237,550. They are safe to do business with. All claims are readily collectable in Canada through the one office which represents the three companies in this country.

There is no particular advantage in insuring with a tariff company, unless it affords greater security or better coverage. When there is the same security and the same coverage, both tariff and non-tariff companies are on an equal footing, as far as the insured is concerned.

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A Group of Insurance Companies—experienced — sound — strong with the supple strength of steel—adapting themselves to changing conditions — such is the character—such are the qualities that make this Group a leader in the insurance World—that earn for it the confidence of all who deal in or depend on insurance in its many forms.

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OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING SERVICE

AUTHORITIES REGARD FUTURE

(*Continued from Page 53*)

tion, that the matter of "party" is of temporary significance that whether Democrats or Republicans were in power today, the long term, impelling force is that of political and social reform, *within the capitalistic system*—the ultimate objective being an increased and more widely distributed purchasing power and generally higher standards of living. This does sound something like Utopia, but at least we can derive a certain amount of comfort and reassurance from the fact that the majority of the trained economists with whom I have talked—who have demonstrated that they are realists in handling investments—refuse to believe that society or business is headed for chaos.

Thus, though the present Administration's policies may be annoying and unsettling to business, these economists do not believe that legislation will be sufficiently drastic to reverse or seriously retard the rising trend of industry.

REGARDING taxes, the general belief is that the trend of emergency spending by the Government has now turned definitely downward and that deficits will be gradually reduced, with a balanced budget by 1938. Consequently, no new levies are looked for. It is important to insert here that the rather hopeful views which I have summarized above are not generally shared by "Wall Street," or by the majority of business men whom I have met, most of whom, at the moment, appear to see little ahead but chaos and blue ruin. Apropos of this attitude, one of the research department heads told me that he believed it was probably true that the ardent Republicans, who take their politics most seriously, have not, as a general thing, made much money out of the great market recovery of the past four years. This remark at least illustrates how the short term view so often interferes with one's perspective and obscures the view of fundamental, long term trends.

(C) *War.*—While the possibility of a general European war is recognized, and while it would no doubt precipitate a downward plunge of security prices for a time, it is generally felt that, as far as the United States is concerned, the reaction would not be very prolonged. As a matter of fact, war was a subject which was not discussed in many of my interviews, for the probabilities of the outbreak of general hostilities in Europe are a matter of guesswork only, and all security exchanges would no doubt be immediately closed in any event—at least until the first panicky rush of liquidation had passed.

AMONG the factors favorable to continued business expansion are:

(A) The replacement demand for goods—particularly for capital goods—which is still far from being satisfied. Per capita production is lagging far behind the 1900-1930 trend line.

(B) The pressure of abundant and cheap credit.

(C) The rising trend of public purchasing power, which gives indication of continuing upward for two or three years longer. "Real income" of the labor and agricultural populations has never been on a more favorable basis in the United States, for there has never been a more favorable relationship between actual payrolls and incomes on the one hand and cost of living on the other.

(D) A favorable psychology or "will to spend" and to satisfy wants is everywhere noticeable, in sharp contrast to the depressed attitude of several years ago.

The general feeling is that these forces definitely outweigh the unfavorable ones, and that they constitute a base sufficiently broad to maintain business on a generally upward course for at least two or three years longer; that while the increasing trend of profits may be somewhat retarded for a time—or even held at present levels in some industries by rising labor costs and greater governmental regulation and control,—there are many selected industries for which the outlook for growing profits is very promising. In consequence, most managements are still maintaining the major portion of their investment funds in common stocks.

(*Continued on Page 58*)

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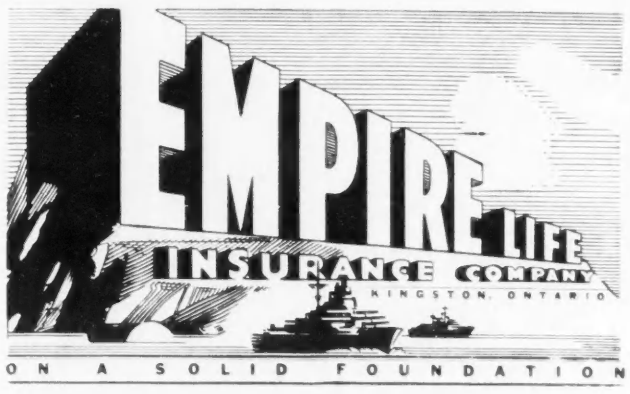

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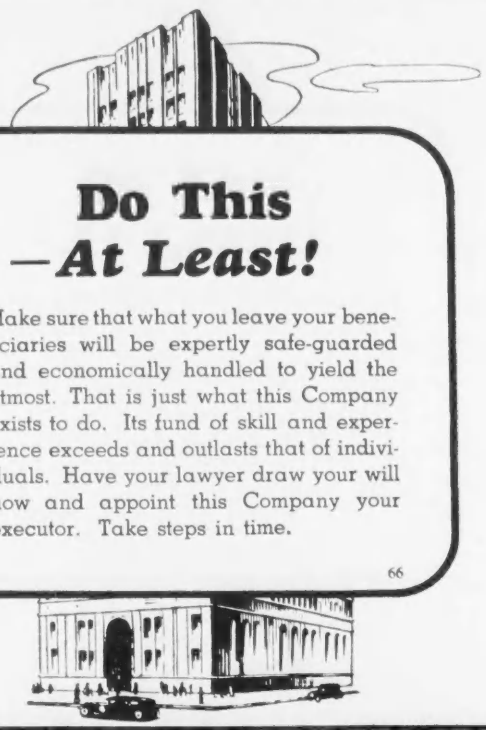

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66

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY

BAY AND ADELAIDE STREETS, TORONTO

IS STILL A TAX ON RECOVERY

Revised Version of Britain's National Defence Tax is Regarded by Business as Deterrent to Progress

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

MR. CHAMBERLAIN had a duty to perform, to display the strength required by a Prime Minister in embryo, and he has performed it well. The other duty, more the prerogative of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was to see that the money required for the maintenance and improvement of national services was raised in the manner least onerous to the country; in this he has failed.

The Chancellor's concessions in the new National Defence Contribution have the hallmark of being made for appearances sake. One of the chief objections raised against the tax was that it was clearly inequitable to use the years 1933-35 as the basis of calculation. Mr. Chamberlain, in his trivial repentance, therefore changes the base to any three of the years 1933-36 or any two of the years 1933-35. Another criticism was the inequity of the tax in so far as it did not differentiate between types of businesses. Mr. Chamberlain therefore allows the right to apply to the commissioners for the revision of the standard system of assessing profits. Other concessions have been made which have possibly a paper value, but the tax remains a tax on recovery and remains inexact in incidence.

But it is too late to hope for further concessions now. Sir John Simon takes over the reins and next year's Budget may tell a different story. For the time being, it is important only to attempt to foresee the possible effects of the tax upon industry.

The effect upon the Stock Exchange needs no emphasis; the life has been taken out of dealings. This is a comparatively unimportant matter. The stock markets are too easily bereft of old life and infused with new, and their fluctuations are a secondary matter. Industry, however, is in a vastly different category. The effects of N.D.C. are naturally not yet apparent, although psychologically they must already be real enough.

It is interesting to reflect what would happen to the trend of industrial progress if the same despondency were to affect the industrialists as has affected Stock Exchange men. The difference between boom and depression is normally no greater than the difference between confidence and uncertainty, and the chief achievement of Mr. Chamberlain in giving birth to N.D.C. has been to create uncertainty.

And it occurs at a particularly unfortunate stage of the trade cycle. Industrial recovery has continued practically without interruption for upwards of four years and is now in its most sensitive condition. N.D.C. may prove to be the last straw which breaks the camel's back.

IN CONTRAST to these dark prospects are the Treasury's own expectations. They expected little of the original N.D.C. and clearly expect less of the present version. The burden which they expect industry to carry will prove negligible upon industry as a whole. But it may be that the Treasury officials have not foreseen correctly, or it may be that they are too well acquainted with the great cost which collecting this tax will involve, and that their net expectation is but part of a much greater gross sacrifice by the community.

And, how, it must be asked, can this tax justify its *raison d'être*. How, that is to say, can it facilitate rearmament? The problem of rearmament is a problem of capacity, and while on the one hand the government refuses to nationalize the industry, on the other it wields a weapon to deter private enterprise from expanding. And this contradiction, though most patent in the department of industry nearest the Government's heart, is no less real elsewhere. The Government says that the Lancashire cotton industry should put its house in order, and it removes the initiative for it to do so. Similarly with the steel industry.

It is thus gratifying to note that there is in industrial circles a healthy scepticism that perhaps N.D.C. is merely a flash in an annual pan. The idea is gaining ground that Mr. Chamberlain could not withdraw at this point, but that Sir John Simon may well do so next year. If this idea—and it is not in itself unreasonable—gains ground, the psychological ill-effects of the tax may be discounted and industry may forge ahead uninterrupted.

RICHARD HUME CRONYN, who has been appointed Trust Executive of the Canada Trust Company with head office in London, Ont. He will have under his charge the trust services of the Canada Trust at fifteen branches located in six provinces. Mr. Cronyn is the eldest son of the late Hume Cronyn, M.P., of London.

MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

SHERRITT GORDON will be in general operation within three weeks. The objective is an output of 30,000,000 lbs. of copper annually, 8,000 ounces of gold annually, 250,000 ounces of silver, and also with arrangements being made to produce zinc. With copper at 11 cents per lb., the output would have a value of $1,200,000 in copper, plus $400,000 in gold and silver, or an aggregate of $1,600,000. Added to this is the plan for large production of zinc. One large orebody contains close to 6 p.c. zinc.

•

God's Lake Gold Mines has opened a new ore shoot at the 4th level where values averaging around $16 per ton have persisted for a length of more than 200 ft., across the full width of the drift. Heretofore the mine average has been around $11 to $12 per ton, on which profits at a substantial rate have been realized. The higher grade shoot promises to reflect itself quickly on the net profits of the company. Ore reserves now closely approach $1,500,000.

•

Toburn Mines, the old Tough-Oakes property in which English capital participated in early years with disappointing results, is responding well to efforts of present owners. The mill has just been increased to 150 tons daily. Ore grades well over $20 and an output of close to $90,000 per month is indicated.

•

Noranda will pay an interim dividend of $1.75 per share on June 30th.

•

Central Patricia produced $569,338 during the first five months of 1937, for an average of $18.11 per ton. May set a high record of $130,100.

•

Waite-Amulet will have its enlarged mill ready to go into production within the next three weeks. Capacity is rated at 450 tons daily. At current prices for metal the ore carries over $20 per ton. The indicated gross is approximately $9,000 daily, or possibly $250,000 per month after allowing for contingencies.

•

Denison Nickel reports a width of 19 ft. carrying 1.66 p.c. nickel and 1.40 p.c. copper, in the crosscut at the first level.

•

Bankfield has gone into regular production at a rate of close to 100 tons of ore daily.

•

God's Lake has completed mill enlargement to 200 tons per day, and this indicates an increase in production to around $65,000 per month.

•

Gold Eagle is going ahead with construction of a mill designed to handle 125 tons of ore daily. Completion is planned by the end of October.

•

Siscoe Gold produced $1,099,000 during the first five months of 1937, with ore yielding an average of $14.21 per ton. This compared with $973,000 from $14.06 ore in the first five months of 1936.

•

Dome Mines has brought its mill capacity up to over 50,000 tons per month. The ore is yielding an average of a little over $13 per ton. An output of $7,500,000 in gold is indicated for the current year.

•

Payore Gold Mines has opened the main vein on the 250-ft. level for a length of 20 feet with assays of $14

(*Continued on Next Page*)

QUEBEC...

THE PROVINCE WITH TWO VOICES

IN THIS RICH PROVINCE live nearly 3,000,000 people, divided into 538,245 families. It is an urban Province, only 36% of its population living on farms.

AND IT IS A WEALTHY PROVINCE, where per capita wealth is $2,269, where the Pulp and Paper Industry produces $56,477,428 a year, and where industrial production amounts to $653,066,534 annually.

OVER HALF A MILLION PEOPLE in Quebec speak English only, and a very great number of the French population are equally at home in English. Taste and appreciation is backed by buying power in this population to a degree that substantially rewards the vendor who presents his advertising message through the interesting medium of magazines.

IN QUEBEC there are 538,245 homes; 358,584 of which are urban; and 179,661 rural.

AND IN QUEBEC THERE ARE

259,530	Telephone Subscribers
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256,629	Owner Occupied Homes
170,813	Licensed Automobiles
98,685	Subscriptions to this group of Magazines

TODAY, shorter working hours have given people more leisure time, more time for reading. This is reflected in the growing circulation of magazines. Higher earning levels, and the development of educational facilities have contributed to the broadening of the magazine market.

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WESTERN CANADA OPTIMISTIC

Farm Purchasing Power Up—Good Wheat Crop Hoped For —Price Outlook Most Favorable in Several Years

AS ALWAYS in the past, a major rise in the price of wheat has brought mounting optimism to Western Canada, says the Royal Bank of Canada in its monthly letter. In July 1936 wheat prices at Winnipeg exceeded $1.00 after several years of exceedingly low levels, and early in April 1937 crossed $1.50 for the first time since September 1929. Favourable crop prospects, particularly in the United States winter wheat areas, caused some recession from this high level but the closing cash price for No. 1 northern wheat at Winnipeg averaged $1.38⅞ for the month of April and ranged about $1.30 during May. In April and May 1936, the corresponding averages were 80½ cents and 76¾ cents respectively. The world carryover of wheat at the end of the current season (July 31) will be below normal. In view of this the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics recently issued a statement that "world wheat prices are expected to continue at high levels in 1937-38, and should another small world crop or a small European crop be produced, world prices would average higher in 1937-38 than in 1936-37."

While the increase in the price of wheat, in particular, has been outstanding, most farm products have shared in the upward movement. The official index of the prices of Canadian farm products for April last was 91.4, an increase of nearly 50 per cent over the general average for the year 1935—63.5. Field crops showed the largest gain. The rise in the prices of animal products has been more moderate but the index for this group rose from 74.0 to 86.3 during the period under review.

Since high prices for wheat, for instance, have prevailed only during the past few months, no great volume has been sold by the farmer at such levels. With a short crop in 1936 the intervening months have brought the benefits of high prices to the holders of the carryover, but only in a limited degree to the farmer. In no case during the past season, however, did the farmer sell his wheat on a basis of less than 90 cents for No. 1 northern at the Head of the Lakes. Throughout the season the price commanded by wheat has been satisfactory. In a like manner, the prices of other agricultural products have been rising and while this has benefited the farmer he did not sell a large proportion of his last year's production at the prices now prevailing. The net result, nevertheless, has been a substantial improvement in farm purchasing power which will help materially in restoring a more normal basis of exchange of goods between city and country in Canada. On the whole, the Canadian farmer, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, enters the new crop season under more favourable conditions as far as prices are concerned than he has enjoyed for several years.

IN WESTERN Canada weather conditions were favourable for spring work, rapid progress was made with seeding and the Prairie wheat crop got off to an early start. Unfortunately, part of this advantage was gained because of the dry condition of the soil in large areas throughout Saskatchewan and Alberta. Not only were moisture reserves deficient but spring rains have been disappointing in many districts. The dry condition of the soil, particularly in southern and central Saskatchewan, caused hesitation on the part of many farmers in putting in full crops. The result was a slight decrease in wheat sowings. The report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based on farmers' expressed intentions to plant, indicates that 24,113,000 acres will be devoted to wheat in Western Canada in 1937 as compared with 24,522,000 acres sown in 1936, and 26,395,000 in the peak year 1932. There is a slight increase reported in Manitoba, a decrease in Saskatchewan and practically no change in Alberta. Increased acreages are reported for barley, rye and potatoes and decreases for oats, flaxseed and mixed grains. Recent precipitation has been helpful but some damage from dust storms has been reported in Saskatchewan. Germination has been fairly satisfactory but in all sections good rains will be essential throughout the growing season.

Spring was backward in British Columbia with cold, wet weather. The acreages for all the principal crops show increases over those reported last year. Soil conditions have been satisfactory with abundant moisture, and with the advent of warmer weather crops should make rapid growth.

In Eastern Canada fall wheat wintered well and the area remaining for harvest is substantially larger than in 1936. Snowfall last winter, however, was deficient in many areas and winter-killing was more prevalent than usual, particularly so far as hay and permanent pastures were concerned. Only slight changes are suggested in the areas proposed for spring grains. The area devoted to potatoes is somewhat smaller in each of the Maritime Provinces but this is more than off-set by increases in both Quebec and Ontario. Throughout the whole of the eastern section of the Dominion spring work was delayed by adverse weather conditions, but rapid progress was made in May when the weather cleared.

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MINES

(Continued from Page 56)

across full drift width of 5 ft., L. W. MacKenzie, resident engineer, states. This vein has been exposed and tested by diamond drilling for a length of 5,000 ft. on surface. According to officials, this makes a total of 10 to 11 veins intersected during the limited amount of underground work accomplished to date, all of which carry gold values. Erection of the sub-station has been completed, and it is expected that full electrical equipment, capable of sinking to 2,000 feet, will be in operation by July 1.

•

Skylines Express, with five twin-motored 12 passenger air liners on order for early delivery, is already operating a number of smaller machines throughout the mining fields. Regular service has already been established between Toronto, Sudbury, Kirkland Lake, Timmins, and other points, while regular service has also been established from Winnipeg to Red Lake, Pickle Crow, Little Long Lac and other points. The five new airliners on order have a flying speed of 200 miles an hour. This would bring Sudbury within 79 minutes of Toronto, and with but a few minutes longer to Kirkland Lake or Timmins.

•

The Ottawa government having recognized the importance of the growing mining industry of this country has sent 52 survey and exploratory parties into the newer fields to assist in pointing the way toward still more efficient prospecting operations by private enterprise.

• •

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Acadia Sugar Com.		4.50
Algoma Steel Corp. Com.	14.50	16.00
Andian Nat. Corp. (Div. 4.00)	49.00	49.75
B.C. Pulp & Paper Com.	25.00	
Brandram-Henderson Pfd.	17.00	
Burns & Co. Ltd. "B"	5.00	6.00
Canada & Dom. Sugar	70.00	70.50
Canada Starch 7% Pfd.	107.50	
Can. Tube & Steel Com.	8.50	10.00
Can. Airways	5.00	6.50
Can. Industries "B" Com.	238.00	241.00
Can. Westinghouse	64.00	65.00
Claude Neon Gen. Adv. 7% Pfd.	14.00	15.00
Dom. Found. & Steel 6% Pfd.	97.00	100.00
Dominion Woollens 6% Pfd.	3.50	4.50
Federal Grain 6½% Pfd.	45.00	
Greening Wire 7% Pfd.	105.00	108.50
Guelph Carpet 6½% Pfd.	105.50	107.00
Inter. Met. Indust. "A" 6% Pfd.	91.00	93.00
McCormick's Ltd. 6% Pfd.	14.00	
Morrison Brass 7% Pfd. bonus	12.00	14.00
Provincial Paper 7% Pfd.	106.75	107.75
Reliance Grain 6½% Pfd.	97.25	99.00
Seal O Sac (Can) Ltd.	14.00	15.00
Silverwoods Dairies Pfd.	4.60	
Silverwoods Dairies Com.	1.75	
Western Grain 6½% Pfd. bonus	10.50	11.50
TRUSTS & LOAN STOCKS:		
Chartered Trust	95.00	
Guelph Out. Inv. Par $50.00	50.00	53.00
London & Western Trust	55.00	57.00
Sterling Trust	41.00	
Traders Fin. "B" 7% Pfd. bonus	96.00	100.00
Trusts & Guarantee	30.50	31.50
INVESTMENT TRUST SHARES:		
Can. Gen. Invest. Ltd. (Div. 50c)	10.25	10.50
Can. Investment Fund	4.45	4.80
Can. Investors Corp. (Div. 40c)	9.00	9.75
Cons. Div. Standard Sec. Units	23.00	24.00
Investment Found. 6% Pfd. bonus	61.00	63.00
Sec's. Hold. Corp. 6% Pfd. bonus	22.00	24.00
United Corpns. Ltd. "A"	24.50	25.00
POWER ISSUES:		
Abitibi Power & Paper 7% Pfd.	75.00	82.00
Calgary Power 6% Pfd.	91.50	
Can. West. Nat. Gas L.H.&P. 6% Pfd.	90.25	92.00
Great Lakes Power 7.00 Pfd.	99.00	109.50
Montreal Island Pwr. 6% Pfd.	20.00	22.00

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Capital and The New Labor

(Continued from Page 51)

for training responsible lieutenants and developing discipline in the rank and file.

Now, of course, there are many who believe that Mr. Lewis is a revolutionist and that he has some far-reaching and sinister ambition. That is a matter of opinion. I do not believe it. What is more, I do not think that is the opinion of those who are best qualified to judge, and so far as I can see, the record does not bear out that opinion. Mr. Lewis has been a union leader for a long time, and those who have dealt with him testify that he tries to carry out in good faith the agreements he makes.

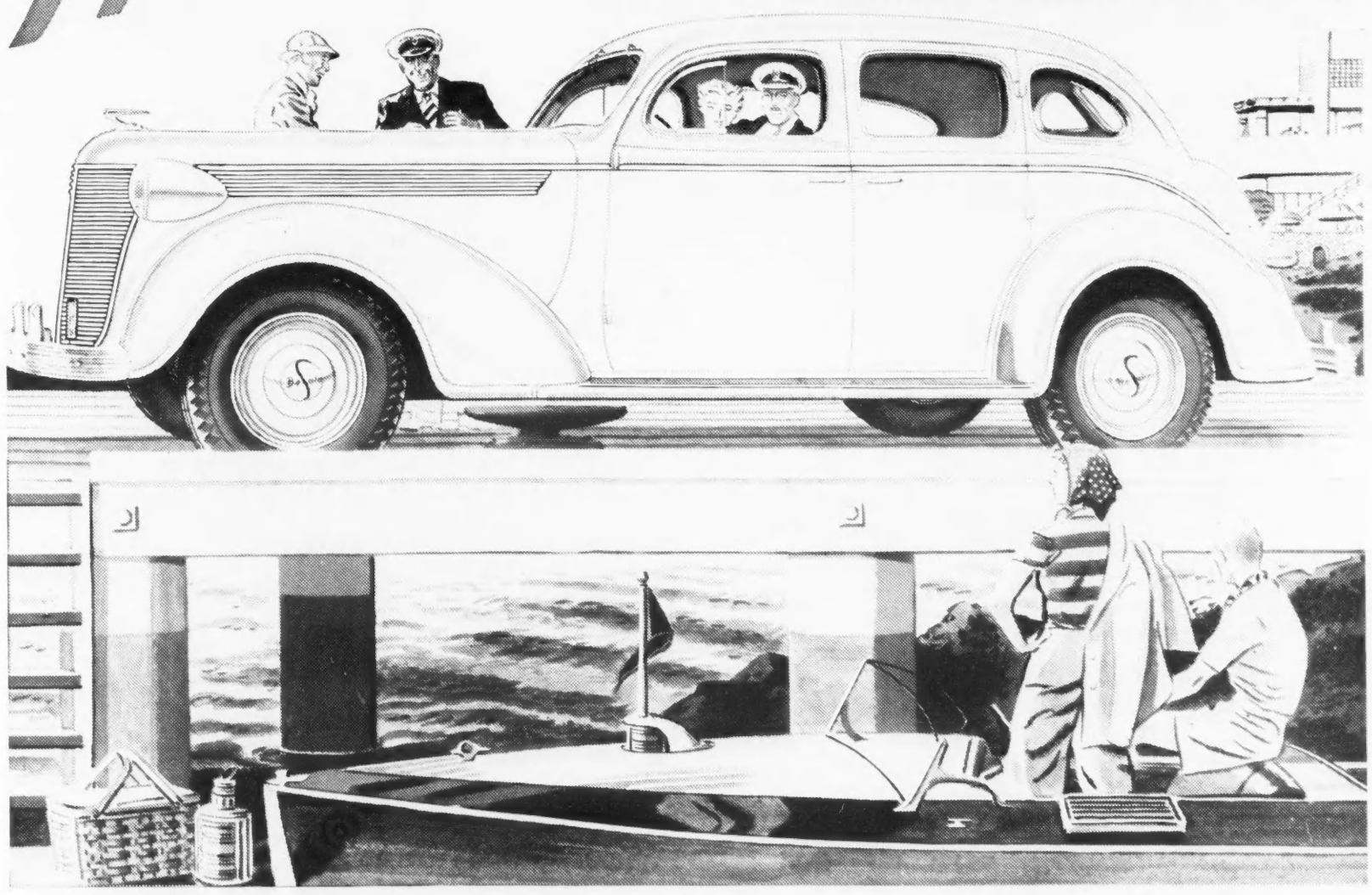
One may not like the agreements that he asks for. But that is not the point. The question is whether he carries them out when he makes them, and I for one have never heard it charged that his own union, the United Mine Workers, acts in bad faith; and I think it impressive and significant that in the automobile industry Mr. Lewis and Mr. Martin have tried as earnestly as they have tried to suppress unauthorized strikes.

IF THIS is the truth, then it is not only unfair, but foolish, to make ogres out of Mr. Lewis and the C.I.O., to denounce them as communists and fascists or whatnot, and to fight it out with them in the streets. If Mr. Lewis's organization is one which means to make agreements and to abide by them, then it is not revolutionary. If it is not, then the only intelligent course is to make the agreements where he has a real following, and thus to encourage Mr. Lewis to use his leadership of labor to make the agreements effective.

It is no use for employers to say that they do not like Mr. Lewis. Likes and dislikes have nothing to do with the matter. Mr. Lewis is here. Unquestionably he is the most effective labor leader who has appeared on the American scene since Samuel Gompers. So far as any one can see ahead, he is here to stay, because he has behind him a rapidly growing feeling among the masses of the workers that they do not have adequate representation in the management of business.

That is the important fact, and there is no use getting distracted and excited about the sensational episodes which are merely incidental to it. The big American employers, unlike any others in the world today, are used to dealing with unorganized labor. The time has come when they must learn to deal with organized labor, and, in my opinion, if they are wise, they will not think up plans for holding back the tides of history. They will negotiate with Mr. Lewis because Mr. Lewis has to be negotiated with, and, as they do that, they will perhaps find it pleasanter to work with Mr. Lewis than to fight him.

Here's a Pal! FOR SUMMER DAYS



Now is the time to get a New De Soto. When thoughts turn to sunny lakes beyond the hills . . . when a certain shady trout pool refuses to budge from your mind . . . when a gleaming crescent of sandy beach down by the sea seems the most desirable place in the world — that's De Soto time! De Soto fits the summer picture perfectly. Eager to go . . . easy to handle . . . smart appearance . . . luxurious to ride in and most economical to operate. Go and see your Dodge-De Soto dealer today. Enjoy the thrill of the De Soto overdrive transmission*!

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Provides for your own *later years*.

You then can face the future with confidence.

AUTHORITIES REGARD FUTURE

(*Continued from Page 55*)

While the study of long term profit possibilities must necessarily constitute an important part of the research work of every investment management organization, and while participation in these profits is important in itself, it must be emphasized that most authorities look upon common stocks primarily as a hedge against inflation—to conserve the estates of their clients or shareholders by maintaining the real purchasing power of income during the period of rising commodity prices and increasing costs of living. And all agree that inflationary forces are still at work and will continue in play for some years to come.

OF GENERAL economic interest is the growing conviction that the present business cycle is getting farther away all the time from the "pattern" of previous cycles. While no two cycles have been the same, they have had many important characteristics in common. While the old laws of supply and demand still hold, while human nature is still the same, and while action and reaction still impel from one extreme to the other, the tremendous powers of central governments, newly directed to the artificial control of credit supplies and industrial processes, are factors which definitely restrict natural movements, and must be reckoned with. With the rules being constantly changed, much of the effort of economists must be directed to the study of these changes and of their effects.

It is obvious that when governments, by legislative decree, are given the power to regulate the amount of outstanding or potential money, the old curves of interest rates and price relationships will not necessarily apply. It is generally believed by the authorities I have consulted that interest rates, both long and short term, will be held within a much narrower range than formerly. While the government will keep money cheap for legitimate industry, it will use its powers to prevent speculation and undue acceleration of business by "qualitative" control, such as increased margin requirements, curtailed instalment selling plans, restriction of new security issues, etc. There is a growing belief that Treasury and Reserve Bank officials have "plenty on the ball" and know what they are trying to do—that they are proving themselves expert in the matter of applying the brakes on speculation effectively. A large measure of cooperation with British Treasury and Central Banking authorities for several years makes it understandable how effective such money management can be.

The generally accepted opinion is that government control will tend to flatten the upward curve of business recovery and extend it over a longer period than has been the case in past cycles; that the subsequent reaction will be less severe; that the latter phases of the present cycle will not be marked by a spectacular upsurge in the market, such as preceded the 1929 break. By the same token, they do not expect to see an excessive hardening in interest rates. Some authorities even believe that we may eventually work into a cyclical decline without clearly recognizing the early stages.

TO THOSE who may be overly disturbed by the current decline in security prices, it may be interesting to note that it was just a year ago that I returned from a similar round of visits in the United States. One reason for timing my trip at that time was the serious decline in security prices which had occurred in April of that year, the market having continued to drag along for weeks in a manner very similar to its present action. Curiously, too, the extent of the decline was very similar to that of this spring—12 per cent. as against 15 per cent. this year. In the issue of SATURDAY NIGHT of June 13, 1936, following my return to Toronto, I wrote as follows: "Five months ago (December 1935) the executive heads of a number of the leading investment institutions and financial research organizations in Boston and New York told me they were convinced that the industrial recovery in the United States was definitely under way, and that the long term upward trend of common stock prices could be expected to continue for at least three or four years. Since that time we have witnessed serious declines and weakness in the stock markets and these, coinciding with various unsettling developments, including the change of government and the financial crisis in France, the pending tax legislation in the United States and the uncertainties of the presidential election, have shaken the confidence of many investors and business men and would seem to discredit the opinion of these authorities. Were they wrong in their conclusions and have the fundamental conditions changed? Has the upward trend of business activity run its course and can industrial earnings continue to improve?"

And later in the same article: ". . . . . I am pleased to report that in every case these officials are still definitely partial to equities, and in no case have they made any move towards liquidation of common stocks owned by their own organizations. (". . . . . They still believe that the long term trend of business is upward.")

We have since seen how correct they were at that time in their appraisal of the fundamental economic trend, though relatively few laymen investors could then see eye to eye with them.

History has a curious way of repeating.

If we would further clarify our perspective, it might help to go back a few months and review the prospective scene as it appeared in December, 1936, before the outlook became so clouded. What, for instance, was the 1937 prospect as it appeared at that time? I had just returned from a similar round of consultations in New York and Boston and I have the notes of the various interviews before me. Most of the authorities, after weighing the favorable against the unfavorable factors, predicted a better business year in 1937 than in 1936. Average estimates were for an increase of approximately 10 to 15 per cent. in the level of business activity, and this was after taking full account of adverse political factors and pending labor disturbances in the United States. In the case of labor, it was generally felt that three key industries would be affected—automobile, steel and coal. We now see that in not one of the three have the shutdowns been as severe as were then anticipated—and the coal issue was settled without the loss of an hour's labor. It is true that much unrest still exists, both in the United States and Canada, but it is becoming increasingly evident that reason and conciliation are gaining the upper hand, and that interference with production will be less rather than more than was anticipated.

OBVIOUSLY, when probable developments are predicted and weighed so carefully in advance, the trained expert in economic research is not likely to get all hot and bothered when he sees the fulfilment of his predictions—and particularly when he sees, as in the present instance, that the unfavorable factors are proving less serious than anticipated.

To sum up, I may say that while most organizations are still holding common stocks, they are holding them more cautiously than they were a year ago. Recovery is a year further on its way and opportunities for capital appreciation consequently less. Stocks are being selected with greater care, some industries having already passed old "normal levels," while others still have room for considerable expansion.

After all, the greatest practical benefit that we have gained from these interviews is the knowledge that these large organizations, controlling in the neighborhood of a billion dollars of investment funds, are, in the main, still holding common stocks. It is obvious that if any large scale program of liquidation were under way, the effect would inevitably soon be felt in Canada and our security prices would tend to work lower. Whether these institutions are right or not, we at least want to know what they are doing, in the event that they inaugurate any general liquidation movement. As a matter of fact, I believe that we in Canada are likely to be more conservative than our U.S. friends, and we shall no doubt be earlier than they in the consolidation of profits through conversion from equities to high grade, short date bonds.

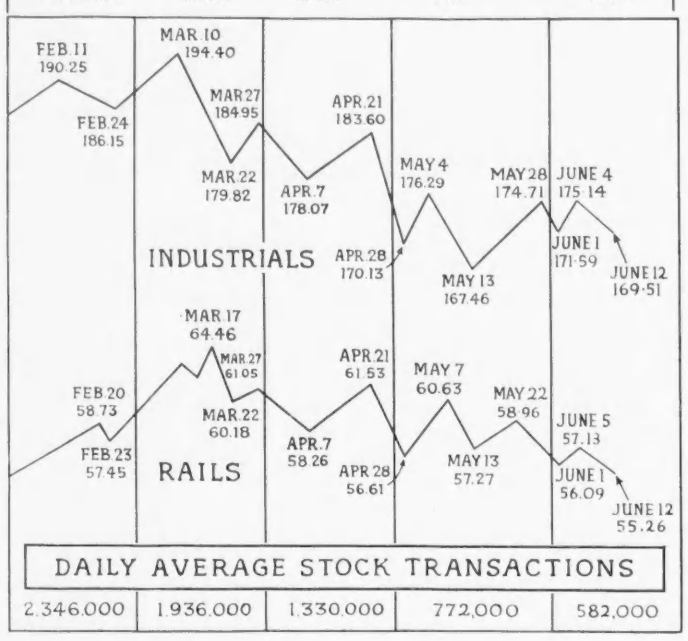
The above comments are my personal observations and are merely an attempt to summarize the views of those whom I have visited on this trip for what they may be worth to SATURDAY NIGHT readers.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(*Continued from Page 51*)

under 55.08 and 166.45, respectively. In such event, and assuming that the penetration is accompanied by a material increase in volume, the market could easily work down to around the 160 area on the Dow-Jones industrial average before support or attempt at rally and turn-about was witnessed.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



DAILY AVERAGE STOCK TRANSACTIONS

2,346,000	1,936,000	1,330,000	772,000	582,000

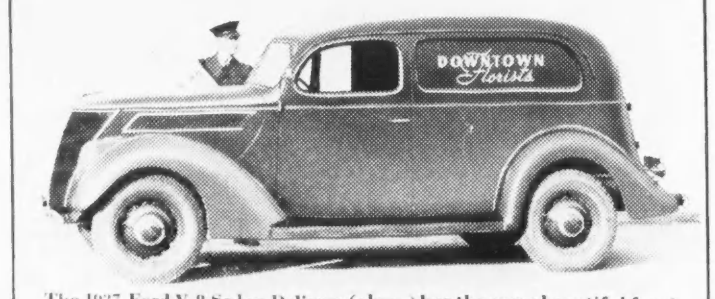
ECONOMY *and* PERFORMANCE

with the most advanced style

1937 Ford V-8 De Luxe Delivery

The 1937 Ford V-8 Commercial Models are designed and built for eye appeal as well as pocketbook appeal. They're easily the smartest delivery units on the road . . . winning you prestige and good-will by their handsome, modern appearance.

The sweeping new steel top and newly designed front end of the 1937 De Luxe Delivery (above) are matched by new economy and performance for 1937. Ford V-8 Commercial Models are powered by an improved 85-horsepower or an entirely new 60-horsepower V-8 engine, both of which establish new economy records for engines in their class. Performance is materially improved by refinements on the Ford V-8's many proved and approved quality features. Arrange with your dealer for an "on-the-job" test of the Ford V-8 Commercial Model or Ford V-8 Truck your work requires.



The 1937 Ford V-8 Sedan Delivery (above) has the same beautiful front end as the Ford V-8 passenger car. New steel top adds considerably to its trim appearance.

FORD V-8 *Commercial Models* and 2-TON & 1½-TON TRUCKS

SATURDAY NIGHT

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 19, 1937

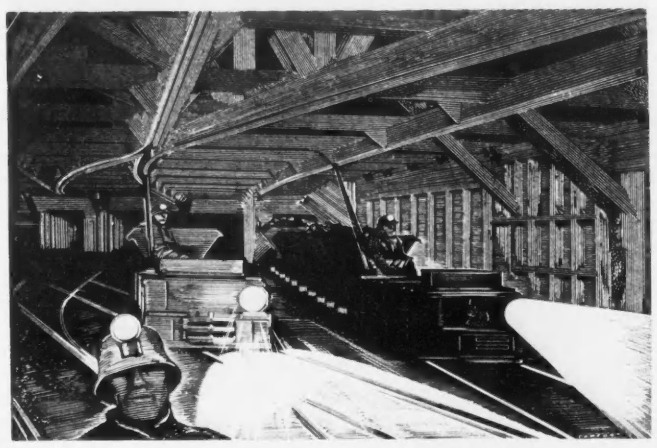
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
OF CANADA
OTTAWA ONT
DEC 24/36/37

The Story of Mining In Pictures

DAN ROBERTS, the oldest prospector in Northwestern Ontario, has seen gold mining develop from dreams to reality, is still active, lured by the possibility of the biggest strike of all time!

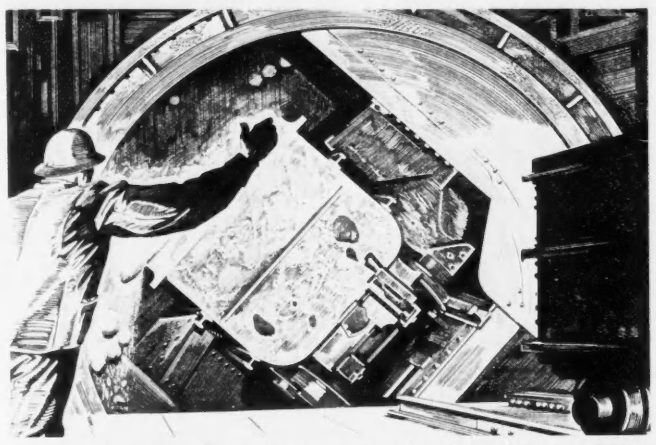
FROM THE GREAT NICKEL MINES

NEAR SUDBURY

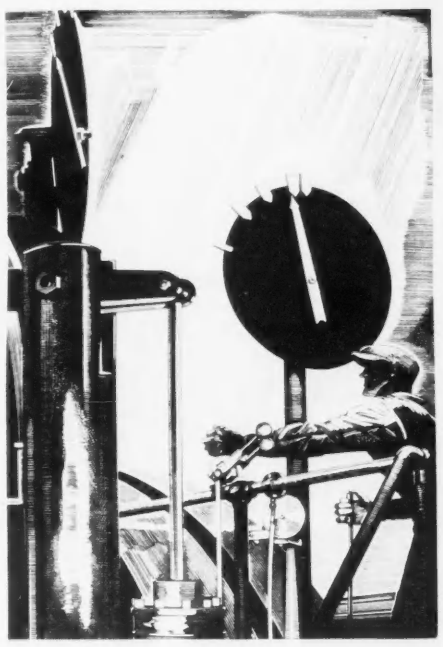


Half a mile underground, in the mines of The International Nickel Company of Canada Limited, near Sudbury, Ontario, electric locomotives haul the cars of ore to the shaft.

Driller at work in the International Nickel Company's Frood Mine near Sudbury, Ontario.



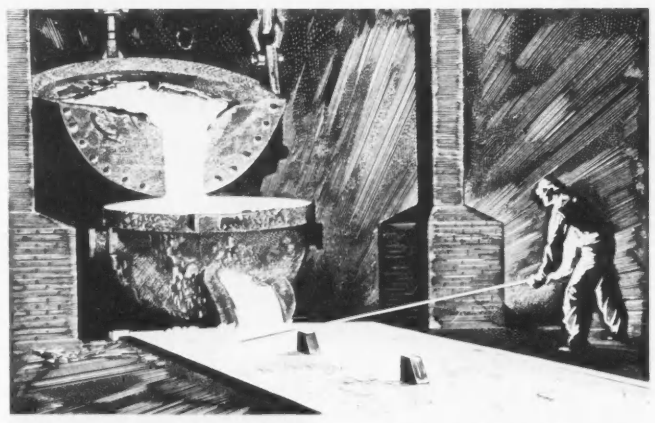
Dumping ore to feed the crusher on the 2,800 foot level of the Frood Mine near Sudbury, Ontario.



Underground hoist control room in the Frood Mine near Sudbury, Ontario. Like a captain on a bridge, this man operates the hoists which raise the ore from lower levels.

Converter aisle—the largest in the world—in the International Nickel Company's smelting plant at Copper Cliff near Sudbury, Ontario.

Converters in operation in the "Orford Process" department of the International Nickel Company's Smelter at Copper Cliff, Ontario. This process separates the Nickel from the Copper.



Pouring Bessemer matte in the International Nickel Company's smelting plant at Copper Cliff, near Sudbury, Ontario.

COMES

"MONEL"

INCO MONEL

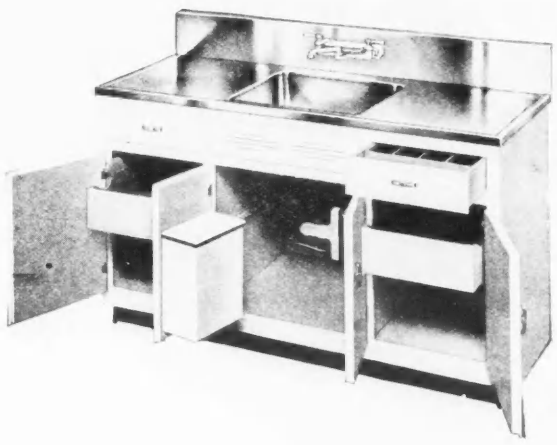
●Beautiful, Silvery, rust-proof Nickel Alloy which can serve you in countless ways...

From the Nickel mines, concentrators and smelters near Sudbury and the 9-acre refinery at Port Colborne comes Nickel to supply industry and homes throughout the world with numerous Nickel alloys which, because of their superior properties, provide longer life, greater beauty and higher efficiency.

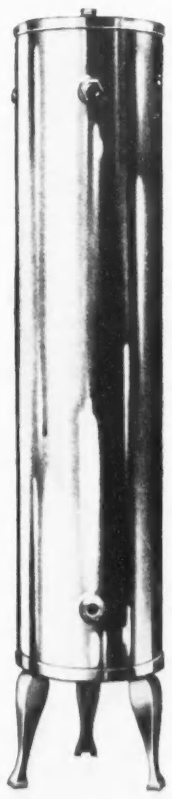
"Monel", an alloy composed of about two-thirds Nickel and one-third copper has brought great benefits to the home. For more than 26 years, this silvery alloy has been giving complete satisfaction in the kitchens of large hotels and hospitals. Naturally it is the ideal material for the home kitchen. It is positively rust-proof, sanitary, and extremely easy to keep clean. Its silvery beauty is permanent.

The "Monel" Sink and the complete "Monel" Cabinet Sink are now available from reliable plumbers in a variety of sizes at moderate prices. Leading makers of electric and gas ranges are now featuring models with "Monel" tops. The Whitehead "Monel" hot water tank puts an end to rust-reddened hot water and is guaranteed for 20 years. The "Monel" tub on leading makes of washers, provides strength, durability and cleanliness.

If you are planning the purchase of any of these articles, consider "Monel" first.



These are standard products, readily available in Canada.



THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

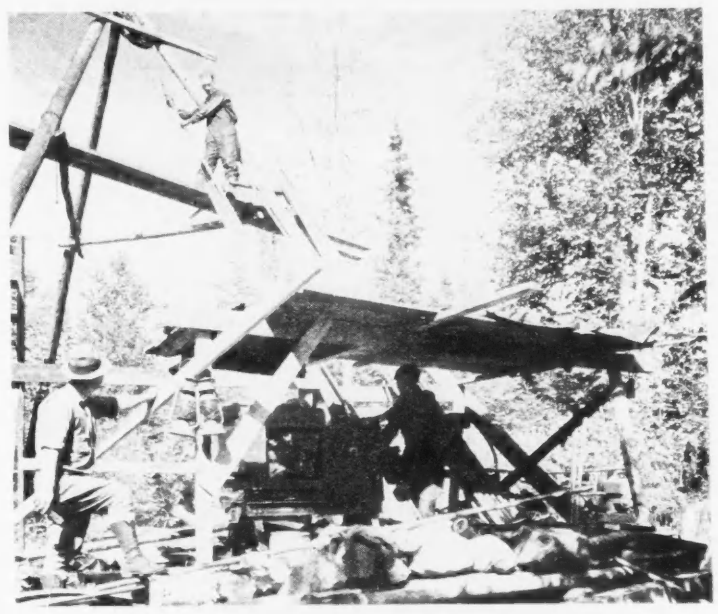
NO AREA IS INACCESSIBLE to the modern prospector. He is flown to his base by plane, picked up at a later specified date. His staked claim (above) at Magnet Creek, Little Long Lac, resembling an Indian burial ground, may be the starting point of a great mining enterprise. The biggest began thus.

Mining—and Pictures!

BY P. M. RICHARDS

DIAMOND DRILLING indicates ore-bodies at depth. A member of the drill crew at Arntfield examines a core section just cut out several hundred feet below the surface.

CHANNEL SAMPLING (above) is the next step. Samples have been chipped out at regular intervals along this marked-out surface showing at Hardrock, and sent for assaying. Systematic trenching (below) opens up a rich vein.



AND MOUNTS HIS RIG to reset the pipe in the diamond drill hole. Drilling is done at an angle to intercept the greatest number of veins possible.

ALL Canadians know that mining is Canada's fastest growing industry, that it is the industry which brought Canada safely through depression, that it is daily pouring out new wealth, increasing the number of its workers and the volume of its expenditures for materials and supplies. But too few Canadians know what mining is really like. Newspapers, periodicals and government bulletins provide reams of information, but words are not enough. Words are not pictures. So SATURDAY NIGHT decided to tell "The Story of Mining in Pictures," the modern way of imparting information. Here it is, and we hope you like it.

We recognized that there was a great deal more to the job than just printing pictures of mines and mining operations. How does a mine operate—a gold mine, for instance? Is it a haphazard, hit-or-miss affair or organized like an efficient factory? What is a mine like underground? What are stopes and winzes and ore chutes and skips and muckers? And where does each fit into the general mining picture? What is a mill like inside? How is the gold extracted? And what are the miners like? Are they rough and tough or much like the rest of us? How do they eat and sleep and what do they do in their spare time? What are Canada's mining towns like? Are they full of Dangerous Dan McGrews and ladies named Lou? These are the kind of questions, it seemed to us, that a lot of our readers would like answered, and we felt that pictures would be the only real way of doing it.

FACTS THAT COUNT!

AS EVERYONE who has read anything about Canada's mining development knows, its history is a romantic one. We are not going to repeat here the stories of the now-great mining fields, companies and fortunes that had their beginning in the accidental uncovering of an outcropping of ore, since such incidents have featured the genesis of mining enterprise everywhere. Rather, as concrete evidence of what has been accomplished, we invite readers to consider the fact that in 1886, the first year for which reliable records are available, the total value of Canada's mineral production was ten million dollars, whereas in 1936, just fifty years later, it was three hundred and sixty-one million dollars! We can scarcely expect it to grow at the same rate over the next fifty years, but it is growing! If the rate of increase shown in the early months of 1937 is maintained throughout the year, the value of our mineral production will be well over $400,000,000 this year.

And talking of progress, just consider these figures, covering a five-year period: the value of our gold output was $71,470,000 for 1932, increased to $131,000,000 for 1936 and will probably exceed $150,000,000 this year. The value of our copper output increased from $15,294,000 for 1932 to $39,507,000 for 1936; of nickel from $7,180,000 to $43,878,000; of lead from $5,410,000 to $14,976,000; of zinc from $4,144,000 to $11,067,000; of silver from $5,811,000 to $8,228,000; and of platinum metals from $2,000,000 to $7,800,000. In the non-metallic group the headway has been less notable but nevertheless impressive.

A few more figures, reader, but still more significant ones! Consider what these mean to the economy of the country, with due regard for the fact that they cover a period (1932-36) when the national need for maintenance of employment, industrial activity and public purchasing power was more urgent than ever before in our history. In the five-year period, the annual dividend disbursements by the mines of Canada increased from $24,000,000 to $81,000,000, the number of employees from 57,000 to 90,000, and their salaries and wages from $63,000,000 to $110,000,000 annually. Expenditures by the mining industry for supplies and equipment and for services other than labor increased from approximately $53,000,000 in 1932 to an estimated amount of $100,000,000 in 1936. This is spending that counts!

DRILLING INDICATES, underground work proves. Here is a shaft on the young Monarch Mines property. This crude scaffolding may one day be replaced by a big head-frame.

A POLITICAL ASPECT

HERE's another point. Our mining industry has an important political and social aspect, the significance of which is just beginning to be apparent. Mining is doing what our statesmen and our economists have long desired to see. It is changing the industrial map of Canada. In the great Pre-Cambrian Shield, many new mining camps are in course of development and in their wake new areas are being opened for settlement. What was once an uninhabited wilderness and a rocky barrier to Canadian unity and progress is now proving to be a storehouse of wealth, the development of which is bridging the economic gap between eastern and western Canada. Could any national service be greater?

In view of all the above, we feel that many of our readers will welcome the opportunity provided by this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT to learn more about the great mining industry. Pictures, as we have said already, seemed to us to constitute the best medium for telling the story. Readers will note that there are distinct sequences and themes. Their attention is especially directed to the artist's drawing on pages 6 and 7 of the underground workings of a typical gold mine. It is not a literal picture, of course, rather a simplified cross-section with interpretative touches by the artist. However, it shows all the essentials of deep vein gold mining.

The pictures on this page deal with the very preliminaries of mine-making, commencing with the arrival of a prospector by plane in his chosen territory. Of course he may come by canoe, but plane transportation provided by his backers—a syndicate or one of the big established mining companies—is used increasingly. Usually he works for a set wage per month, plus his grubstake (food and supplies) and a 10 to 25 per cent. interest in claims staked. Often he finds nothing of value, and has to try again next season. Of course each operation from the discovery of the ore outcrop, the staking of the claim and the preliminary development work to the pouring of the first gold brick requires a multitude of expert services, as indicated in the following pages. We hope that you will find them interesting and informative.

CONCERTED EFFORTS of highly trained experts go into the making of a mine. Geologist Salkeld at Coulson Consolidated examines a likely-looking vein, exposed by test-pitting. Development follows.

THE GRADE OF ORE MINED is constantly being checked. In this assaying operation, molten ore is tested in small cups known as cupels—the process as cupelling. Assaying indicates ore values.

ANGLO-HURONIAN
LIMITED

Mines Developed and Financed

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ANGLO-CANADIAN TRUSTEES LIMITED
39-41 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON,
E.C. 2, ENGLAND
CABLE ADDRESS, "ANCANTREE"

Head Office:
STAR BUILDING
TORONTO, CANADA
CABLE ADDRESS, "HUROBELSYN"

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

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OLIVER HALL, *Asst. Gen. Mgr.*
Noranda, Que.

More than $22,000,000.00 has been paid to employees in wages since 1926.

$3,000,000.00 worth of supplies were purchased last year.

$990,000.00 was received by the Railways for freight and express charges.

Noranda Mines, Limited is proud of the part it has played in making the Canadian Mining Industry the indisputable bulwark it has been to the Dominion in latter years.

Mine and Purchasing Office—NORANDA, QUEBEC
Executive Offices—TORONTO, ONTARIO

While Mines Are Developed, Miners' Health is Safeguarded

PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES IS BIG ITEM IN MINE COSTS

TODAY a small mining claim involving the venture of a few hundreds or thousands of dollars, tomorrow an enterprise, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in land, buildings, equipment, wages: This is, and has been, the story of the development of a Canadian mine.

Where once stood a crude, gaunt scaffolding, a sturdy head frame is erected. The payroll grows from a few hundreds per week to hundreds of thousands. Where once diamond drills explored underground like hollow steel antennae, a shaft is sunk, drifts, cross-cuts and tunnels cut their myriad ways.

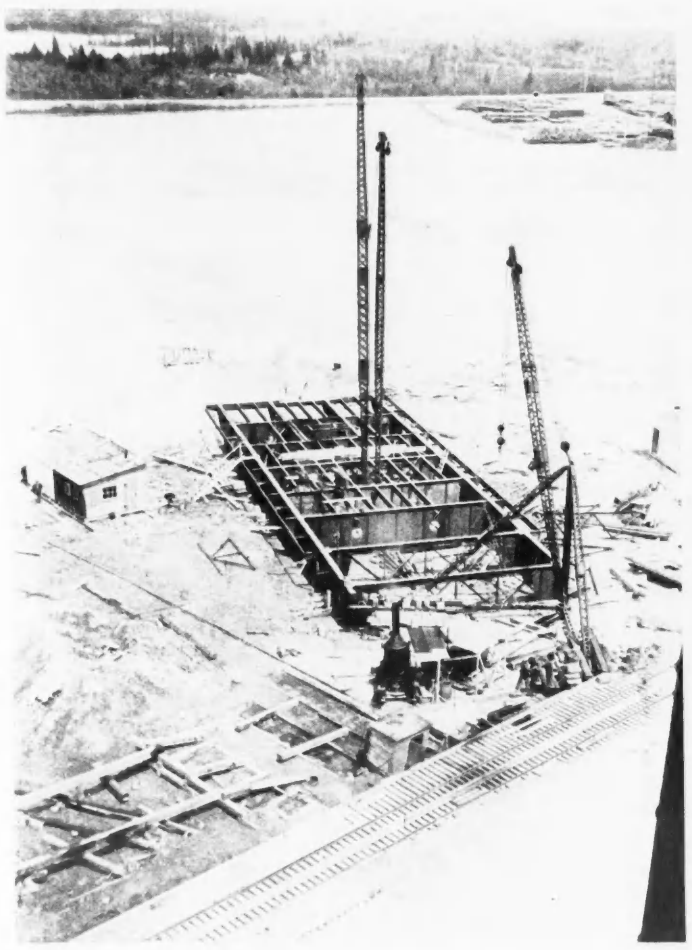
But as a mine grows quickly, so it must grow strongly. Investments in surface and underground equipment can be guarded only by careful selection, constant supervision. Lives depend upon the efficient and steady operation of all hoists, machinery.

No less important are the miners. As the mine grows it provides hospitals for employees, athletics are sponsored, competitive sports encouraged. The men undergo constant medical examination, must be in the best of physical condition for their work. In some instances sun-baths are provided for men coming off shift; drying-rooms for hanging and drying clothes soaked in underground operations are the rule rather than the exception.

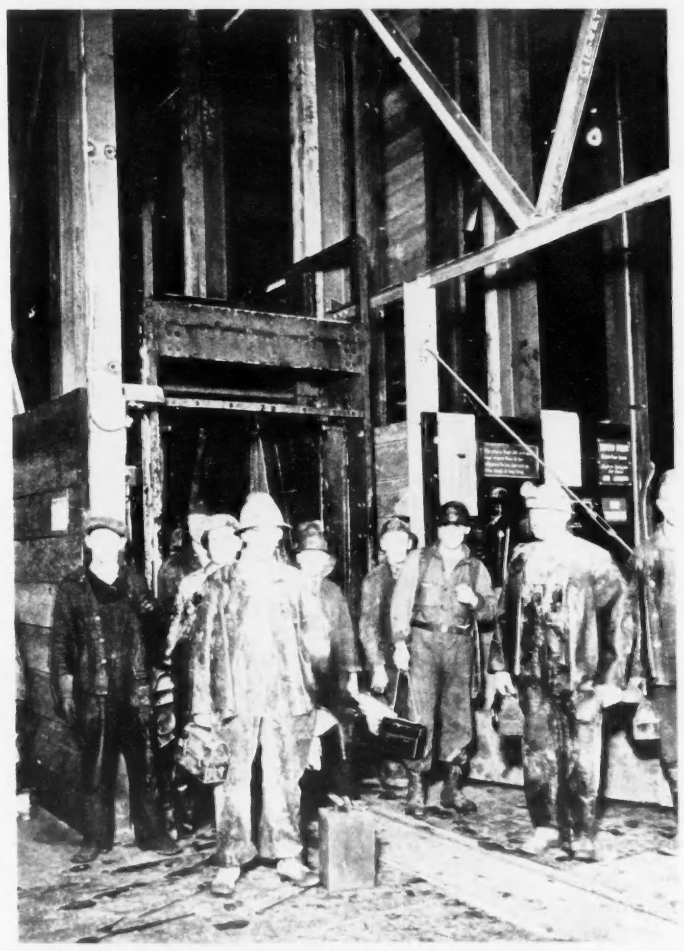
Every precaution is taken against fatal accidents, silicosis.

As the mine grows, it constantly opens up new fields of employment, new traffic for the railways, is a leading contributor to the development of water power. In 1936, Canada's mines expended a total of more than $200,000,000 for supplies and equipment, salaries and wages, in addition paid dividends amounting to $78,000,000. Annual value of Canada's mineral output in the last four years has increased from $191,000,000 to $360,000,000, is still growing.

A PARTIAL VIEW of the fabulous "Golden Mile" at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, with Lake Shore in the left foreground, immediate neighbour Wright-Hargreaves and across the back fence Sylvanite, with its shaft showing in the background. Kirkland Lake in the foreground is not a lake: It is a "pond" of slime beds on which no vegetation grows because of the high chemical content of the tailings dumped there. The city is strictly a mining centre.

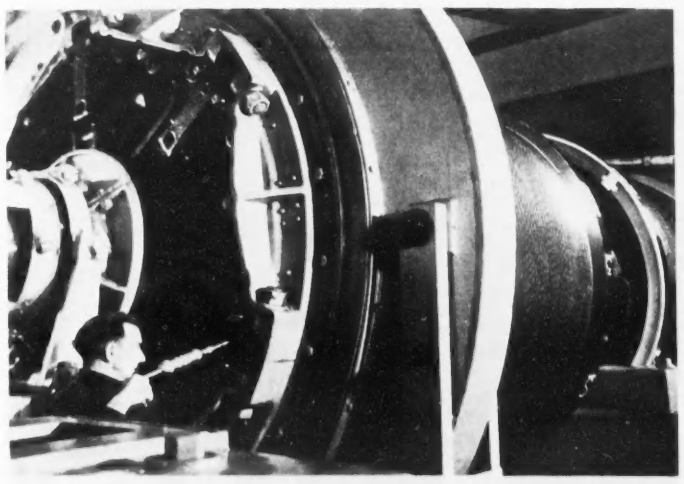


A GROWING MINE requires more, larger, and sturdier equipment. Growing, it demands room in which to squirm. Giant Lake Shore is still developing. From the water tower, the steel deck for the new shaft is seen here. One of the most unusual feats in Canadian mining history was this shaft construction: to reach bed rock and a solid foundation, 80 feet of slime had to be plumbed. In 1918 Lake Shore milled 60 tons per day, now mills 2,400 tons daily.



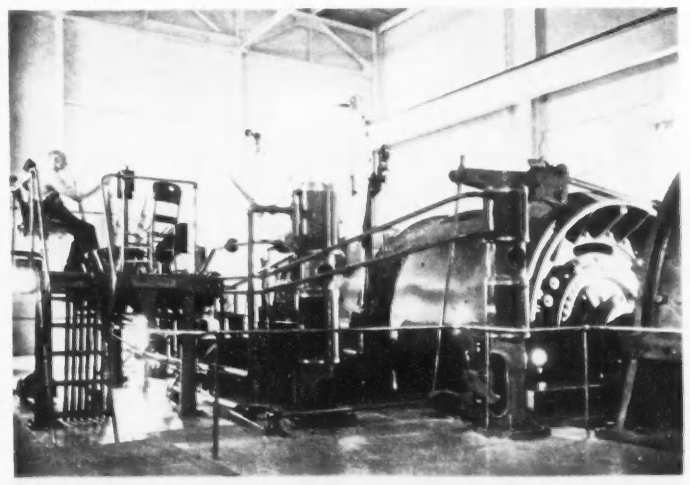
UP FROM BELOW come these sturdy, well-paid miners. This cage, in operation at Wright-Hargreaves, holds forty men, requires elaborate machinery and safety devices to operate. The men are one of three regular shifts, each working eight hours. Mining towns adapt themselves to miners' working hours, run twenty-four hours per day. Even banks stay open at night. The men receive medical attention at the mine, have hockey teams, recreation halls.

INTO THIS SHAFT HOUSE at Macassa ore is whisked from the depths of the earth for the first crushing, carried by covered conveyor belt to the mill. The shaft house straddles the main shaft, houses the primary crusher, is the starting and finishing point for men and materials being lowered and raised. It is well-tended, fireproofed with asbestos, as befits one of the mine's most important buildings. The tracks are laid on a bed of waste rock, rock which contains no ore.



SAFETY AND MORE SAFETY is the ever-present thought of the mine operator as the mine reaches tremendous proportions, employs thousands of men. A workman carefully greases the brakes on the huge hoist at Beattie, tests them, okays them. Neglect would be costly.

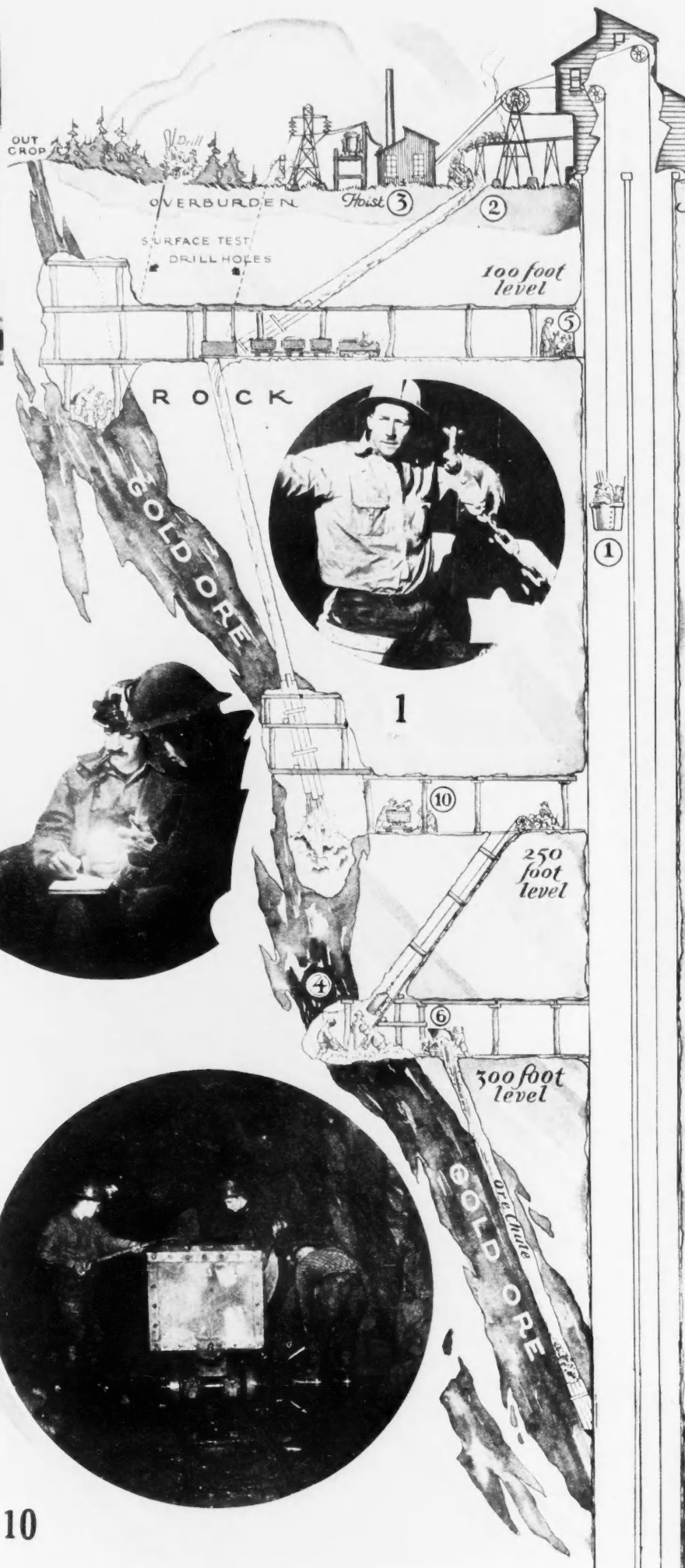
ANOTHER SHIFT, the three o'clock, enters the shaft house at Hudson Patricia, preparatory to going below. These men must be physically fit to work below ground, undergo frequent medical examination, are of a temperament peculiar to underground work.

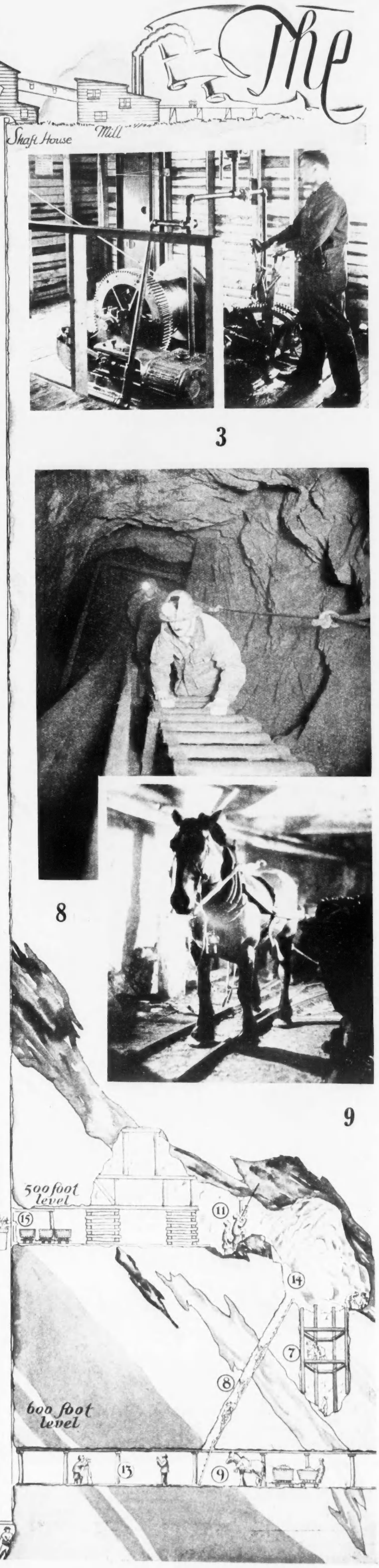


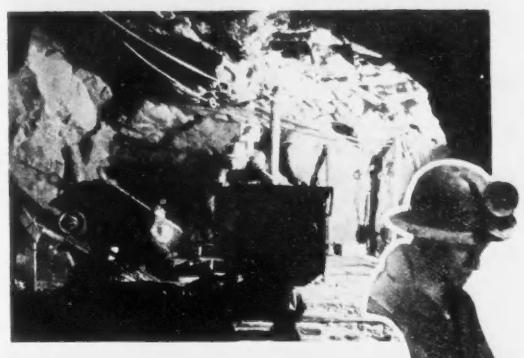
ON THESE HUGE DRUMS at Wright-Hargreaves are rolled the cables which raise and lower the men and ore. Hoists, cables, and other equipment are in constant use, frequently tested, for an accident might result in death. The operator is responsible for many lives.

The

2







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1 NOT YET to the stage where an elaborate cage is necessary, or warranted, this young mining development at Glenora raises and lowers its men in a bucket—but a pretty sturdy one at that. Buckets are limited, cages soon follow.

2 THE REMOVAL of large bodies of ore leaves cavities in the mother rock, necessitates back-filling. A train dumps sand into the grizzley at Lake Shore, to be used as a back-fill deep in the mine. Laws enforce this operation.

3 A BUCKET REQUIRES a smaller hoist than a cage, but one that is just as reliable. Thus do young mines like Monarch feel their way, growing from small beginnings to mighty enterprises. As yet, the big expenses are ahead.

4 SOME SHAFTS are not vertical, but inclined. Shafts following the dip of a vein are sunk on an incline, such as this at Darwin.

5 WHILE CAREFUL PLANNING and expenditure is usually the rule in mining, some problems must be solved in the heat of operations underground. An engineer and his assistants at Noranda hurdle one of the objects with which Mother Nature confronts engineers.

6 IT TAKES PUSH to get on in the mines, particularly when transporting ore on the 200-foot level—some toward the level station.

7 SHAFT SINKING 2,500 feet below ground level and heading toward Australia. Members of a shaft-sinking crew are smart, alert; regard cameramen just as people in the way.

8 WHERE THE BANNISTER is a rope and the steps are not quarter-cut oak. A man-way between mine levels with the engineer ascending on one of his tours of inspection.

9 ONCE USED at McIntyre for tramming in new drifts where it was unprofitable to use electric cars, horses have now been replaced entirely by their mechanical rivals. This picture, record of a past day in Ontario mining, was taken by William Rittase for *Fortune*, and is used by courtesy of that magazine.

10 THE MUCKER, or the man who loads the ore cars, is the brawn and sinew of a mine, really does the drudge labor entailed in the operations. Why muckers? Observe the footing in floor of the drift.

11 FEELING FOR GOLD with fingers of steel, miners constantly probe the rock with air-driven drills for gold. Two alert-looking miners tunnelling a draw over a grizzley, preparatory to drilling.

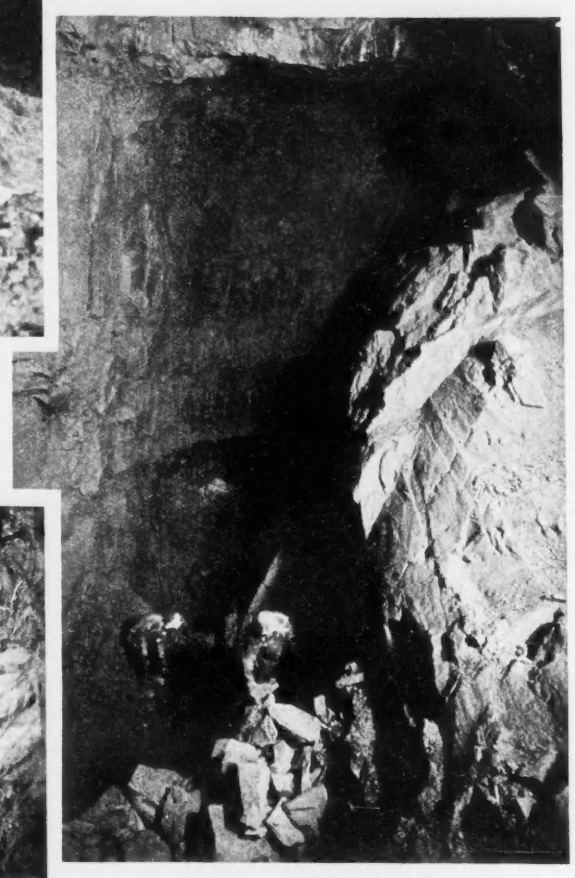
←7

11→

Reader's Shift:

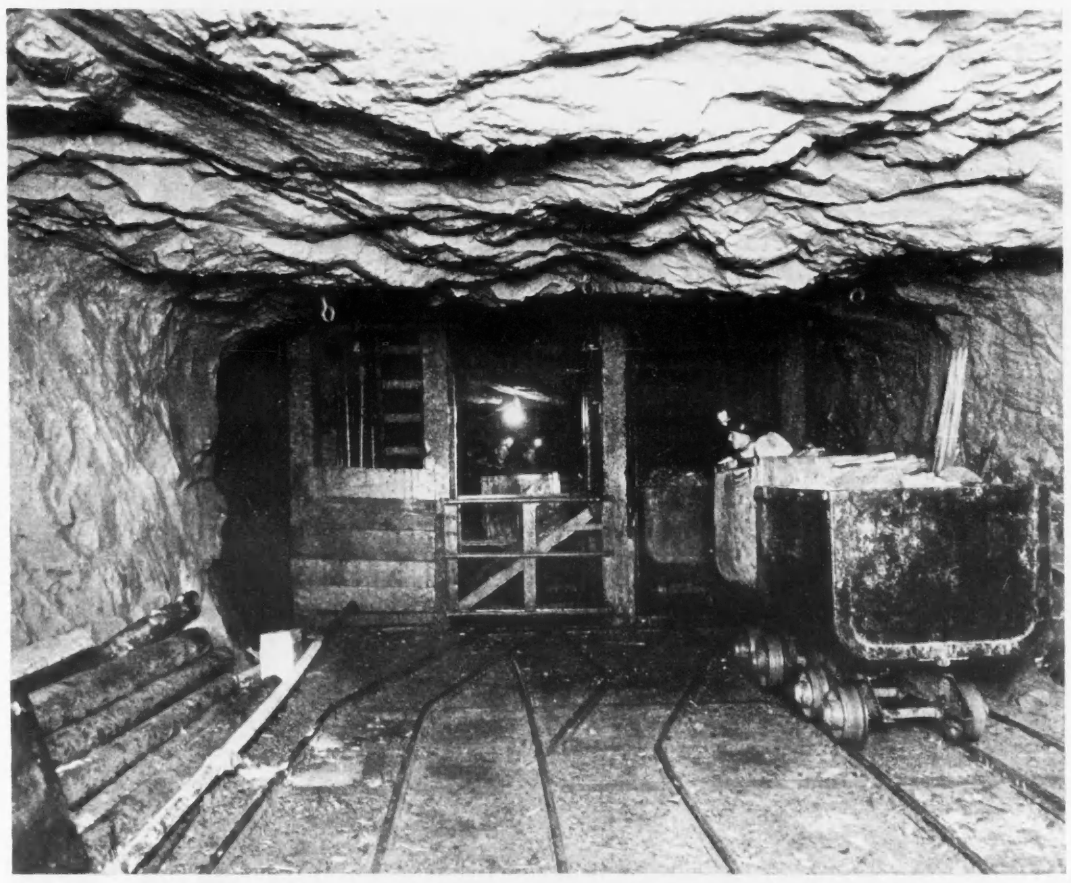
With Saturday Night, the reader goes underground into a typical Canadian mine. Stand back from the gate, no crowding *please!*

12 A MUCKER at McKenzie Red Lake rides a scoop in front of a large piece of "loose". You need spurs for this job.



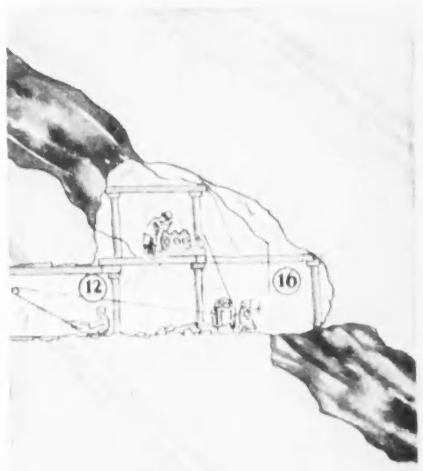
14 MIGHTY STOPES from little excavations grow! These miners at Little Long Lac have burrowed tremendously into the earth tracking down their quarry — gold.

13 SURVEYORS HILDER and Helfer lining up for diamond drill holes on the 200-foot level at Hudson Patricia Gold Mines.

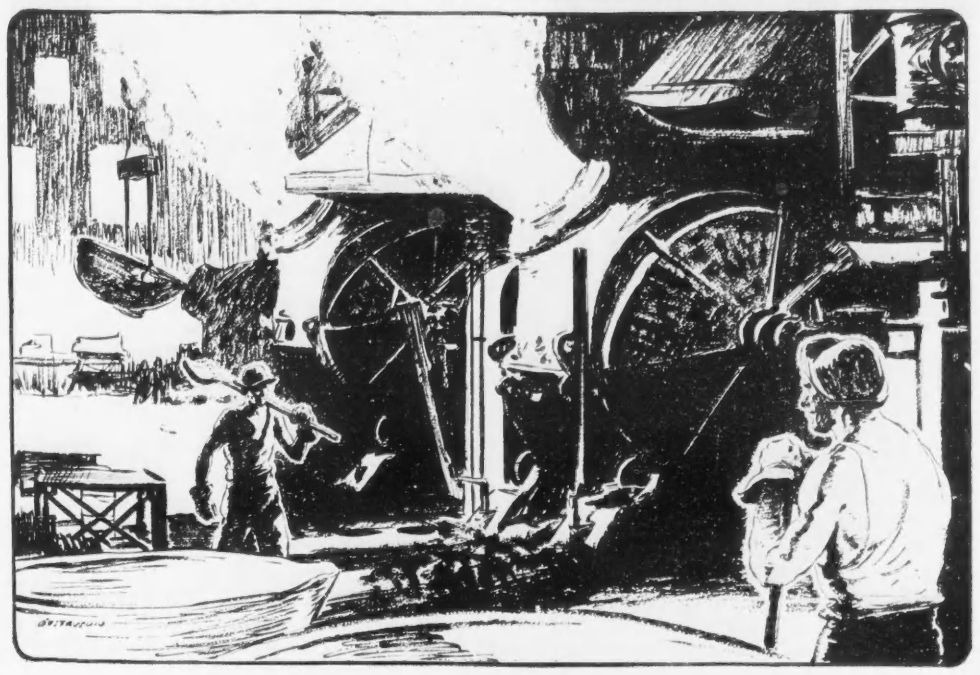


15 MOST MINES, such as Darwin, have three shafts: one compartment for ore; one for men; and the third for a ladder in case the machinery fails. Safety once again!

16 AN ENGINEER measures the throw of a normal fault. A catachsmic upheaval of the earth has sheared the vein in half, causing a displacement of some two or three feet.



CANADIANS AND THEIR INDUSTRIES.... AND THEIR BANK



MINING AND METALLURGY

Mining in Canada, now second largest of the country's industries, gives employment to 80,000 workmen and has a production value of over $500,000,000 per annum.

As an accompaniment of this great and growing mining industry, Canada is building up a smelting and refining industry of world importance. There are now huge plants in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Manitoba. These plants produce:

Copper • Nickel • Zinc • Lead • Cobalt • Iron
Ferro-alloys • Gold • Silver • Bismuth • Radium
Cadmium • Selenium • Aluminum • Tellurium • Uranium

The plants give direct employment to 10,000 workers, and indirect employment to many thousands more, have a production value of $200,000,000 per annum, purchase coal and electricity to the value of $12,000,000, pay for equipment, supplies, freight, etc., some $40,000,000 per annum; and add some $100,000,000 to the export value of Canada's mineral products, without counting the value of the gold recovered from base metal ores.

Prominently identified with the upbuilding of the smelting and refining industry of Canada from its inception, the Bank of Montreal gives this industry financial service through every stage. Thousands of workers are depositors, sharing in the safety and facilities of the Bank with their employing companies.

The Bank's services include: Commercial accounts; foreign currency accounts; financing of shipments; loans and discounts; collections; trade and credit information; safe-keeping of securities; savings accounts; money orders; travellers cheques; banking by mail; personal loans.

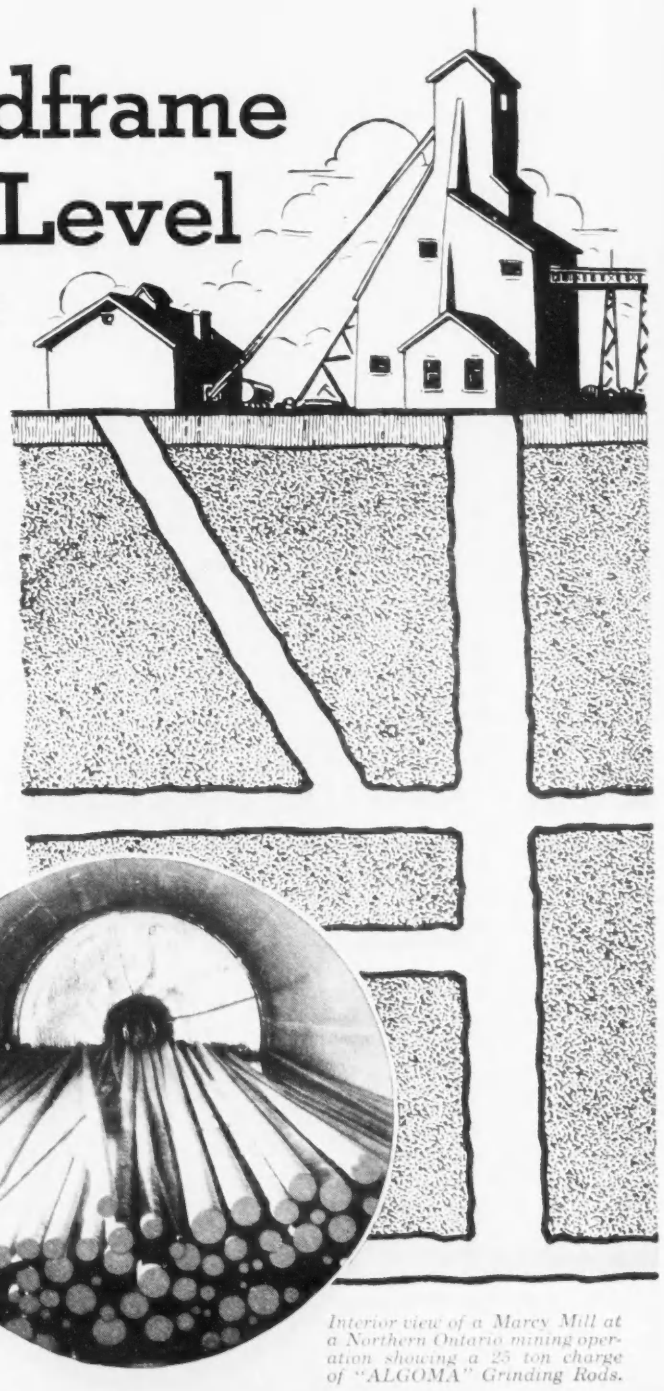
BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817 · HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

The Bank has more than 500 branches in Canada and Newfoundland and its own offices in London, New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE.... THE OUTCOME OF 119 YEARS' SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

From Headframe to Bottom Level



ALGOMA FILLS STEEL NEEDS

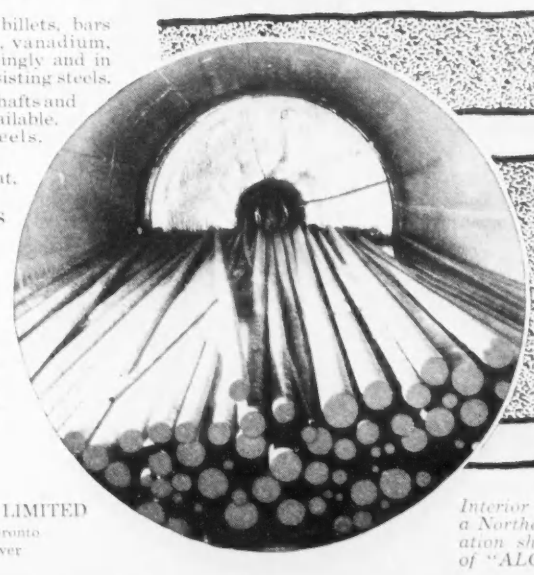
High quality, dependable steel produced by the "Men of Algoma" fills vital needs in mines from headframe to bottom level.

Consult this list of steel sections. Their reputation has been established by years of use through mines in every part of Canada. Algoma steel in development, mining, grinding and refining operations stands up under the toughest tests. Widely used by builders of mine equipment.

GRINDING RODS—high carbon.
STEEL RAILS—12 to 130 lbs. per yard.
FISH PLATES—for light rails.
TIE PLATES—Lundie, Sellers and Compression Bottom.
ANGLE SPLICE BARS—100% joints.
STRUCTURAL STEEL—Beams and channels to 15 in., 8 x 6½ in. column sections, angles to 6 x 6 in., all light shapes. Carbon and alloy steels.
MERCHANT BARS—round, square, flat; bar sections.
ALLOY STEELS—in hot rolled billets, bars and sections—chromium, nickel, vanadium, molybdenum, manganese, silicon, singly and in combination. High tensile, shock-resisting steels.
STEEL SHEET PILING—for mine shafts and other purposes. Three types available. Rolled from carbon or alloy steels. Lengths to 80 ft.
SPRING STEELS—round, square, flat, octagonal.
CONCRETE REINFORCING BARS—round, square, twisted.

A full range of steels used in the Mining Industry is kept in stock at all times. Your orders will be filled promptly.

Our sales offices will gladly supply you with detailed information and prices. Ask our engineers about your construction and other steel problems.

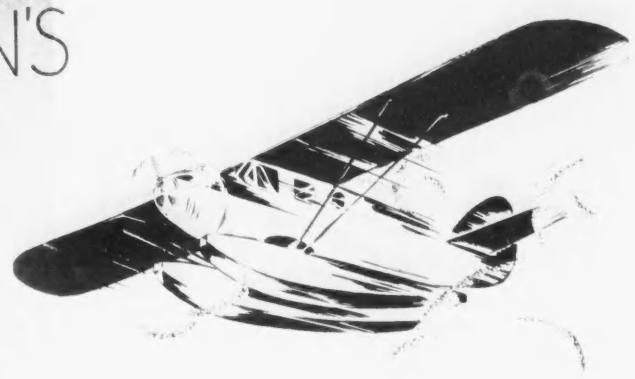


Interior view of a Marcy Mill at a Northern Ontario mining operation showing a 25 ton charge of "ALGOMA" Grinding Rods.

ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED
Montreal—SAULT STE. MARIE—Toronto
B.C. Agents: F. Drexel Co., Vancouver

ALGOMA STEEL

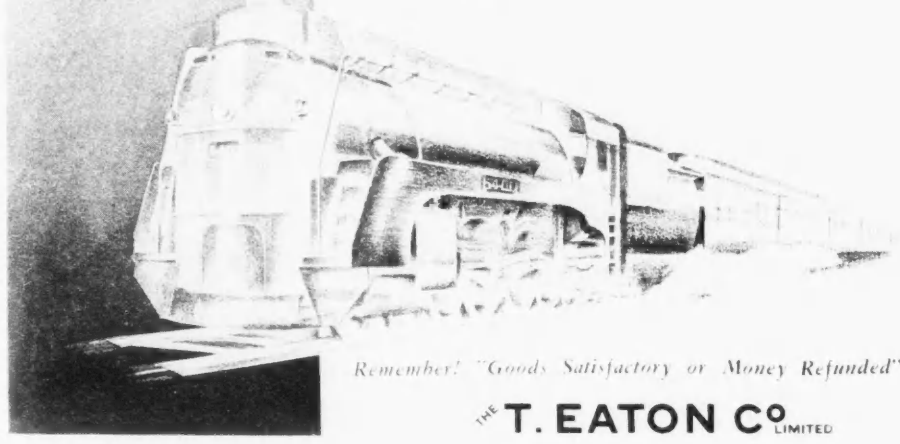
EATON'S



KEEPS PACE PROUDLY AS THE

MINING INDUSTRY FORGES AHEAD

The phenomenal growth of the mining industry challenges other industry to keep abreast. To the thousands of men engaged in the operation and development of the mines . . . and to their dependents . . . EATON'S brings conveniences and special services which distinguish the largest retail organization in Canada . . . the outgrowth of quick response to popular demand, outstanding values and a highly specialized Delivery System. Our great Mail Order Service, our Shopping Service, our Deposit Account, are all for your use . . . as well as the highly developed Contract Sales Office Division catering exclusively to mines and mining needs.



Remember! "Goods Satisfactory or Money Refunded".

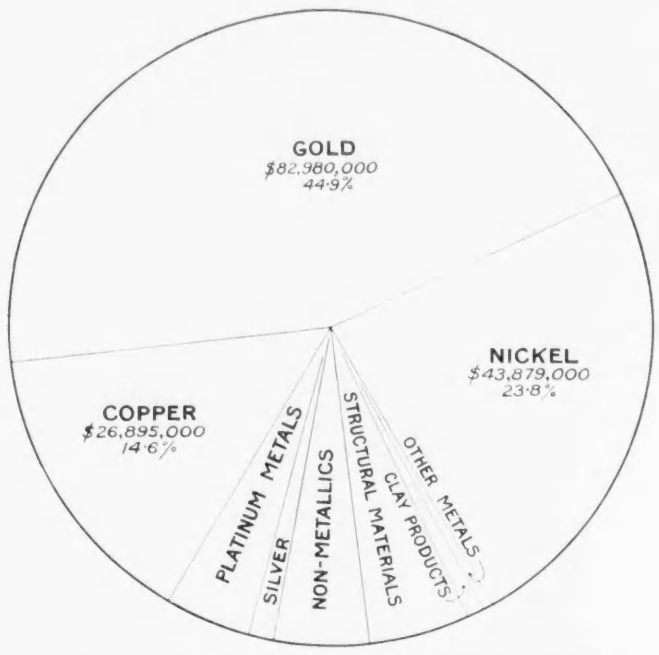
THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Canada's Leading Producer of Metals

Total Value of all Minerals in Ontario in 1936

$184,639,610



PLATINUM METALS
$7,803,000—4.2%

SILVER
$2,320,000—1.3%

OTHER METALS
$1,014,000—0.6%

NON-METALLICS
$8,887,000—4.8%

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS
$9,333,000—5.0%

CLAY PRODUCTS
$1,528,000—0.8%

For geological maps and reports of specific areas and for general information, apply to the

DEPUTY MINISTER,
DEPARTMENT OF MINES, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

T. F. SUTHERLAND,
Deputy Minister.

HON. PAUL LEDUC,
Minister of Mines.

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED

As the recently issued annual report of Lake Shore Mines, Limited shows, the company has spent since production started in 1918, $20,887,359, for supplies and equipment and has paid a further $20,000,000 in wages.

The payroll for the last fiscal year ended June 30th amounted to approximately $2,500,000.

Supplies purchased during the same period amounted to $2,300,000, of which more than 92% was produced or manufactured in Canada.

Taxes, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal we estimated at over $1,600,000 during the same year.

To evaluate the contributions made to Canadian industry in general by Lake Shore Mines Limited, a list of some of the supply purchases made between 1918 and 1936 follows:

EXPLOSIVES	$ 1,682,730.00	STEEL PRODUCTS	1,513,301.00
LUMBER AND TIMBER (83% Local)	2,061,156.00	OILS AND LUBRICANTS	224,757.00
ROCK DRILLS AND PARTS	657,198.00	GROCERIES	580,247.00
PIPE AND FITTINGS, PLUMBING SUPPLIES	576,344.00	TRUCKS AND CARS	63,611.00
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES	852,812.00	MISCELLANEOUS	1,378,534.00
MILL SUPPLIES	2,759,481.00	BACKFILL	462,536.00
MACHINERY AND PARTS	3,672,029.00	POWER	3,394,332.00
BUILDING MATERIALS	612,043.00		$20,887,359.00
FUEL	396,248.00	Freight and Express included in above materials	1,555,750.00

Head Office and Mine Office: KIRKLAND LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA

CANDID CAMERA IN NORTH

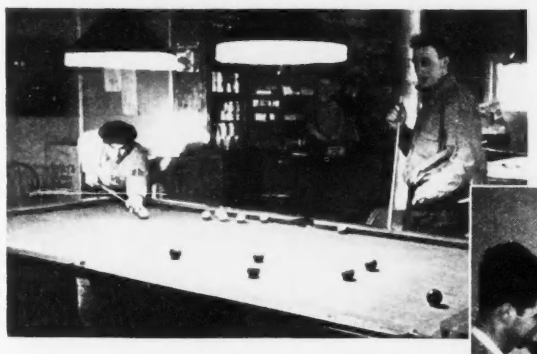
DO MINERS HAVE A HARD LIFE? WELL, IT'S NOT SO HARD, OUR CAMERAMAN IS CONVINCED

THEY CAN'T LOSE Anthony Linklater. Trapper-guide Anthony is invaluable to prospectors and pioneers around Spirit Lake, Ontario.

THIS POKER GAME has been in progress two continuous years in the Eldorado bunkhouse, just twenty miles south of the Arctic circle.

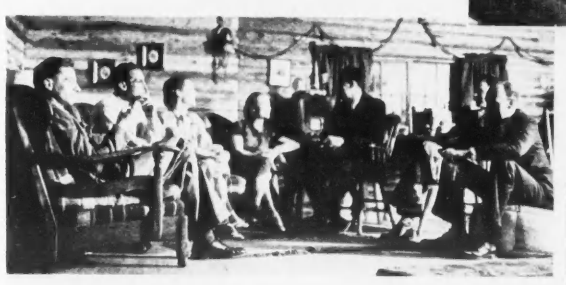
THE ARCTIC CIRCLE Ping Pong League under way in Eldorado's recreation hall. The mines have good players.

EDITH SKUNK, the carefree Ojibway belle of Pickle Crow.



WHILE BILLIARDS is enjoyed in the same hall. The men purchase cigars, cigarettes, tobacco or sweets at the stand in the corner. Bootleggers are not tolerated, liquor, however, is imported in limited quantities.

ELDORADO BUNKHOUSES are steam-heated, electrically lighted. Each room has a radio; hot and cold water are available. Electric razors are common.



A SOCIAL EVENING is spent in the cabin of J-M Consolidated's manager, 100 miles north of Hudson, Ontario.

McKENZIE RED LAKE HOCKEY PLAYERS harass goalie, during a strenuous outdoor practice.

SANDY McINTYRE, discoverer of McIntyre Porcupine (left) examines a stake with one of the young members of the Company's prospecting staff.

F. WILLIAMS, MINE CAPTAIN (right) and D. Peterson, shift boss, at the shaft house at Pickle Crow.

TONY FIVEHONG, Chinese laundryman, starts out with his day's deliveries to miners and trappers 100 miles north of steel in Northwest Ontario.

BUFFALO ANKERITE GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL . . . 1,000,000 SHARES
ISSUED . . . . . 701,679 SHARES

Organized October 5th, 1932, under Ontario Companies Act

PRODUCTION		TONS MILLED PER DAY	
1932	$ 246,620	1932	300
1933	462,680	1933	321
1934	712,898	1934	360
1935	1,056,653	1935	437
1936	1,888,828	1936	742
1937 (4 mos. to Apr. 30th)	864,012	1937 (4 mos. to Apr. 30th)	896

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
1750 RAND BUILDING, BUFFALO, N.Y.

HEAD OFFICE
SOUTH PORCUPINE, ONTARIO

MARTIN-BIRD GOLD MINES, LIMITED

CAPITALIZATION: Authorized 4,000,000 Shares $1.00 Par Value

PROPERTY—Twelve claims, over 400 acres, in Hearst Township, Larder Lake area. Nine claims were taken over from the Martin-Bird syndicate—three, along the line of the break, were acquired recently.

DEVELOPMENTS—Three levels have been opened up at 125, 250 and 375 feet and an intensive development programme is being carried out on the first two levels. A raise is being put through to surface, in ore, 700 feet west of the present shaft. This will be used as a development shaft which will facilitate more extensive operations on the 375 foot level.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

S. J. BIRD
President

L. O. LUMBERS
Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer

T. W. JULL — R. M. STEPHENS — GERALD D. O'MEARA

Mine Manager—DUNCAN MACPHAIL
Consulting Engineer—C. W. GREENLAND
Mine Office—LARDER LAKE, ONTARIO

HEAD OFFICE: ROOM 405, 200 BAY STREET, TORONTO

THOMPSON CADILLAC MINING CORPORATION

(No Personal Liability)

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

WILLIAM H. MINER—President
ANDREW WALZ—Vice-President and Managing Director
GEOFFREY F. RACINE—Secretary-Treasurer
HAROLD J. INNS
GORDON C. SEYBOLD

HEAD OFFICE:
388 ST. JAMES ST., W.
MONTREAL

Mine and Mill
KEWAGAMA, P.Q.

7-P

ONE OF QUEBEC'S NEW PRODUCERS

- STADACONA ROUYN MINES, LIMITED

The Stadacona Rouyn Mine site as it looked in 1927.

Above: Stadacona Rouyn Mine as it looks today. (Photo by Airmaps Limited, Toronto.)

At the Right: Surface buildings and mill tailings pipe line (over roadway). (Photo by Leonard Hill, Haileybury, Ont.)

THE WILDERNESS THAT HAS BLOSSOMED LIKE A ROSE

Stadacona, a new Rouyn 1936 producer started with 200 ton mill, now stepped up to 500 tons with 1,000 tons as final objective.

ARNTFIELD GOLD MINES
LIMITED (No Personal Liability)

PENNAQUE MINING CORPORATION
LIMITED

ARNCOEUR GOLD MINES
LIMITED (No Personal Liability)

THROUGH their expanding interests and operations these closely affiliated Arntfield companies are making an important contribution to Canadian mining development.

159 Bay St. *Executive Offices* Toronto

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND FISHERIES
HONOURABLE ONÉSIME GAGNON, Minister

QUEBEC BUREAU OF MINES

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF MINES
Advance geological reports of field work in 1936

CHIBOUGAMAU AND OPEMISCA by G. S. MacKenzie
GREVET MAP AREA by W. W. Longley
LAKE SIMARD (Abitibi) map area by Bertrand T. Denis
LACHUTE MAP AREA by F. F. Osborne
MOUNT ALEXANDER AREA by I. W. Jones
INVESTIGATIONS OF SAND DEPOSITS by H. W. McGerrigle
BRUNEAU TOWNSHIP AND SURROUNDING AREA by J. Vibert Douglas

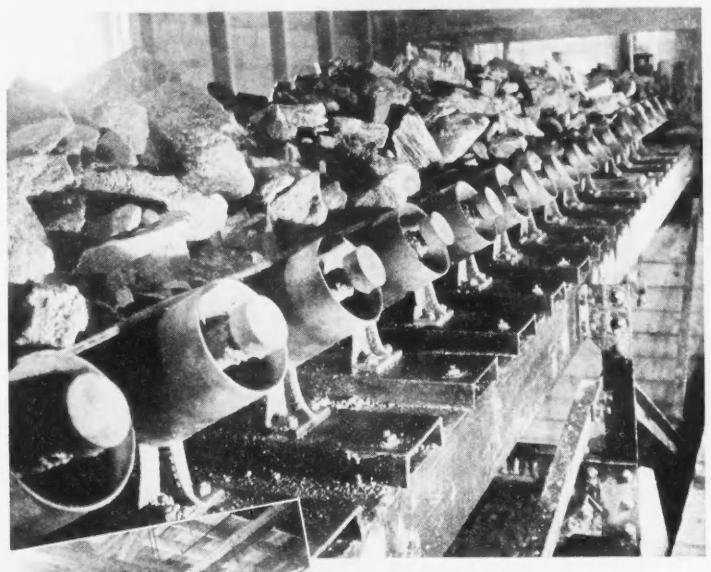
ANNUAL REPORT 1935

Mining Operations and Statistics in 1935, Part A, 1935
Northern Dubuisson area, Abitibi county, Part B, 1935, by L. V. Bell
Gallichan township, Témiscamingue county, Part B, 1935, by Bertrand T. Denis
Currie township map area, Abitibi district, Part B, 1935, by G. S. MacKenzie
Preliminary Statement on the Mineral Production in the Province of Quebec in 1936

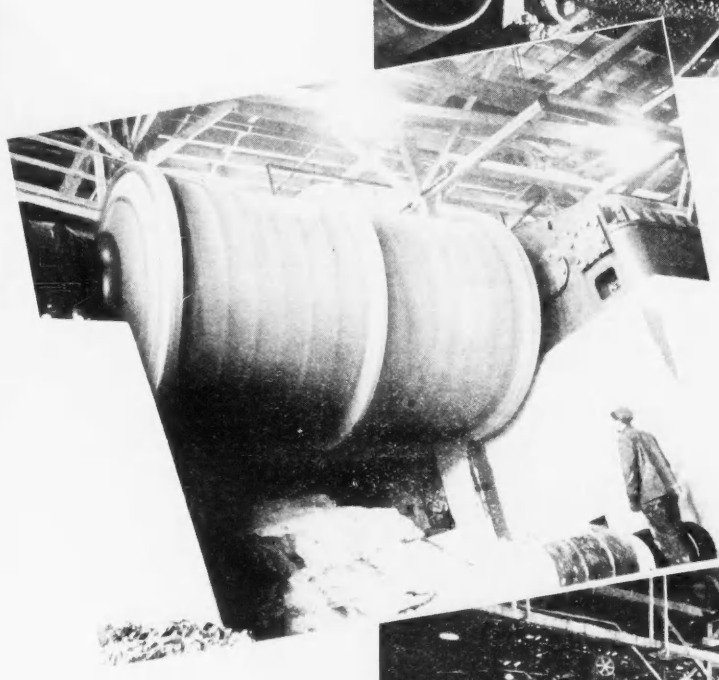
All the above reports are available in French and in English, as also are List of publications, and copies of the Quebec Mining Law. Publications and maps of the Bureau of Mines are sent free, on request addressed to:

THE DIRECTOR, QUEBEC BUREAU OF MINES,
QUEBEC, CANADA.

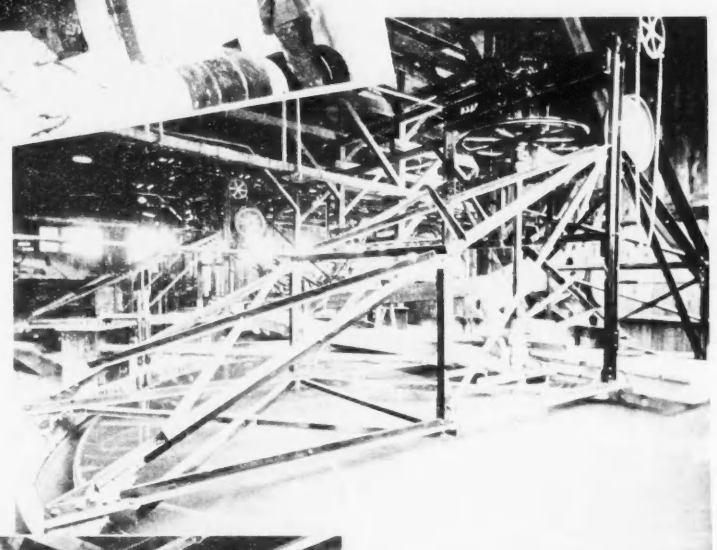
MILL TREATS "RAW" ORE—



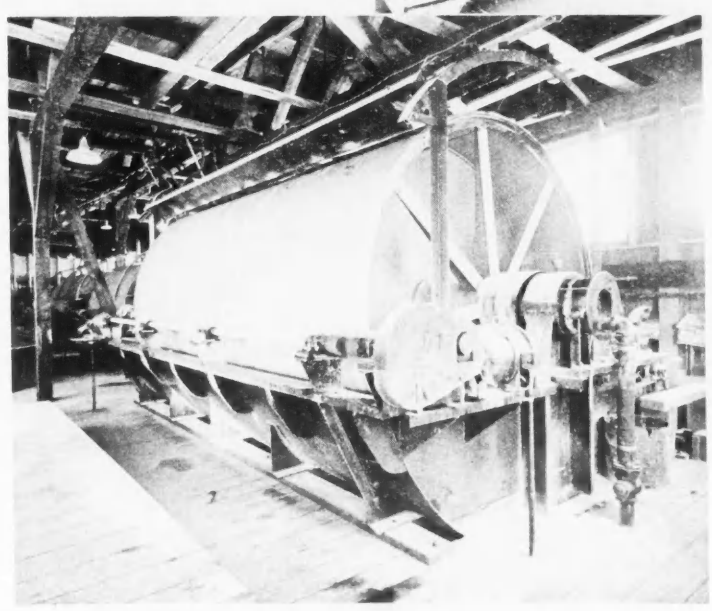
THE SUPPLY OF ORE must not fail. Twenty-four hours a day, 365 days a year, this belt at Arntfield must carry the ore from the bins to the insatiable maw of the crusher. Tough work, but the machinery's tough.



THIS HUGE rotating affair (left) is one of the largest ball mills in the world, is in use at Beattie. Inside the drums are hundreds of iron balls, which, falling on the ore, pound it to pieces.



THE SWIRLING MASS in this Dorr agitator at Little Long Lac (right) is finely-ground ore in solution. The gold, now detached from its host rock, remains at the surface of the agitator, the waste rock falls to bottom.



THE SOLUTION OF finely-ground rock containing the gold is then filtered on the revolving drum at the left. The waste liquid is removed, the gold-impregnated paste remaining is blown off.

PELANGIO-LARDER MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

Authorized Capital 3,500,000 shares — $1.00 Par Value.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

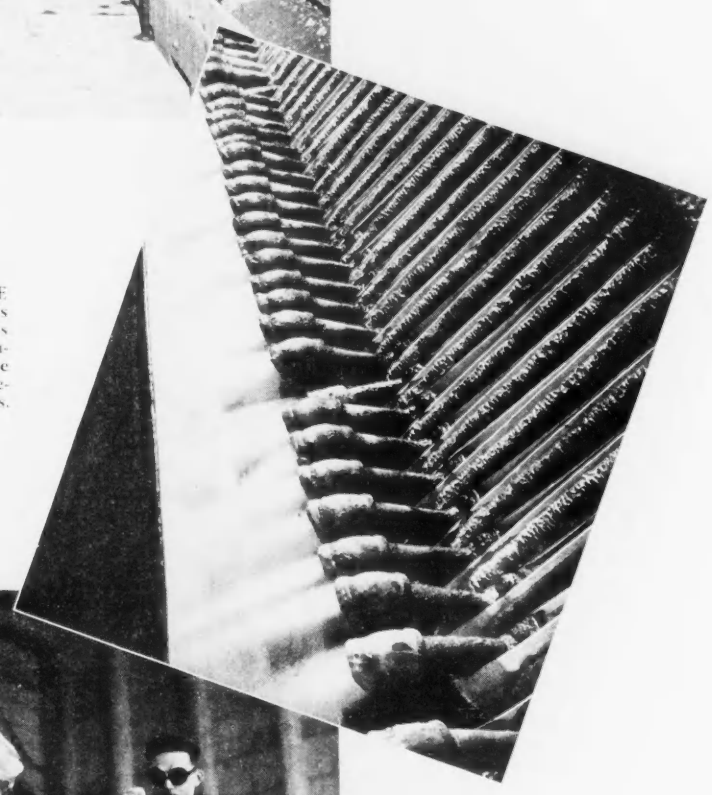
Vice-President P. J. BURNS
President DONALD LOUGH
Secretary-Treasurer GERALD O'MEARA
HUGH McINTYRE
MICHAEL PELANGIO

The Company own and are developing 15 Mining Claims located North and East of the Kerr-Addison and Chestervilleproperties in the already proven rich Larder Lake Mining Area. An extensive diamond drilling program is now under way. The Company has ample funds to carry out all necessary drilling and preliminary development work.

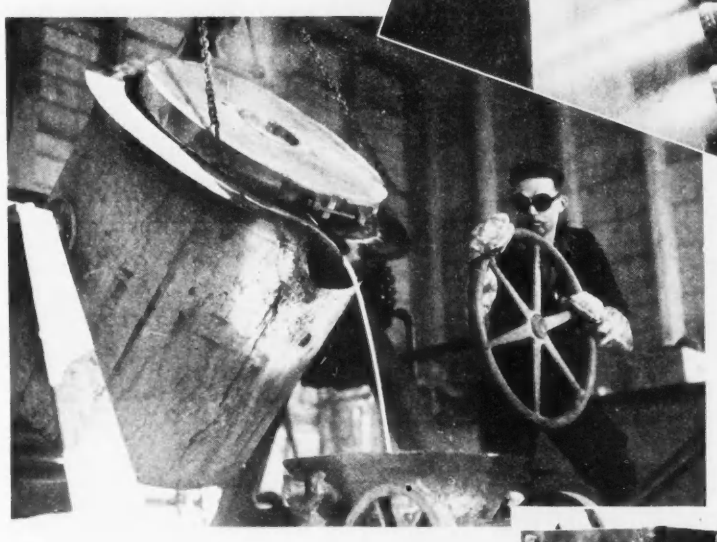
HEAD OFFICE
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BLDG.,
KIRKLAND LAKE

TURNS OUT GOLD BULLION

NOW ATTACHED to fine oily bubbles, the gold is separated further from the waste material in these flotation cells, and floats off.



UNDER TREMENDOUS PRESSURE (right), the gold-bearing solution is squeezed on canvas racks in this accordion-like affair, the barren solution of chemicals rushes forth to be used again. The gold is now independent of both rock and chemicals.



AT LAST—GOLD! Here is the objective of gold mines — the pouring of a gold brick. This molten stream at Argosy is part of Canada's heritage, a heritage not to be lightly won.

AND IT ALL comes back to gold. This expert at Wright-Hargreaves is assaying the gold brick. The value of the industry as a whole, however, can only be assayed in terms of national purchasing power, to which Canada's mines contribute so much.

Complete facilities for trading in all listed and unlisted mining issues.

PITFIELD & COMPANY

Members:

Montreal Stock Exchange — Montreal Curb Market

Head Office: 235 St. James St. — *Uptown Branch:* Windsor Hotel

MONTREAL

OTTAWA SAINT JOHN CAMPBELLTON MONCTON HALIFAX

BARBER-LARDER GOLD MINES, LIMITED

(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

Incorporated February 4th, 1937 under The Ontario Companies Act.

CAPITALIZATION—$3,000,000 divided into 3,000,000 shares of the par value of $1.00 each.

DIRECTORS

ROBERT S. POTTER, Matheson . . . President — DONALD LOUGH, Toronto . . . Vice-President
DR. A. F. DEMARY, Toronto . . . Vice-President — SIDNEY J. BIRD, Toronto . . . Director
J. WALTER YOUNG, Toronto . . . Director
D. R. MICHENER, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer
Consulting Engineer . . C. W. GREENLANDS, M.E. — Resident Engineer . . . A. O. CARUEL, M.E.

HEAD OFFICE
Room 1701, 372 Bay Street,
Toronto

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRAR
The Trusts and Guarantee Co. Ltd.
302 Bay Street, Toronto

MINING PROPERTIES

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF McGARRY IN THE LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION.

Parcel 8910, Nipissing North Division, formerly mining claim HR 847, containing 39½ acres more or less.
Mining claims L-24536; 24923; 24924; 26044; 26045; 32625; 32626; 32627, containing approximately 320 acres, and interests in

Parcel 844, Centre Section Temiskaming, former mining claim L 6618, containing 44·8/10 acres, more or less.
Parcel 2984, Centre Section Temiskaming, former mining claim L 6619, containing 30·8/10 acres, more or less, and shareholdings in

Arjon Gold Mines Limited.

DEVELOPMENT: A camp has been built and a crew is engaged in surface explorations. A diamond drilling contract has been let and this work is now under way. The company has sufficient funds to carry out all drilling and preliminary development work.

KOROLA-LARDER MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

PROPERTY located on the west side of Fitzpatrick Bay, Larder Lake, and is one mile west of the Martin-Bird Gold Mines Limited, Hearst Township, Larder Lake Mining Division. Surface work has been underway for some time and a diamond drilling programme is now being carried out. All work to date has been financed by private interests, but a public offering of Treasury shares will shortly be made.

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT — DONALD E. SIROLA, M.E.
VICE PRESIDENT — DONALD LOUGH
SECRETARY — GERALD D. O'MEARA
TREASURER — ALBERT KOKOTOW
CONSULTING ENGINEER — C. W. GREENLAND

Head Office: Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Kirkland Lake, Ontario

ORIOLE MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

CAPITALIZATION, AUTHORIZED, 5,000,000 SHARES
One dollar par value.

Property in Gauthier Twp., East Kirkland Lake.
Power lines are on property which is traversed by the Kirkland Lake-Rouyn Highway.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

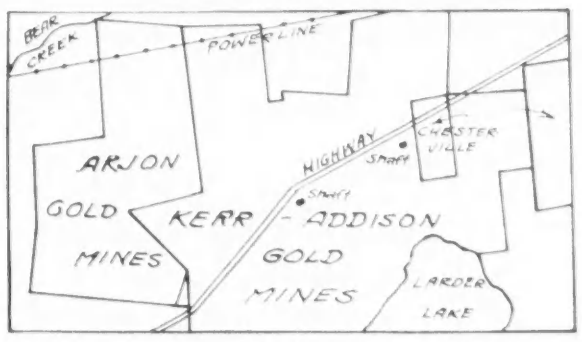
W. R. BITON . . . President — DONALD LOUGH . . . Vice-President
THOS. SWAN . . . Secretary-Treasurer — S. J. BIRD . . . Director
R. M. ELLIOT . . . Director

ORIOLE MINES, LIMITED

MINE OFFICE — KIRKLAND LAKE, ONTARIO
HEAD OFFICE — 45 RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO
PROPERTIES — EAST KIRKLAND LAKE

ARJON GOLD MINES LIMITED

LARDER LAKE, ONT.
26 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO



CAPITAL AUTHORIZED ($1 Par Value) 3,000,000 Shares
ISSUED FOR PROPERTY (Pooled) 1,000,000 Shares — UNDER OPTION 700,000 Shares
SOLD FOR CASH 300,000 Shares — REMAINING IN TREASURY 1,000,000 Shares

President: J. A. GRIFFITH, Toronto
Vice-President: DONALD LOUGH, Toronto
Sec'y-Treasurer: E. N. JOHNSON, Toronto

Directors: J. A. GRIFFITH, Toronto — DONALD LOUGH, Toronto — JOHN C. ROGERS, Toronto — HON. W. D. BLACK, Parham

Engineer: E. K. LOCKER

Auditors: FREDERIC HILLARY & CO., Toronto
Solicitors: HARRIS, KEACHIE, TORRANCE AND JOHNSON, Toronto
Transfer Agents: THE PREMIER TRUST COMPANY, Toronto

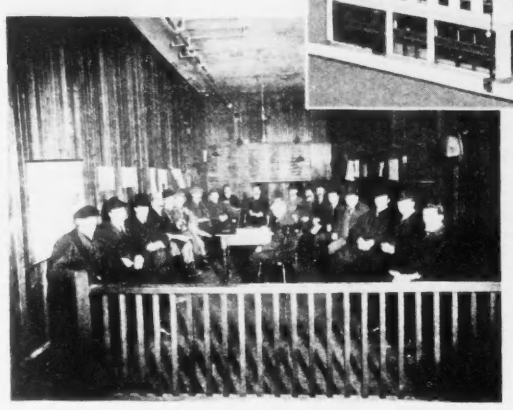
KEEPING PACE WITH VANCOUVER'S GROWTH

The Vancouver Stock Exchange Building

An institution, financial centre of British Columbia's metropolis, celebrating its 30th anniversary.

Providing A Definite Service

So that the large and small investor may share in the fruits of Canadian commerce and industry.



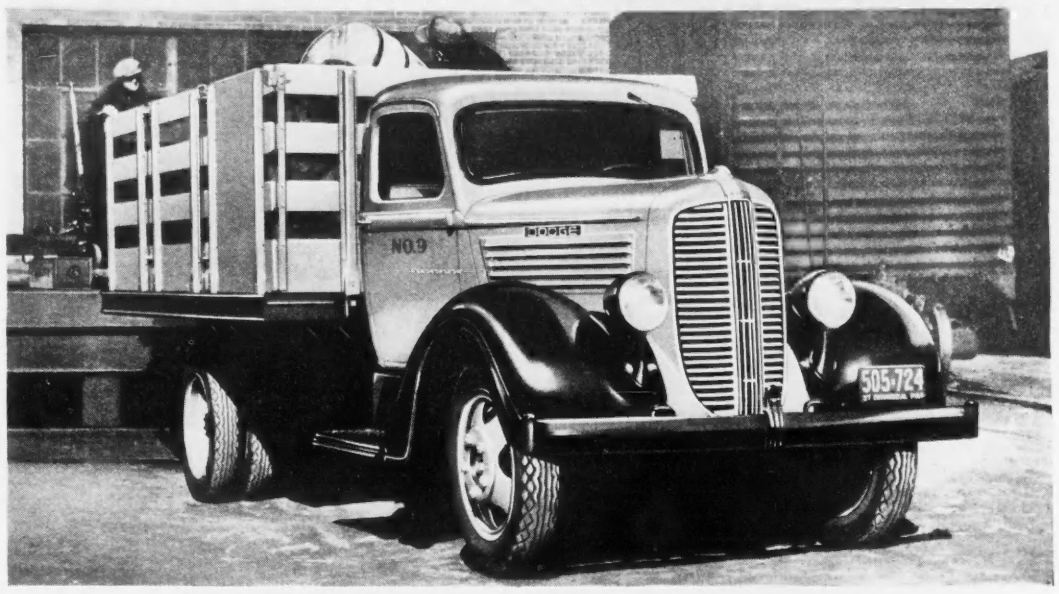
When Vancouver Stock Exchange Building was established in 1907, the members did business in unpretentious quarters but the seats they bought could actually be occupied by the owners.

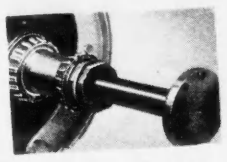
Nowadays it is no figure of speech to refer to "the machinery of stock exchange". Above is shown something of the mechanism used by the Vancouver Stock Exchange to convey to the world news of price movements and transactions.

Over 30 Years of Specializing in Western Mines, Oils and Industrials

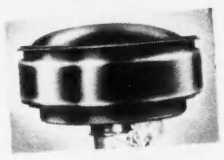
VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

DODGE TRUCKS MEET MINING CONDITIONS!





Full-Floating Rear Axle—Pioneered by Dodge in low-priced 1½-ton trucks.



Only Filtered Air gets through this oil-bath type air cleaner.

Amola Steel Springs—only Dodge gives you these longer-lived, more resilient springs.

Roller-Bearing Universals—Pioneered by Dodge in low-priced trucks—checks ruinous backlash.

Four Main Bearings—Dodge gives you four main engine bearings to check vibration, prolong truck life. This feature was pioneered in low-priced trucks by Dodge.

Valve Seat Inserts—Also pioneered by Dodge in low-priced trucks—save valve grinding, save gas.

Four Piston Rings—Only Dodge of the lowest-priced trucks gives you four piston rings—the others only three—obviously Dodge construction is better—saves money on gas and oil.

Switch TO DODGE FOR ECONOMY AND DEPENDABILITY!

Dodge reputation for dependability and long life is based on many years of actual performance. The Dodge Truck plant builds nothing but trucks and is staffed by trained truck men. This is an assurance of continued high quality.

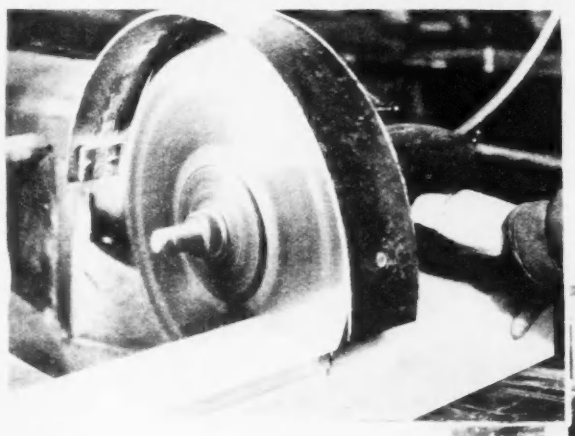
Dodge operating economy will begin saving you money right from the start. Dodge performance is amazing. One enthusiastic Dodge owner says, "Any man who wants to see something new in the way of brilliant truck performance had better take a look at the New Dodge".

Dodge quality truck features mean extra value for your money. And this extra margin of quality built into Dodge Trucks is changing Canada's truck-buying-habits. Proof of this is found in the fact that business men, from coast to coast, are switching to Dodge trucks. When you go to buy YOUR next truck it will pay you, too, to forget about claims and compare known, recognized, quality features. The truck "Show-Down" Score card makes it easy for you to compare all the lowest-priced trucks. Get one free from your Dodge dealer today.

Dependable **DODGE TRUCKS**

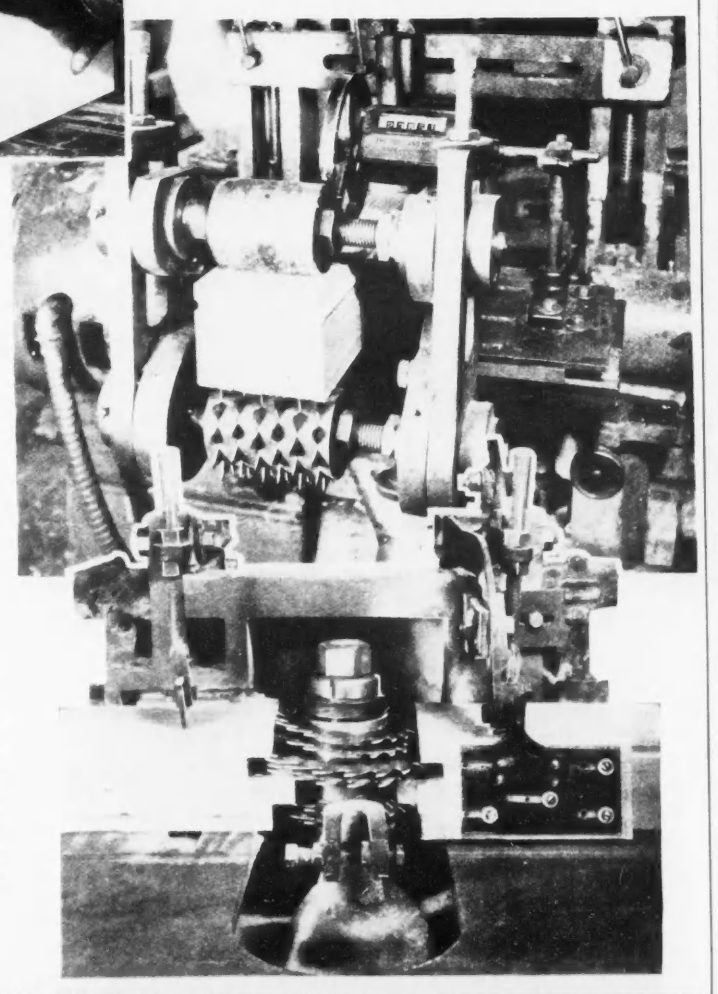
This is the second of a series of advertisements on the construction of . . .

LARGEST WOOD PIPE EVER BUILT



Manufacturing the staves for the world's largest wood pipe, 210 inches inside diameter, now under construction at Outardes Falls, Que., for the Ontario Paper Company Limited's new $10,000,000 plant.

The resources necessary to handle such a job, indicate our ability to serve Canadian Industry. When ordering Continuous Stave or Wire Wound Wood Pipe, or Wood Tanks, specify "Canadian".



ABOVE—This circular saw, working on a sliding carriage, trims the ends of the stave in readiness for the manufacture of our Patented Interlocking Butt Joint.

AT RIGHT—In one operation, this machine shapes the convex and concave surfaces of the stave, bevels the sides, cuts the bead and groove and planes all four faces to exact dimensions for a watertight fit. In addition, it incises the stave to effect more complete penetration during the pressure-creosoting treatment to follow. Conversion of this machine to our special requirements was carried out in our plant.

AT BOTTOM—Making our Patented Interlocking Butt Joint. This battery of circular saws are set at a definite angle to the horizontal. This causes them to wobble on the shaft, thus cutting a wide saw kerf, and forming the tongues and grooves of the butt joint, in one operation. Note that one stave has been reversed before the cuts are made. When turned back to its original position, tongue and groove are opposite each other and the joint slides together in a perfect fit.

More Than 33 Years in Business.

CANADIAN WOOD PIPE & TANKS
LIMITED
550 PACIFIC STREET VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The value of mineral production for the year 1936 was $54,081,967; being an increase of $5,260,728 over the value for 1935.

Investigate Before You Invest

Authoritative information regarding the mining industry of British Columbia may be obtained upon application to:

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
VICTORIA, B. C.

B.C. Marches Forward

MINING MAKING GREAT STRIDES, STIMULATED BY HIGHER PRICES

HAVING weathered those gloomy years when base metal prices were walking on bottom, British Columbia envisions a $15,000,000 increase in mineral production during 1937, hopes that base metal prices will stay perched on the plateau of profitable production.

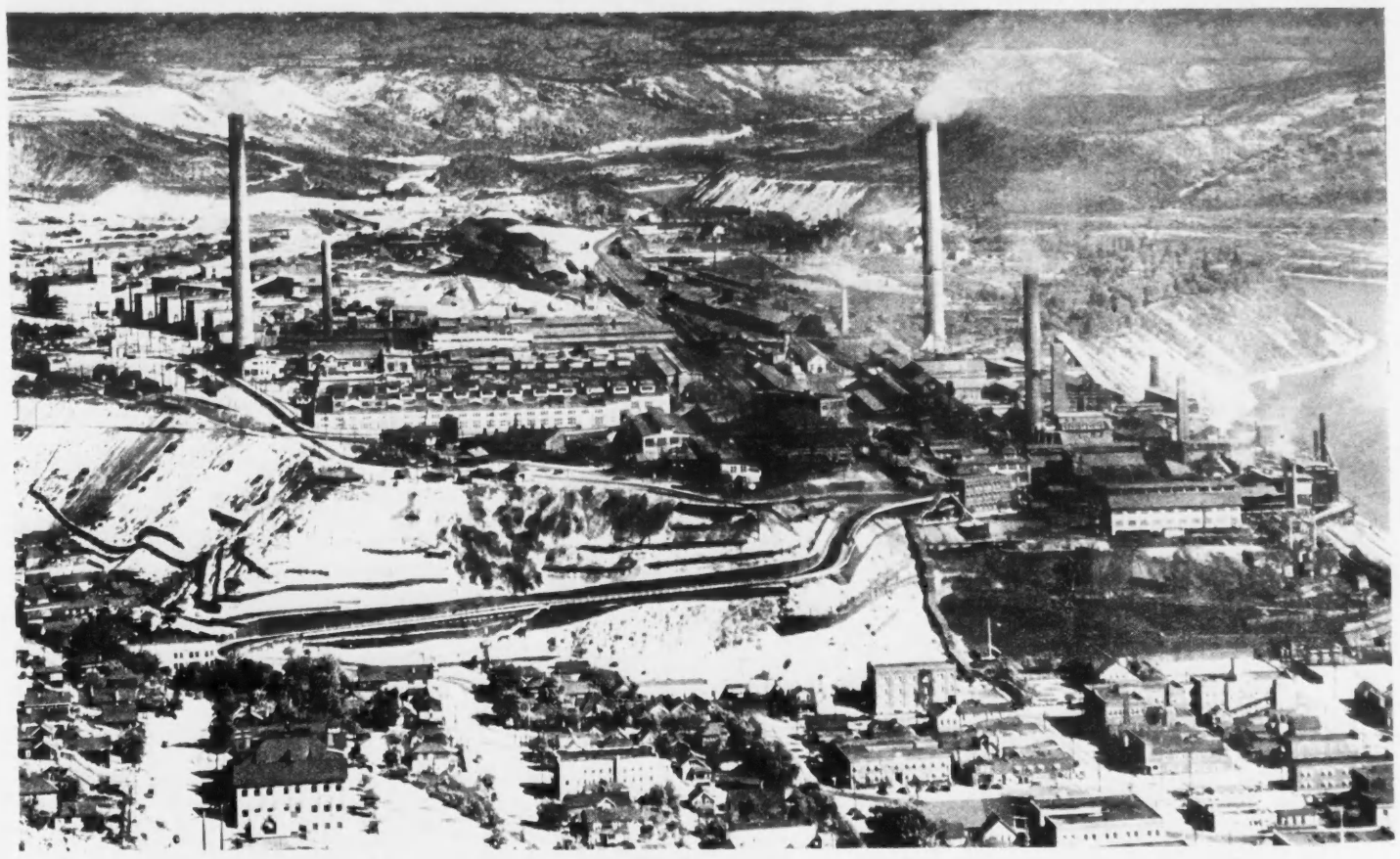
On top of the slump in base metal prices came the hoisting of the gold price from $20.67 to $35.00 an ounce, stimulating mining activity throughout the province. Lecture courses were instituted at various centres, the unemployed were encouraged to venture into placer mining, British Columbia gold production advanced $11,000,000 from 1932 to 1936.

During the long years it took prosperity to turn the corner, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company was the only producer to continue its output of lead and zinc. To-day, British Columbia mining authorities expect these two metals to set an all-time record in production and value, provided the prices hold; and little children, in common with seasoned miners and politicians go to bed with the prayer: "Please God put a block under the wheels of the base metal market."

The Province boasts that its mineral production in 1936 was $54,000,000, and gold furnished a good $15,000,000 worth of that boast. Shareholders grew calluses on their fingers clipping dividend coupons to the tune of $10,000,000. Thirteen thousand British Columbia mine employees watched the lusty growth of mining, and 85,000 more, indirectly dependent on the mines, looked on joyfully. Mine employees drew down wages during 1936 that amounted to half a million dollars weekly, and the Province's capitalists invested $150,000,000 in lands and buildings alone, just to make the whole enterprise unanimous.

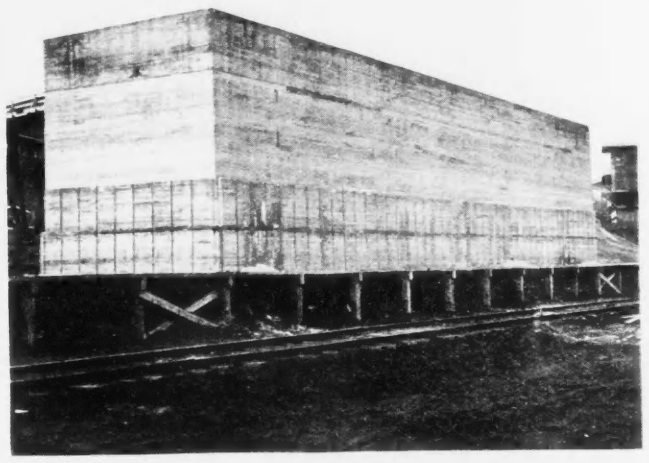
All this in 1936.

And 1937, according to British Columbians, will be the Province's greatest year with a prospective output of $70,000,000. If they err—we hope 'tis the short side.

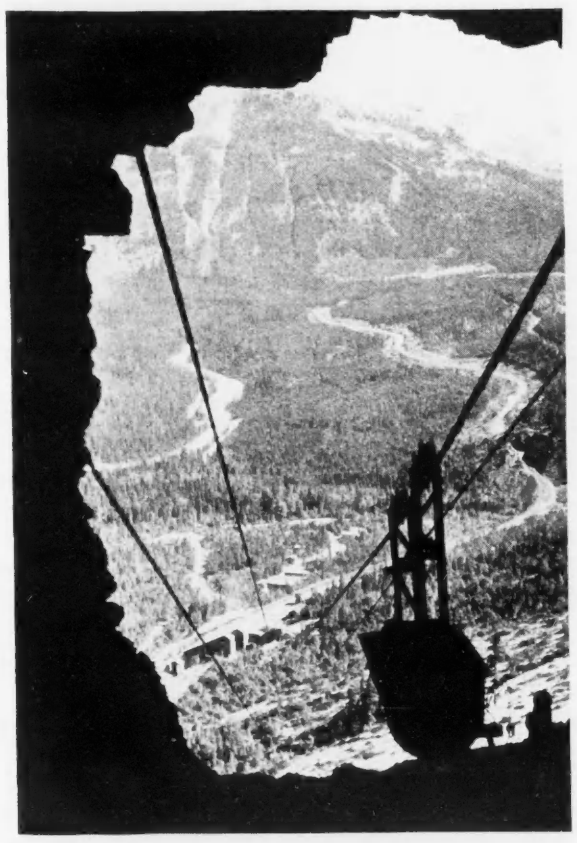


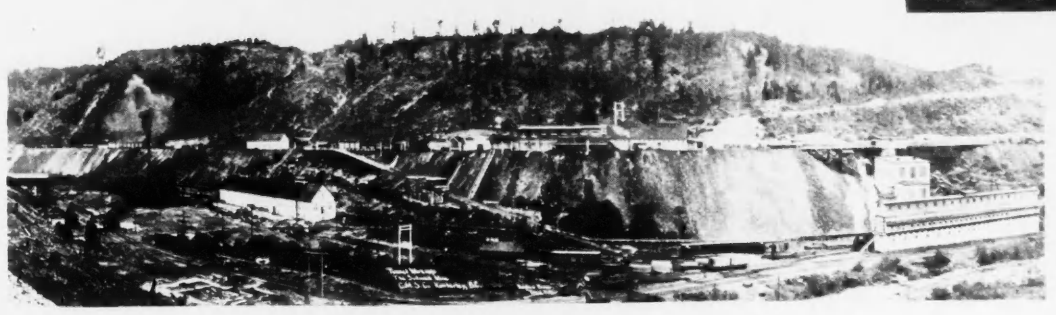
THE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING plant at Trail, British Columbia, is one of the world's major mining and metallurgical enterprises.

CONSOLIDATED GOLD ALLUVIALS, WINGDAM, is now a lusty stripling.



SULPHUR SMOKE FROM THE TRAIL SMELTER once destroyed U.S. border crops, caused international concern. This sulphur is for fertilizer.



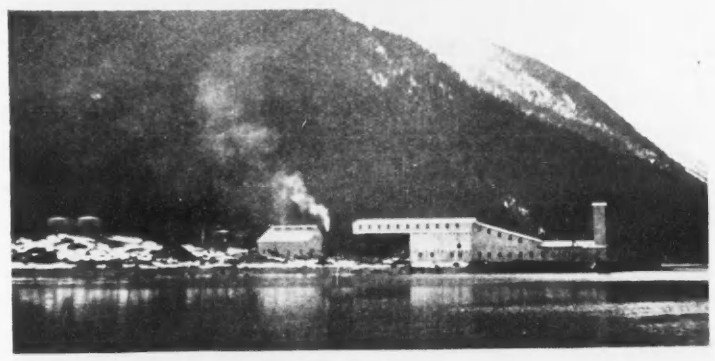


CONSOLIDATED SMELTERS' GREAT SULLIVAN MINE at Kimberley is one of the world's largest mining-smelting enterprises. First in lead and zinc production, second in silver, has a list of by-products like a mining-chemical-metallurgical catalogue.

NEW MACHINERY WAS NEEDED for the Pioneer Gold Mine mill at Cadwallader Creek. Despite heavy snow storms, and an uphill climb, the machinery was taken in, caterpillar treads and a heavy sled making the tough haul.

TO A LOAD OF ORE, THE MONARCH MILL looks like this. Perched on a mountain side, Monarch Mines shoots its ore laden buckets down the tramway to the mill in the valley far down below, uses the same bucket to bring back men on shift.

STRIPPING A BANK in a hydraulic mining operation at Otter Creek shown above.



ALMOST GIVING THE APPEARANCE of a summer hotel at this distance, the Porter Idaho mill, on the Marmot River, has been the scene of profitable activity, is waiting for a price up-swing to resume operations.

PERHAPS A PORTION OF THESE BARS has already passed through your pockets as coins. A silver shipment at Consolidated Smelters.

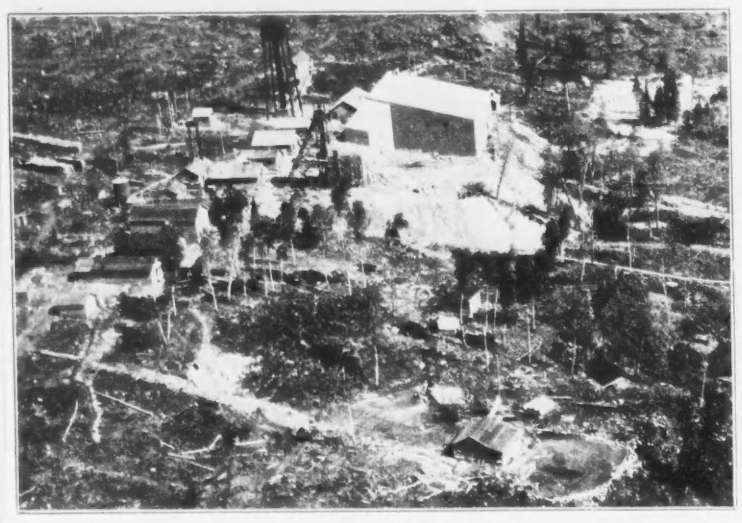
IN TRANSPORTING ORE OVER GLACIERS, the pack horse is still supreme, right.

CRATED POWER. A $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wooden pipe line for power development at Pioneer Mines.

AN OLD VETERAN, Bralorne is today still competing with young mines.

TWO PROSPECTOR GEOLOGISTS en route to "them thar snowy hills."

McKENZIE RED LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED



(No Personal Liability)

CAPITALIZATION
3,000,000 Shares

ISSUED
2,900,000 Shares

Head Office:
705 National Bldg.,
Toronto

Mine Office:
McKenzie Island, Ont.

Aerial View of Mill, Mining Plant and Buildings.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President, W. G. ARMSTRONG
Vice-President, E. D. REID
Secretary-Treasurer, H. M. ANDERSON
Managing-Director, M. E. FAIRLIE

Transfer Agents and Registrars
CHARTERED TRUST & EXECUTOR COMPANY
34 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario

Auditors
STIFF BROS. & SIME
Toronto, Ontario

Directors:
G. W. QUINN
A. H. SEGUIN
C. A. GENTLES

HOWEY GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

Capitalization: 5,000,000 Shares $1.00 Par Value

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

R. T. BIRKS, K.C. — *President*
W. S. CHERRY — *Vice-President*
H. C. McCLOSKEY — *Secretary-Treasurer*
J. A. NORTHWAY — *Director*
G. A. LABINE — *Director*
FRASER D. REID — *General Manager*
EDWARD FLETCHER — *Resident Manager*
B. L. MARTIN — *Assistant-Secretary*

MINE AND HEAD OFFICE:
RED LAKE, DISTRICT OF PATRICIA, ONTARIO

TORONTO OFFICE:
FEDERAL BUILDING — TORONTO, ONTARIO

PAULORE GOLD MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

Capitalization—3,000,000 Shares One Dollar Par Value

Issued—2,011,076 Shares

IN surface exploration on Paulore Gold Mines' north and south claim groups in the Red Lake area, results have been secured which give substantial encouragement to the expectation of mine-making.

On the north group a strong, persistent shear zone occurs in typical pre-Cambrian formation. This has been systematically trenched for a length of 1,200 feet. An ore shoot of spectacular richness is opened for a length of 40 feet in the shear, indicating the "friendliness" of the structure.

Diamond drilling, completed last fall and winter, indicated an ore shoot 212 feet long and 5 feet wide at depths of 50 and 150 feet with gratifying values. A complete plant has been installed and shaft sinking is now under way with a present objective of 500 feet depth, stations to be cut at the 150 and 500 foot levels. The expectation is that the 150 foot station will be cut early in July.

The present plan is to concentrate all efforts on the south property. The Treasury is well fortified to carry out this programme of development.

OFFICERS and DIRECTORS

CHARLES E. ST. PAUL, President — J. B. ST. PAUL, Vice-President — E. M. TICE, Secretary-Treasurer
COLIN M. CAMPBELL, LUTHER E. WOOD and DR. E. A. J. DUFF
Mine Manager, NEIL MORRISON — Consulting Engineer, W. P. MACKLE

Mine Office, Red Lake, Ontario
Head Office, 357 Bay St., Toronto

General View of Buildings and Property.

J-M CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL 5,500,000 SHARES — PAR VALUE $1.00 PER SHARE

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

JAMES E. DAY, K.C., Toronto — President
CHARLES TAYLOR, St. Catharines — Vice-President
HON. J. D. CHAPLIN, St. Catharines — Director
F. L. HUTCHISON, New Liskeard — Director
WILLIAM TAYLOR, New Liskeard — Director
JOHN McFETRICK, Montreal — Director
T. J. DAY, Toronto — Sec.-Treasurer

PROPERTIES

The Company's 100-ton mill has been in daily production since the 1st of September last. Diamond drilling has disclosed a new ore body approximately 2,000 feet North of the present mine workings. A new three compartment shaft is presently being sunk on this new discovery.

W. W. WESTAWAY, Mine Manager — JOHN W. SHAW, Consulting Engineer

Head Office 1116 FEDERAL BUILDING, TORONTO — Mine Office JACKSON MANION P.O., ONTARIO

THE KIRKLAND LAKE ore zone with Macassa on the extreme left, Kirkland Lake Gold next, then Teck-Hughes, Lake Sho

PIONEER GOLD MINES (right) looked like this in 1921, the first year of its intensive development, and in 1937 was the mature mining property shown above.

"Camps" In

PERMANENCE IS
NORTHERN COMMU

THE substantial character of min is best evidenced by the sturdi the so-called mining camps. "Ca Kirkland Lake and Noranda-Rouy rapidly-growing towns, destined to know it if mining continues its Their citizens have as much com Canada, are enterprising and progr the conveniences commonly associat regions. Their chief need is more the perennial demand of the reside *must* have good roads; the mines n towns need them. They are getting

Mining towns are becoming p mining itself is taking on a mo Today prosperous mines perpetuat ing new promising properties to r exhausted. And, of course, the gr ing methods, plus the rise in gold has lengthened the life of indivi many new mines into being, and and permanence of the mining to Lake (top picture) mines, and if you to do so. Look at the North; compa and imagine what hence. And all ov other "camps," des as big, prosperous

THE SECOND HOUSE in Sudbury (above) as it looked in 1889, and at the top, the modern thriving city of Sudbury. Try to spot our old pioneer in this picture!

LEITCH MINES employs 9 away, however, Beardmore, practically supported by L small mines. This commu become established in the two years, may be the s

FLIN FLON wasn't alway ous-looking producer show its early days it was th little country cousin, s

s, Lake Shore in the centre, Wright-Hargreaves on its immediate right, Sylvanite next, and on the extreme right, Toburn.

' Into Cities

E IS KEYNOTE OF MMUNITY GROWTH

ter of mine development in Canada the sturdiness and permanence of ps. "Camps" such as Timmins, nda-Rouyn are really prosperous, estined to become cities before we nues its present rate of growth. nuch community spirit as any in and progressive, and have most of y associated only with older-settled d is more and better roads—this is the residents of the North. They e mines need them and the mining re getting them—slowly.

coming permanent towns because on a more permanent character. perpetuate themselves by develop- rties to replace the originals when se, the great advancement in min- se in gold and base metals prices, of individual properties, brought ing, and enhanced the prosperity mining towns. Look at Kirkland p picture), with its camp of famous nd if you haven't visited it, resolve Look at Timmins, bustling city of th; compare it with what it was, gine what it may be two decades And all over the North country are amps," destined, perhaps, to be just rosperous and permanent.

COPPER CLIFF to-day bears no resemblance to this infant, snapped in 1889. Looking at the city to-day, it's hard to believe that it was such a frail child!

THE MAIN STREET in Timmins (left) in 1901, has been swallowed up in the thriving community shown above, its almost forgotten primitiveness buried beneath the sophistication of a wealthy city.

s employs 90 men. Four miles Beardmore, a town of 500, is orted by Leitch and two other his community has grown up, hed in the course of the last be the site of a great city.

THE ORIGINAL HOLLINGER MILL. From this crude origin has flown a stream of dividends amounting to or more than $85,000,000.

asn't always the suave, prosper- oducer shown at the right. In it was the demure rusticated cousin, shown at the left.

PICKLE CROW GOLD MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

OFFICERS:

President: . . . . John E. Hammell
Vice-President: . . . . A. L. Smith
Sec'y.-Treas.: . . Robert Fennell, K.C.
Director of Mining: . . B. H. Budgeon
Director: . . . . . E. Hammell
Director: . . . . B. H. Budgeon
Asst. Sec'y.-Treas.: . . . . J. Bland

Head Office and Mine Office—Pickle Crow, Ont.
Mine Manager—Alex. G. Hattie

EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
930 Canadian Bank of Commerce Building
Toronto, Ontario

TRANSFER AGENTS:
The Trusts & Guarantee Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Chartered Trust & Executor Co., Montreal, Que.

UCHI GOLD MINES LIMITED

TRANSFER AGENTS:
The Trusts & Guarantee Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
President: J. E. Hammell
Vice-President: A. L. Smith
DIRECTORS:
E. Hammell
Dir. of Mining: B. H. Budgeon
Sec.-Treas.: Robert Fennell, K.C.
Asst. Sec.-Treas.: J. Bland

JACOLA GOLD MINES LIMITED

TRANSFER AGENTS:
The Trusts & Guarantee Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Eastern Trust Co., Montreal

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
President: J. E. Hammell
Vice-President: A. L. Smith
DIRECTORS:
D. Gross, Kitchener
R. W. Eberly, Buffalo
Dir. of Mining: B. H. Budgeon
Sec.-Treas.: R. Fennell, K.C.
Asst. Sec.-Treas.: J. Bland

Central Patrica Gold Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

CAPITALIZATION

AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED 2,500,000 SHARES
OF $1 EACH

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
President, E. M. CONNELL, Toronto — Vice-President, W. H. CONNELL, Spencerville

DIRECTORS
A. B. MORTIMER, Toronto — LOUIS COHEN, Haileybury — G. B. WEBSTER, Toronto

SECRETARY-TREASURER
ALAN COCKERAM

ASST. SECRETARY-TREASURER
C. R. ELLIOTT, C.A.

MINE MANAGER
R. E. BARRETT

BANKERS
The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto
Imperial Bank of Canada, Central Patricia, Ontario

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS
Chartered Trust & Executor Co., Ltd., Toronto

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
1001-88 Richmond Street West, Toronto

HEAD OFFICE AND MINE
Central Patricia, Ontario

ALBANY RIVER MINES LIMITED

(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

An intensive program of underground development supplemented by diamond drilling, is being carried out on the Company's property in the Pickle Crow area, northwestern Ontario.

Ample funds are on hand to give the property the thorough test indications warrant.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE:

HAILEYBURY - - ONTARIO

In the urge for *better* production the buyer demands more efficient equipment, which the manufacturer is striving constantly to improve. Which group leads the parade is an idle question . . . the fact of continuous progress is important.

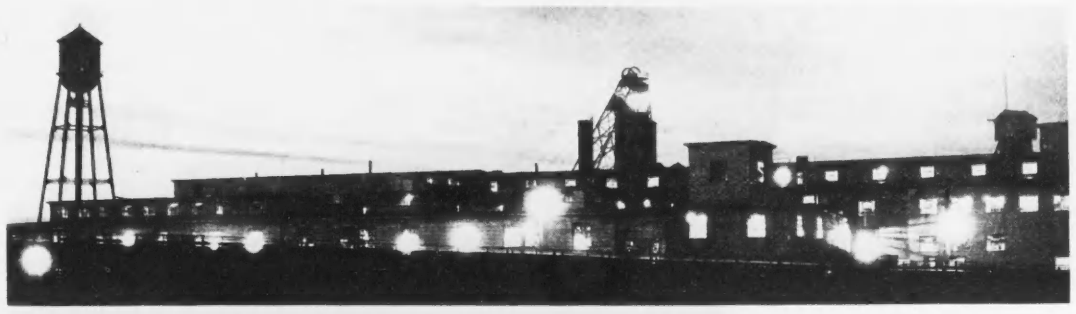
No electrical manufacturer is better equipped in men and methods than Westinghouse. Above ground or below, specify Westinghouse Motors and Control, Transformers, Switchboards, Circuit Breakers and Everything Electrical.

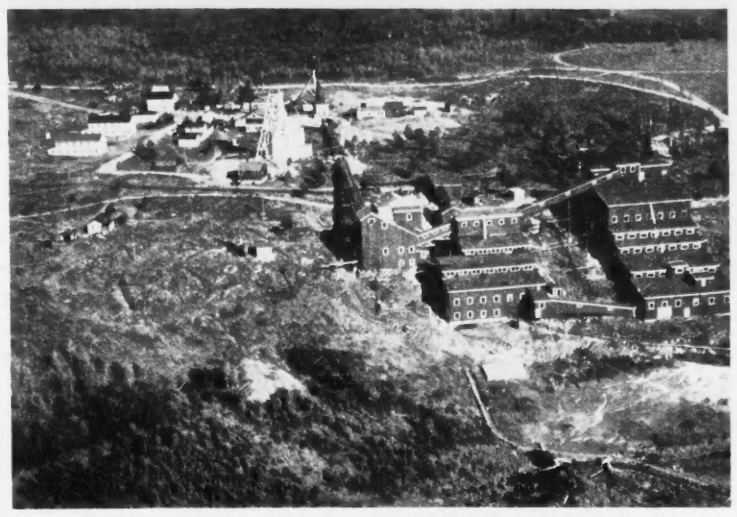
CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED
HAMILTON, - ONTARIO

Westinghouse

These Westinghouse Service and Repair Shops Specially Serve the Mines:
Vancouver ..... 1090 Homer St. Swastika ..... Northern Ontario
Winnipeg ..... 158 Portage Ave. East Montreal ..... 1844 William St.
Branch Offices and Repair Shops in all Principal Cities 8260

New Mines Developed By Old

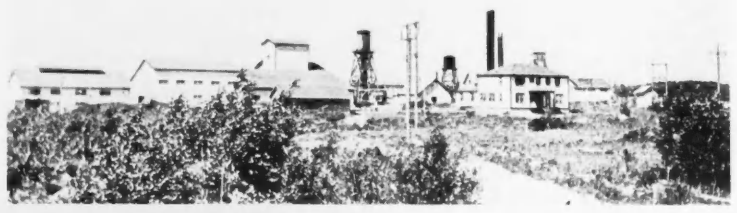


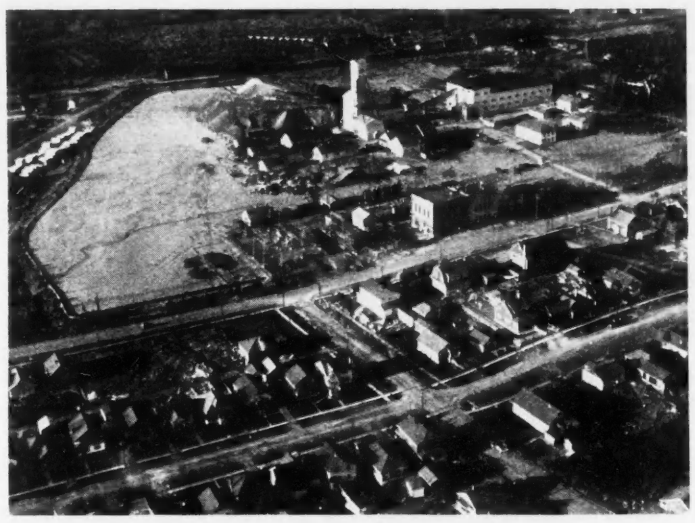


LAKE SHORE (above), in an effort to develop a new prospect has begun preliminary development work on the Minaker property, hopes to have a producer as profitable as the parent.

IN AN EFFORT to conserve and multiply its possible ore, Paymaster, an old veteran, has spread over 1,600 acres, owns large interests in other properties.

O'BRIEN (right) is developing the Cline property, has preliminary development well advanced, holds high hopes for Cline's future.





SYLVANITE (at the left) has faith in its Delnite property, hopes to raise a child which will be a dividend payer like its foster parent.

NEW MINES • NEW WEALTH

[illegible] new mine starts production, Canada's income, [illegible] and that [illegible] greater.

[illegible] however, that in seeking out that mine, in developing it [illegible] stage of production, wealth is also distributed; [illegible] augmented.

[illegible] it takes many, many thousands of dollars. This money [illegible] in the form of supplies, wages, freight, etc. [illegible] production, represents purchasing power.

[illegible] group of companies.

[illegible] companies have expended in Canada, in the [illegible] the [illegible] sum of **$41,736,856.34.**

[illegible] in exploration, development, mining operations, and the [illegible] and expenses.

During [illegible] the darkest days of the depression, the company [illegible] **$25,698,587.26.**

[illegible] in 1935 of **$6,819,744** and in 1936 of **$9,218,524.**

[illegible] all stages of mining operations from Prospecting [illegible] in the search for new mines or in their development [illegible] that is spent goes to create jobs for Canadians and to [illegible] of the nation.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

[illegible] the expenditures of the group of companies follow:

Company	1929 to 1934 inclusive	1935	1936	TOTAL
Ventures Limited	$ 2,781,862.96	$ 305,271.13	$ 339,842.84	**$ 3,426,976.93**
Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.	7,653,379.30	2,664,914.59	4,084,781.47	**14,403,075.36**
Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd.	5,047,724.41	49,500.40	295,483.68	**6,392,708.49**
Sudbury Basic Mines Ltd.	1,292,549.13	13,536.07	95,176.61	**1,501,262.73**
Coniaurum Mines Limited	3,778,856.79	1,170,571.78	1,275,721.16	**6,225,129.73**
Beatty Gold Mines Limited	3,455,049.25	1,784,518.75	1,776,634.37	**7,016,193.37**
Malartic-Wasa Consolidated Mines Ltd.	318,695.50	363,982.53	587,283.96	**1,269,961.99**
Canadian Malartic Gold Mines Ltd.	270,498.98	467,447.94	763,600.90	**1,501,547.74**
	$25,698,587.26	$6,819,744.09	$9,218,524.99	**$41,736,856.34**

In the main, the money that has been spent has been earned from mine operations. In turn it has gone into wages, railroad freight and electric power, and for the purchase of equipment and supplies.

As the mines become established, the expenditure grows. Everyone in Canada gains some portion of the benefit. To provide supplies and transportation for the one group of mines alone and to supply the personal needs of the immediate employees, profitable employment is supplied to men and women in every part of the country.

This is what mining means to Canada.

Ventures Limited and Associated Companies

HEAD OFFICE

25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Northern Canada Mining Corporation, Limited

Substantial interests are held in two producing mines—

Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co. Ltd.

Argosy Gold Mines, Limited

The Company is active in examining new properties of merit requiring development and financing.

Head Office

44 Victoria Street, Toronto

Producers Prolong Existence

PREMIER is developing the Toburn property shown above, as a subsidiary, also has other important interests.

TECK-HUGHES OWNS 70% of the outstanding capital of Lamaque Gold Mines Limited (above). Underground work started on this property only three years ago, but already the mine has established itself as the first ranking straight gold producer in Quebec.

MIGHTY McINTYRE (left) is throwing the experience of years into effort to develop its Beauplace and Belleterre properties.

QUEBEC'S LATEST gold producer (left), Sigma, subsidiary of Dome Mines, is currently handling 300 tons daily.

HUSKY YOUNG operation of Hollinger, Young-Davidson (right), at the present rate of payment promises to discharge $800,000 indebtedness to the parent company, be clear by 1938.

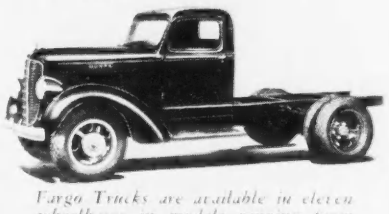
PAMOUR PORCUPINE, a lusty young producer controlled by Noranda Mines, operates a 500-ton mill, handles currently over 700 tons.

FARGO TRUCKS
STAND UP UNDER HEAVY LOADS OVER BAD ROADS!

RUGGED--POWERFUL--ECONOMICAL
IDEAL FOR MINE DUTY!

Fargo Trucks are built by Chrysler to stand up to their full pay-load under the toughest kind of going. Every Fargo model is built to carry its rated capacity with power and chassis strength to spare.

Fargo Truck engines come in three different sizes to suit the type of work at hand. All these engines have many great Chrysler engineering advancements such as . . . full-length water jackets for positive cooling . . . by-pass thermostatic control . . . aluminum alloy pistons with 4 piston rings . . . exhaust valve seat inserts that save gasoline and postpone valve grinding — and many other time, trouble and money-saving features.



Fargo Trucks are available in eleven wheelbases in models ranging from light ½-ton Express and Sedan Deliveries up to 3-ton Heavy-Duty Trucks.

Genuine Chrysler Hydraulic Brakes . . . new Safety-Steel cabs . . . Scientific load distribution for easier steering and longer tire life. . . . Full floating axles — these are just a few other features that make Fargo Trucks so sturdy . . . so reliable . . . so trouble-free . . . so long-lived and economical. See Fargo at your nearest Chrysler-Plymouth-Fargo dealer's before you buy!

You can buy any Fargo Commercial Car or Truck on the Official Commercial Credit time payment plan.

BUILT BY CHRYSLER

LITTLE LONG LAC GOLD MINES, LIMITED

Capital authorized—2,000,000 shares no par value
Issued—1,833,000 shares

Properties comprise 55 claims—approximately 1200 acres—at Little Long Lac in Thunder Bay Mining division, two miles south of Geraldton.

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT

Properties staked—Midsummer, 1932

Surface work and drilling started—Autumn of 1932

Shaft Sinking started—May 1933

A three compartment shaft was then sunk to the 445 foot level with stations cut at 125, 204, 325 and 445 feet. Since, the shaft has been sunk to 1,160 feet, with stations cut at 575, 700, 850, 1,000 and 1,150 foot levels. Plans for 1937 call for sinking to 1,500 feet to open up two new low levels.

Mill turned over—November 24, 1934.

This mill, including all necessary units, had a daily capacity of 200 tons. Capacity was increased to 250 ton basis as at July 1, 1936, and as announced by the President at the annual meeting held May 10, 1937, the mill capacity has subsequently been increased to a 300 ton basis.

PRODUCTION—

	Total Tons Milled	Daily Average	Recovery per ton	Cost per ton	Profit per ton	Total Value of Bullion Recovered
Nov. 24 to Dec. 31, 1934	4,715	127	18.15			$ 85,480
1935	62,073	170	17.85	11.17	6.68	1,108,148
1936	83,555	228	17.96	11.33	6.63	1,500,792
x1937						500,000

xFor first four months—approximately—as conservatively estimated by President at annual meeting.

DIVIDENDS PAID—

1936 Jan. 20—10c June 25—10c Oct. 20—10c — Total 30c
1937 Jan. 15—10c May 15—10c

OFFICERS

JOSEPH ERRINGTON—*President*
THAYER LINDSLEY—*Vice-President* L. A. MACDONALD—*Secretary-Treasurer*

DIRECTORS

JOSEPH ERRINGTON, THAYER LINDSLEY,
D. M. MORIN, A. B. GORDON, D. M. HOGARTH

Head Office, Room 1331 Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg., Toronto
Mine Office, Little Long Lac, Ontario

AUSTIN AIRWAYS, LTD.

Aerial

CHARTER, PHOTOGRAPHY, FREIGHT,
SIGHTSEEING, AMBULANCE, CRUISING.

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MINING, INDUSTRIAL AND FORESTRY AREAS
SUMMER AND WINTER RESORTS
HUNTING AND FISHING PARTIES

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Efficient and Capable Personnel

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Rates quoted on inquiry.

CANADIAN MALARTIC

EAST MALARTIC

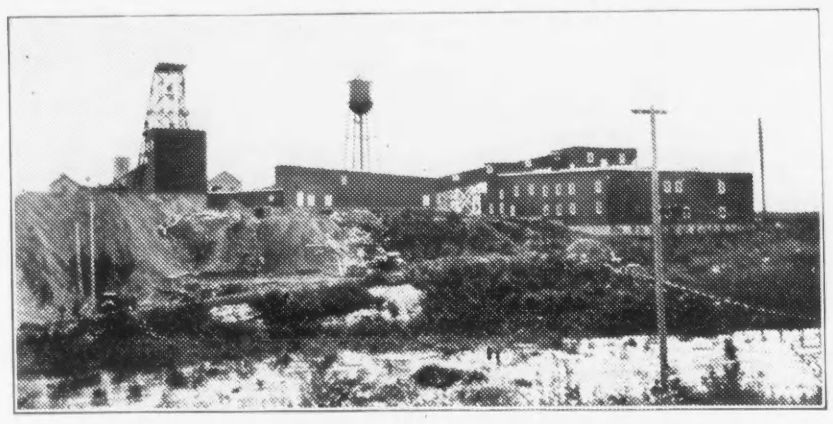
SLADEN MALARTIC

RAND MALARTIC

MALARTIC GOLDFIELDS

W Averley 3461

BRIDGER, HEVENOR & Co.
Members TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
60 KING ST. W., TORONTO



RED LAKE GOLD SHORE MINES, LIMITED

(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

Capitalization—5,000,000 Shares No Par Value
Issued 4,500,000 Shares

Completion of its 125 ton mill ahead of schedule, in August, 1936, enabled Red Lake Gold Shore to join the ranks of Canada's producers.

The undertaking of bringing the mine to production now completed, attention is being directed to the investigation of new ore potentials disclosed beyond the main ore zone. This work holds great promise, and in conjunction with the depth program underway, creates an impression of growth possibilities well beyond all earlier concepts.

Directed by experienced mining men, a conservative, though aggressive, policy is being followed.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

CHARLES E. ST. PAUL, President and Managing Director
HARRY A. NEWMAN, K.C., Vice-President
IRA E. HOUGH, Secretary-Treasurer
Resident Mine Manager, W. P. MACKLE
JOHN A. BAKER and HARLEY W. PERCY
Consulting Engineer, JOHN W. SHAW

MINE OFFICE: RED LAKE, ONTARIO
EXECUTIVE OFFICE: 350 BAY ST., TORONTO

Bankfield Consolidated Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

CAPITALIZATION

Authorized . . . . . 3,000,000 shares
Out-standing . . . . . 2,560,904 shares

PAR VALUE $1.00

Property consists of 16 mining claims totalling 730 acres, located on Magnet Lake in the Little Long Lac Area.

DEVELOPMENT

A 100 ton mill is now completed and in operation.

DIRECTORS

President: C. D. H. MacALPINE
T. H. STINSON
JOS. ERRINGTON
D. M. MORIN
J. H. C. WAITE
W. T. McEACHERN
H. HUNTER
F. J. BAILES, *Secretary-Treasurer*

HEAD OFFICE

100 ADELAIDE STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO

ORO PLATA MINING CORPORATION, LIMITED

•

CAPITALIZATION . . 2,000,000 shares N.P.V.
ISSUED . . . . . 1,300,000 shares

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

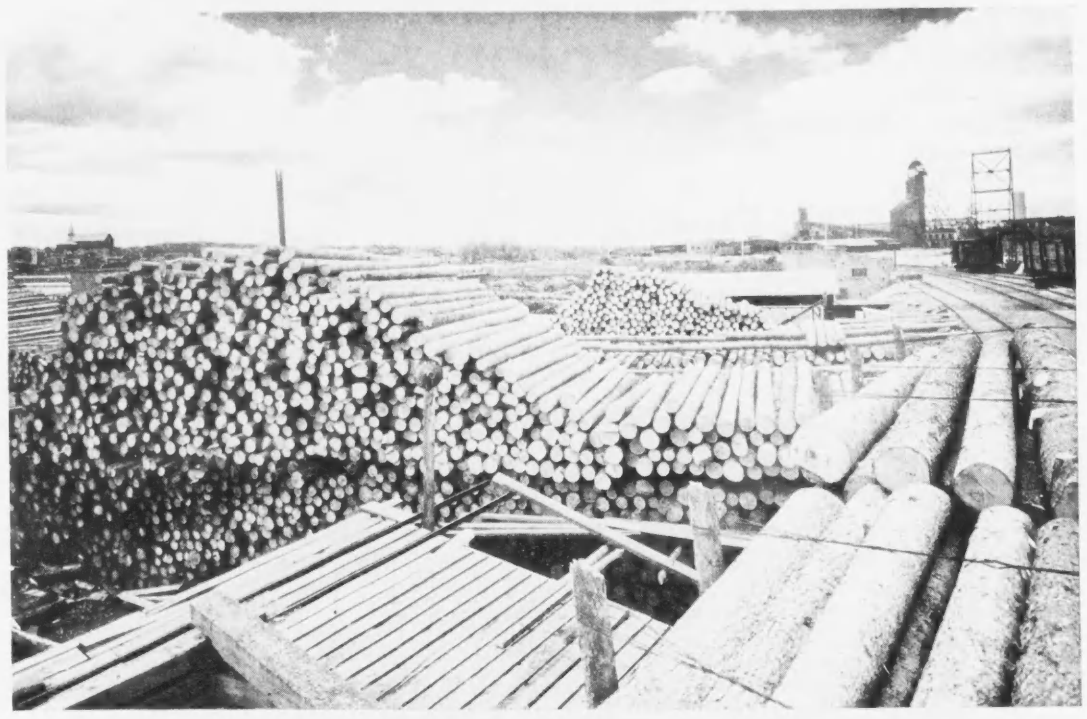
ARTHUR W. CARR, President
D. M. HOGARTH, Vice-President
JOSEPH ERRINGTON
J. H. C. WAITE
C. D. H. MacALPINE
W. H. ENGLEBRIGHT
S. J. KIDDER

•

T. M. MUNGOVAN, Secretary
J. A. McFADYEN, Treasurer

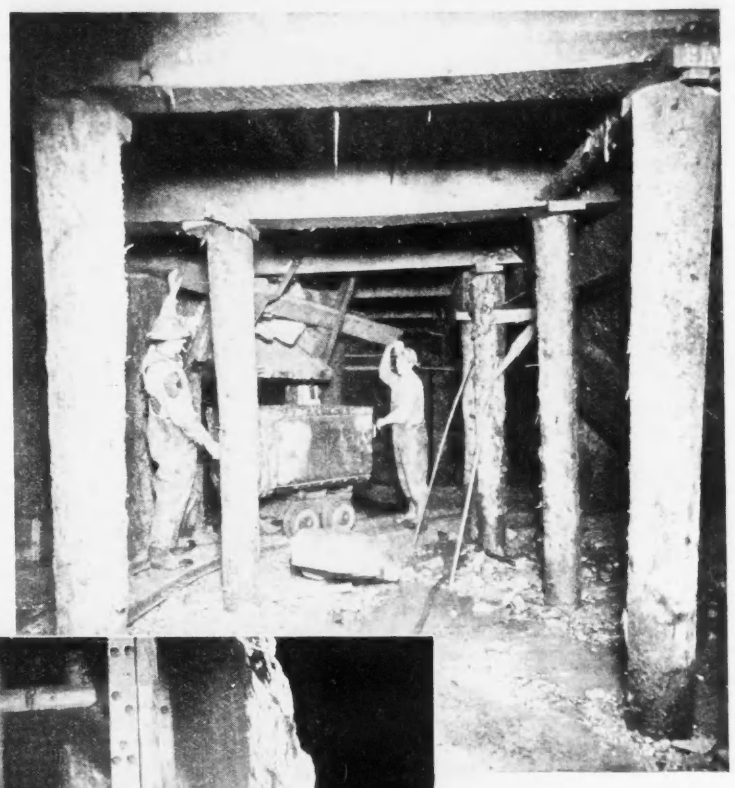
CHIEF ENGINEER:
S. J. KIDDER

HEAD OFFICE:
1101 Federal Building
Toronto

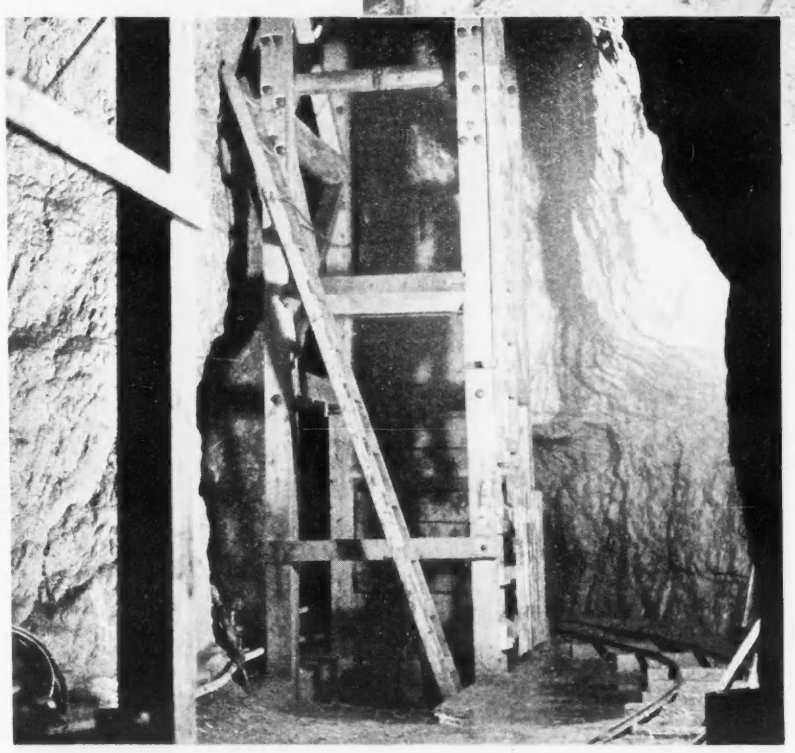


LUMBERING

LAKE SHORE MINES maintains and operates its own lumber mill which is itself comparable to a thriving business, spends $360,000 per year in lumber alone.



HERE IS ONE of the greatest uses for mine timbers. Underground workings of Canada's mines are hundreds of miles in extent, use millions of feet of timber. Here, B. C. timber is used for the ceiling, Ontario timber for the uprights.



A WINZE HEAD FRAME at J-M Consolidated in which the timber framing is made of local Ontario spruce.

The World Looks on in Wonder

CANADA'S mining progress during the last twenty-five years has been amazing. It has contributed largely to Canada's advance to a leading position among the trading nations of the world.

The Dominion Bank has followed developments closely in the mining industry, with experience and ability to understand its needs, and with branches placed at strategic points to serve this tremendous industry.

To people interested in mining the co-operation of this Bank and its officers is always available.

THE DOMINION BANK

ESTABLISHED 1871

Transportation—Able Handmaid of Mining Industry

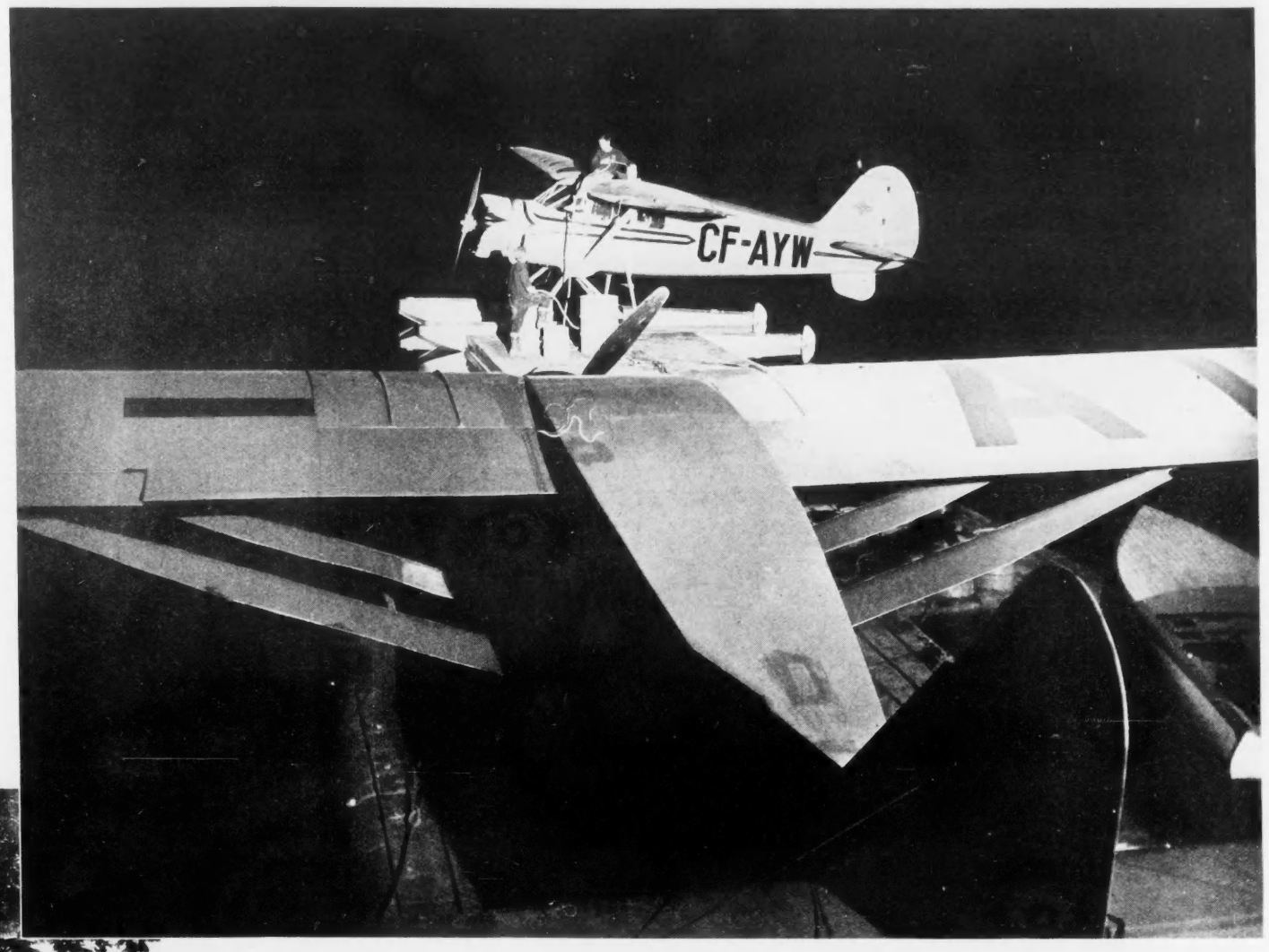
MUCH OF MINES' PROGRESS IS DUE TO EFFICIENT TRANSPORT

TRANSPORTATION has walked hand in hand with, shared in the development, and aided in the progress of, Canada's mining industry. No phase of transportation has escaped the demands of the mines for more and more materials, additional facilities for distributing their produce to the world.

At once the most spectacular development, and decidedly the most mobile of all Canada's transportation units is the airplane. Districts accessible only by days or weeks of land travel have been brought within hailing distance by the speed and capacity of the plane. Certainly in the outlying districts of northern Canada years have been lopped off the time formerly taken to develop a property.

Transport pilots have taken their places in the sagas of the country. Amazing feats of aviation have been accomplished by young airmen to whom no job is impossible, who will try any thing once. In the land where men are men and gold is still worth $35 an ounce, these birdmen are unique.

Flying has tended to monopolize the transport picture, obscure the vehicles which are doing the "dog work". Trains still carry thousands of tons to and from the mines yearly; tractors do their humble jobs; dog teams are called upon to do their bit; boats ply the inland lakes and rivers, busily, hurriedly discharging their cargoes before the freeze-up; trucks and horses go about their hum-drum jobs. Each feels the demand made by the lusty, healthy mining industry.



SERVING, AS THEY DO, a day and night industry, the various airplane companies must be continually prepared. The above plane is refuelling at night in Quebec, will carry a prospector in a few flying hours to an area accessible only by days of land travel.

AFTER THE FREEZE-UP, in September, northern waterways are ice-clad until June, impassable. Airplanes must be relied upon to carry freight into the more remote mines.

MILES AND MILES of trains, carrying tons and tons of materials to and from mines all over Canada's Northland, feed supplies from a myriad of industries to appease the ever-growing mining appetite.

SWIFT SHALLOWS and sharp turns make the navigation of river steamers in the North West Territories a tricky business, necessitates pushing, rather than towing, barges. S.S. Slave River moves down the river it's named after.

MORE PICTURESQUE are the dog teams, never completely disassociated with northern travel. Intelligent, with a liberal strain of wolf in their blood, these dogs are hauling Eldorado pitchblende to the waiting plane.

TRACTORS are indispensable units in the transporting of material and supplies to the mines. They travel in trains with caboose attached, stick to frozen lakes wherever possible. A Starratt Airways plane has just landed, ski-ed to a stop. The tractor train in the background is starting on the trek across Lac Seul, near Hudson, Ontario.

TRACTORS ARE DETERRED in their journey, or forced to quit their task only by open water, dense forests, or slush. They have almost displaced the horse as a hauling factor at the northern mines, have mechanics and equipment flown to them if, when on a trek, they have a break-down.

SECTION OF THE COASTLINE on Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories, where radium is mined by Eldorado Gold Mines.

Canada Mines Radium, Too

CANADA'S PRODUCTION LOWERS PRICE, AIDS FIGHTERS AGAINST DREAD CANCER

RADIUM is the rarest and most precious substance in the world to-day, is measured in milligrams, its price reckoned in the thousands, is extracted to-day at the Eldorado radium refinery in Port Hope, Ontario. In 1932 the Dominion Department of Mines reckoned that there were not more than 550 to 600 grams in the world, that scarcely 250 grams were available for the treatment of cancer.

Radium is mined by the Eldorado Gold Mines at LaBine Point, Great Bear Lake, is brought 3,000 miles to the refinery at Port Hope which is close to the source of acid supply so necessary in refining.

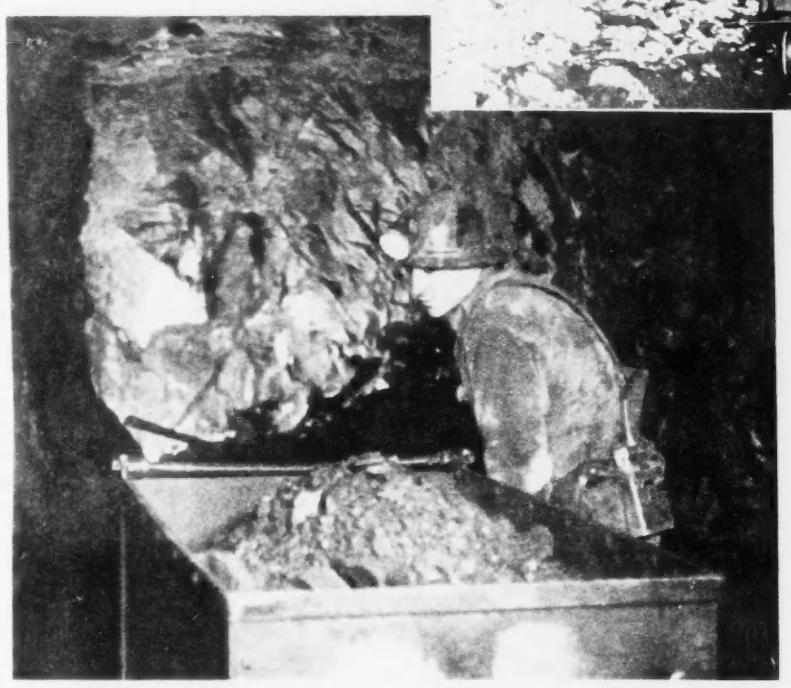
Dr. Marcel Pochon, a Frenchman who began his radium training in the famous Curie laboratory is in charge of the radium refinery, is considered one of the few great radium economic experts in the world to-day, has achieved wonders, made an almost insurmountable problem look easy.

No pure radium is produced: There is practically none in existence. But radium bromide, produced at Port Hope is 90% pure, is sufficiently strong for therapeutic purposes, looks almost like common salt. The bromide is sealed in glass tubes, stored in a lead safe, colours the glass in 24 to 48 hours. Fresh radium bromide glows brightly in the dark, loses this luminous quality in a short time, but retains its radioactivity for some 1,700 years.

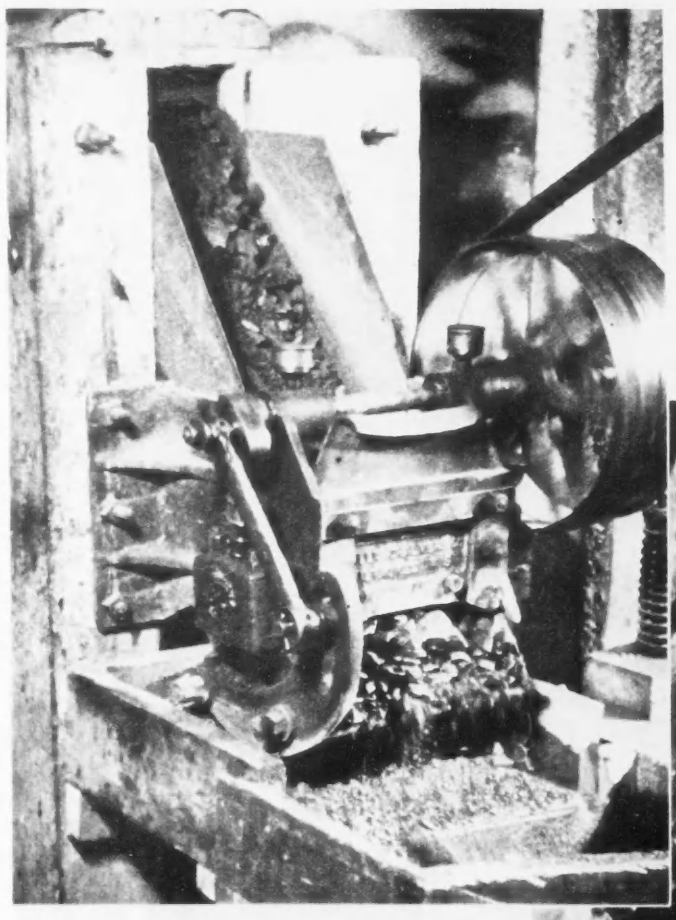
The importance of radium lies chiefly in the therapeutic field where it is being used to combat cancer with amazing results, is considered by experts to be the greatest enemy of that disease yet discovered. More radium, less cancer!

THE ENTRANCE (right) to Eldorado mine is a tunnel into this sub-Arctic hillside and all "surface" machinery is 90 feet underground, away from weather and temperature troubles.

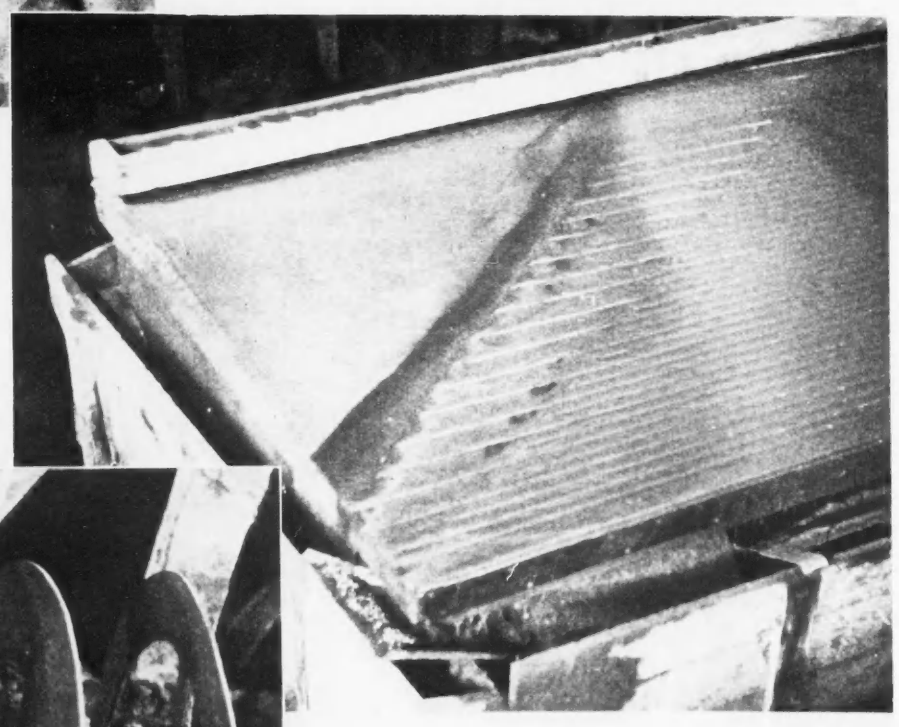
MUCKING (below) at the 596-foot horizon. First photos showing clearly the character of underground workings in the far north where timbering is generally found to be unnecessary.



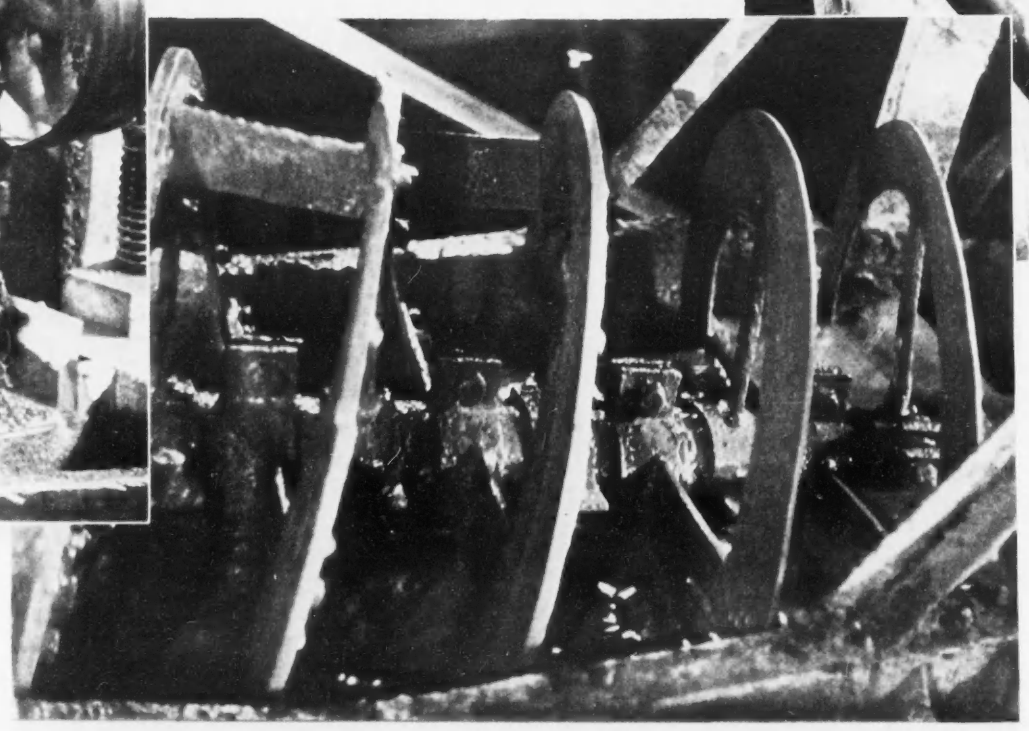
THE FIRST APPEARANCE (above) on the surface of silver-pitchblende ores, richest known source of radium, is on this sorting table where much of it can be picked by hand. Pitchblende is black with a semi-lustre.



ANCIENT ICE (above) in the sub-Arctic. Thousands upon thousands of years have gone by since this ice was formed by low temperatures and terrific pressure. Picture shows breast of vein material, which is bright red with white stringers of calcite, and black of pitchblende about four feet wide at this point.



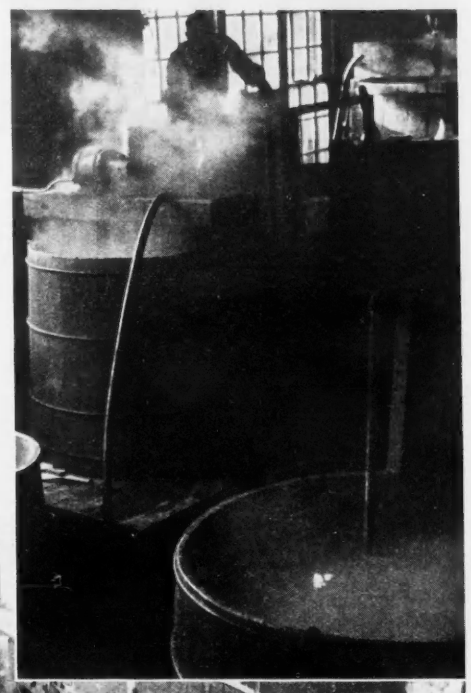
ALONG THIS CONVEYOR SYSTEM (left) passes one of the world's rarest muds—silver, uranium, copper and radium, in process of concentration at Eldorado, N.W.T.



SECONDARY CRUSHER MILL (above) at Great Bear Lake, the first step in the concentration process. Much remains to be done.

SEPARATING PITCHBLENDE FROM SILVER (above). The silver-radium rivulet broadens out to flow evenly over the ridged copper surfaces of two types of tables. These produce a shuffle and a shimmy. The pitchblende settles in a broad black ribbon, diagonally across the lower corner in each case, like sand on one set of tables and like fine salt on the other. These are what are known as radium concentrates.

ON THE BROAD REACHES of the Mackenzie, "Mississippi of the North", woodburning stern wheelers have operated for years on the 1,500-mile water route from the end of steel to Eldorado. This summer, new Diesel-powered, twin screw steel ships are being added to the fleet.



IN THE REFINERY, the radium concentrate; brought to Port Hope by plane, boat, and train, is treated, the radium extracted.

ROW OF QUARTZ VESSELS (above) in cooling room of refinery. Crystallization of radium-barium crystals takes place slowly as the solutions cool. Radium crystals "creep" in any but quartz vessels.

CRYSTALS CONTAINING 115 milligrams of radium in a quartz vessel at the Port Hope refinery. Rubber gloves prevent burns.

DR. MARCEL POCHON began his career in the Paris laboratories of Dr. Marie Curie, famed discoverer of radium. He is now in charge of Eldorado's refinery at Port Hope, Ont. He is shown here holding a glass tube with 100 milligrams of radium less than an hour old and valued at $2,500. For each tube of radium this size, hundreds of pounds of uranium, many ounces of silver, hundreds of pounds of copper are also produced.

Keeping pace with MINING!

● In March of this year The Royal Bank of Canada established a new branch at Val d'Or. A few weeks later another branch opened its doors in the fast growing mining town of Arntfield. With the early history of Flin Flon likewise, and of Kirkland Lake, Noranda, Arvida, Sudbury and Thetford Mines — where the country's mining destiny is being realized — the name of The Royal Bank has been closely interwoven; and at all of these thriving centres today The Royal Bank maintains branches to serve the needs of Canada's fastest growing industry.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

OVER 600 BRANCHES IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA

$260,000 a Day...

■ Dividend payments by Canadian mining companies are estimated to reach $95,000,000 for the current year, being at the rate of more than $260,000 a day. Almost 50 per cent of this amount will represent dividends and bonuses by Canadian gold mining companies.

Mineral output in Canada now exceeds $1,000,000 a day, with gold production estimated at an all time record of $150,000,000 for the year.

With the addition of the present year's disbursements, dividend payments by Canadian mines will have exceeded a total of $826,000,000 and the current rate of distribution is far beyond anything previously recorded, the total for 1936, the previous high, being $85,411,796. The outlook is that both production and dividends will continue to increase, as many new properties are now nearing production stage.

In this metal age, Canada is in a particularly fortunate position. On the basis of 1936 figures, Canada stands first in production of platinum, nickel and asbestos; second in zinc and cobalt, and third in gold, copper and silver. But even of greater significance is the fact that in Canada lie the potentialities to put this country in the first rank for all these metals.

In line with our policy of furthering the development of Canada's natural resources, we became interested in the mining industry through investigation of its possibilities with the result that we placed with our clients shares in the companies shown in the accompanying table.

Our interest in gold mining properties was taken only after the most careful investigation had been made of them by qualified engineers. The results which have attended the development of these properties are but the repeated history of the results which have attended the development of the producing mines in Canada today. It is the story of courage and patience, with the added factors of sound management and adequate financing.

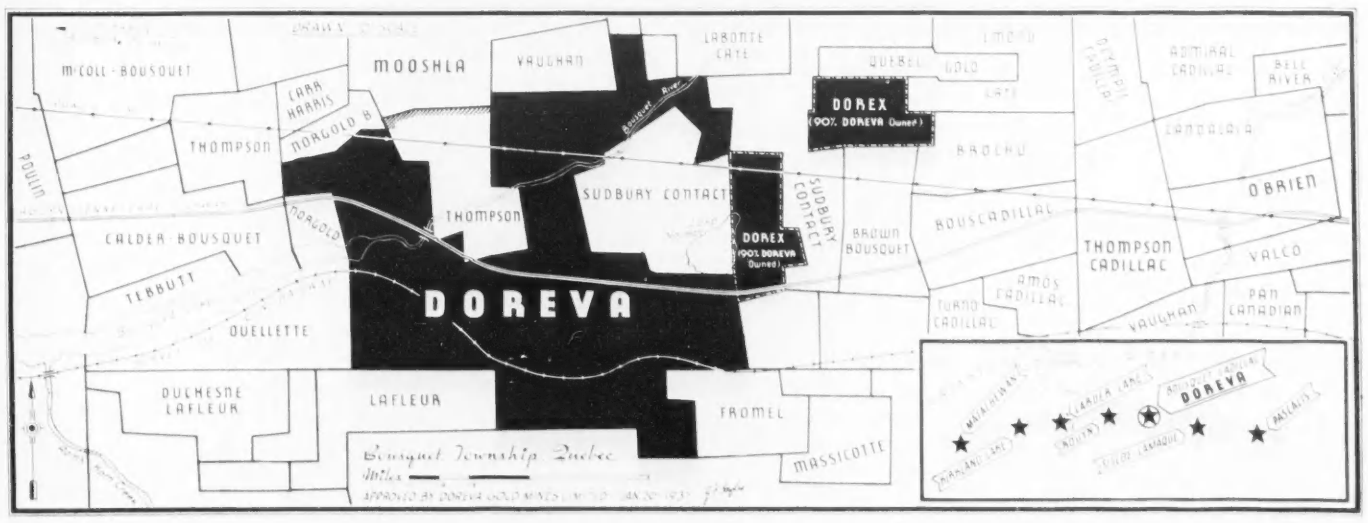
IN ONTARIO
- Pickle Crow
- Central Patricia

IN QUEBEC
- O'Brien
- Perron
- Sladen Malartic
- East Malartic
- Bouscadillac

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY LIMITED

355 St. James Street West, Montreal, Que.

Saint John Quebec Toronto London Calgary Vancouver
Halifax Ottawa Hamilton Winnipeg Victoria



Doreva Gold Mines owns or controls nearly 5,000 acres located in the centre of what promises to become one of the world's greatest gold developments.

Information Sheet sent upon request.

A. E. DAWSON & CO.
Brokers
FEDERAL BLDG. - TORONTO, Can.

SAND RIVER GOLD

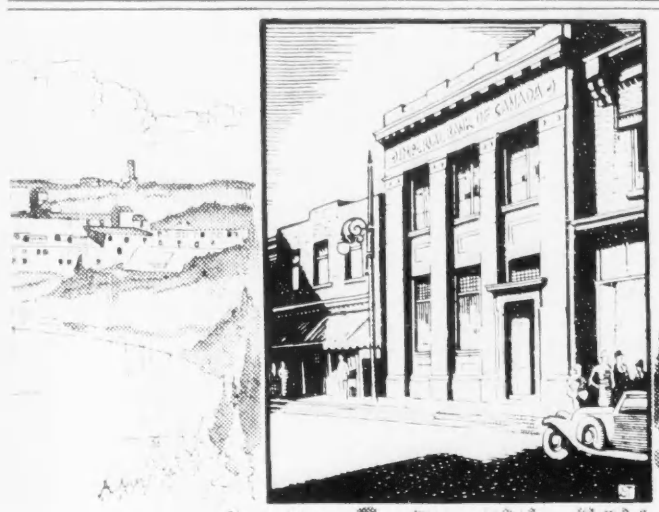
After allowing 20% for dilution there has been developed to date 32,500 tons of $20.41 ore.

Diamond drilling has shown the vein to be strong to a depth of 690 feet. The persistence of the known ore shoots from surface to the 400-foot level leaves little doubt that they will continue to depth.

Cameron, Pointon & Merritt

Members The Toronto Stock Exchange

44 Adelaide St. W. Telephone: WAverley 2961 Toronto



Branch Office at North Bay, Ont., Opened 1902

SERVING *the* NORTH COUNTRY

Since the North Bay office of Imperial Bank was established in 1902, one year previous to the discovery of Cobalt, history has been made in the North. More than $800,000,000 in gold and silver alone has been taken out of Northern Ontario, to say nothing about nickel, copper, platinum and the other metals. And since 1902, wherever North Country miners have gone Imperial Bank has generally followed.

Today Imperial Bank of Canada is represented throughout the North Country, operating 28 offices for the convenience of the mining industry and the North Country.

Thus, though deep in the heart of the North Country, mining men have a complete banking service close at hand. If you are engaged in mining, Imperial Bank of Canada is particularly well equipped to serve you.

Imperial Bank Branches in the North Country

Beardmore	Noranda (P.Q.)
Bourlamaque (P.Q.)	North Bay
Cobalt	Pickle Crow
Cochrane	Port Arthur
Englehart	Richard's Landing
Fort William	Red Lake
Hearst	Rouyn (P.Q.)
Jellicoe	Sault Ste. Marie
Kapuskasing	" Gore and Queen Sts.
Kenora	Sioux Lookout
Kirkland Lake	South Porcupine
Larder Lake	Sudbury
Matheson	Thessalon
New Liskeard	Timmins

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Toronto

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Taylor S. Pennington

& Company, Limited

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

80 King Street W. Toronto Elgin 5117

WILSON & CO.

—MEMBERS—

THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

WAverley 2956

302 BAY STREET TORONTO

When It's Time To Eat

THE MINERS EAT—AND HOW THEY EAT! THE COOKS KNOW

PIE'S on the menu (top). Cooking for the healthy, hungry men at God's Lake is an all-time job. Miners consume an amazing amount of food.

NOT THE LEAST of the demands made by the mines and miners is the need for food. This shipment at the Kirkland Lake station (second picture) is one of thousands that go into the mine every year.

THE MINER doesn't spend all his time underground. The camera (below) catches him at a more pleasurable and leisurely occupation.

SOUPS ON! Pete Lafferty, cook at Eldorado, does some unnecessary enticing with the day's dessert. Miners need no second invitation to tuck their feet under the table.

Bongard & Company

Memberships:

THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

Montreal Stock Exchange	Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Montreal Curb Market	Chicago Board of Trade
New York Curb (Assoc.)	Commodity Exchange Inc.
Calgary Stock Exchange	Canadian Commodity Exchange Inc.

Facilities for Trading in London, New York and Chicago

80 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO. EL. 5381

UPTOWN BRANCH: 37 BLOOR ST. WEST—MI. 2494

Hamilton Windsor Kitchener Guelph

EXPLOSIVES

In dollar value, Canada's mining production figures for the year 1936 exceeded the previous year by 15.7 per cent. Gains were general in all groups—metals, fuels, non-metallics, minerals and structural materials.

C-I-L Explosives are available for all types of mining operations and C-I-L Explosive Technicians are always glad to assist in the solving of any problem relating to blasting. Write to us at any time.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

EXPLOSIVES DIVISION

HEAD OFFICE — MONTREAL

District Offices: Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

Branch Offices: St. John's, Nfld. Ottawa, Sudbury Kirkland Lake, Bourlamaque

Branch Offices: Timmins, Haileybury Port Arthur Noranda, Edmonton, Victoria, Nelson

C-I-L

"Everything for Blasting"

SISCOE GOLD MINES LIMITED

"Quebec's First Gold Producer"

SISCOE GOLD MINES LIMITED

Properties: DUBUISSON and VARSO, Townships, Que.

Mine Offices: SISCOE, Que.

PRODUCTION FIGURES

Year	Total Value of Gold Produced in the Province of Quebec	Value of Siscoe's Production
1929	$ 1,876,960	$ 307,403.75
1930	2,930,177	367,266.20
1931	6,476,103	787,724.24
1932	9,417,576	1,135,931.91
1933	10,950,540	1,616,487.08
1934	13,458,554	2,116,603.49
1935	16,555,874	2,274,582.58
1936	23,334,800	2,428,470.17

SISCOE'S DIVIDENDS PAID

1932	$500,620.46	1934	$875,961.18
1933	644,545.08	1935	972,328.62
		1936	970,012.92

Head Office

DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING

MONTREAL, P.Q.

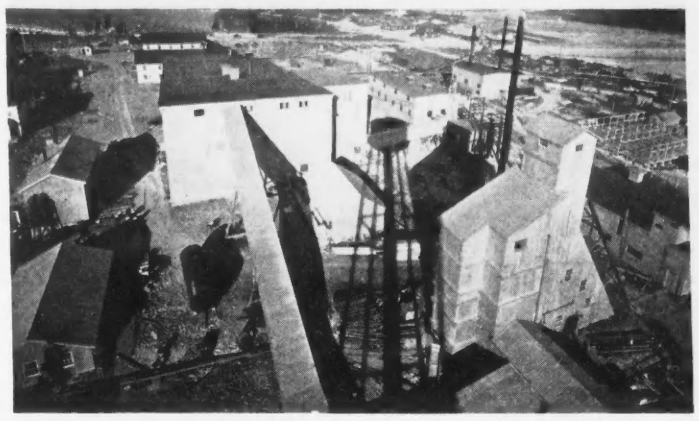
J. R. STRATTON H. A. HUTSON

Stratton, Hopkins & Hutson

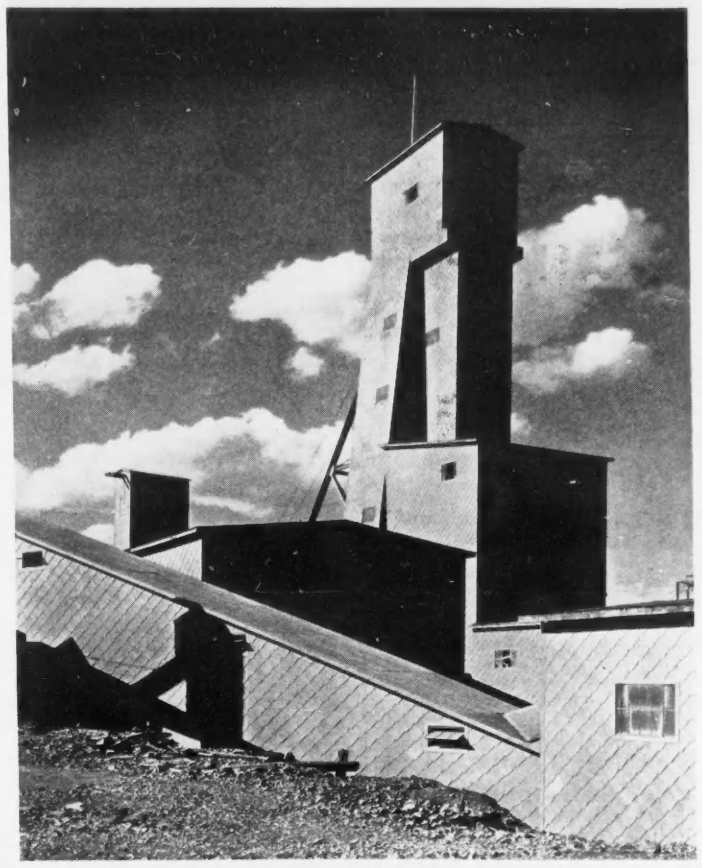
Members

THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE
CANADIAN COMMODITY EXCHANGE INC.

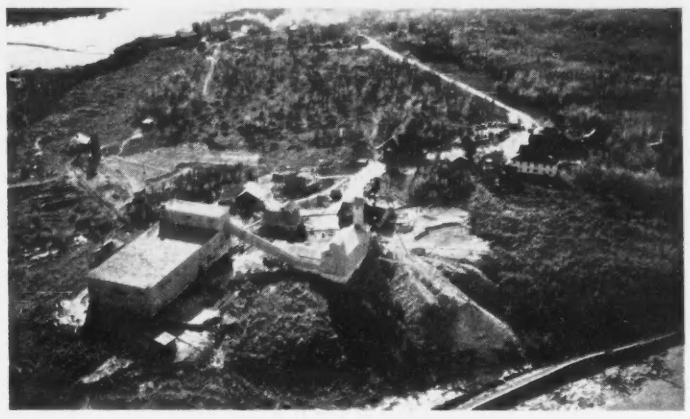
22 KING STREET WEST WAVERLEY 6080 TORONTO, CANADA



LITTLE LONG LAC, an up-and-comer, opened up the rich Little Long Lac area.



THE SHAFT HOUSE, Wright-Hargreaves, a fitting symbol of mining wealth.



BUFFALO ANKERITE faltered, has regained confidence by complete recovery.

A New and Complete Report on

QUEBEC MANITOU

In view of the important results being obtained on this property, we have prepared a complete analysis, including assay results, maps, etc.

Copies available upon request.

DRAPER DOBIE & CO.

Members
The Toronto Stock Exchange
330 BAY ST. TORONTO
Telephone: ADelaide 9171

Bowcock, Hackett & Morgan

Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
Telephone: Adelaide 0523

320 Bay Street - Toronto

Direct Private Wire Facilities to

NEW YORK MONTREAL
WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

J. R. Timmins & Co.

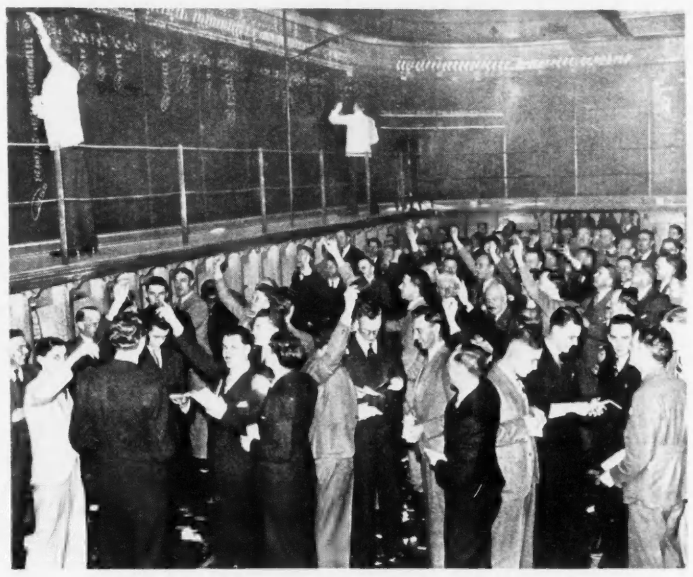
MEMBERS:
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
CANADIAN COMMODITY EXCHANGE, INC.
COMMODITY EXCHANGE, INC., (New York)

NEW YORK	TORONTO	MONTREAL
61 Broadway and Chrysler Building	347 Bay Street Tel. *ADel. 8132	Royal Bank Building

Markets Aid Mines

SECURITY MARKETS ESSENTIAL TO RAISING OF MINE CAPITAL

LOOK at the pictures of successful mining enterprises on this page, and then at the Stock Exchange scene below, and it may occur to the reader that there is a definite connection between them. Stock Exchanges do not raise capital for mining ventures or any other, but they have a function just as essential, which is to provide a market for the purchase and sale of securities. If investors were not assured of such a market, they would not invest, we should have no new ventures, or rather none that necessitated the raising of widespread capital.



THIS BUSY SCENE on Vancouver Exchange typifies keen interest in mining.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY has every facility for serving you to the best advantage, in the following capacities:

Trustee - Executor - Administrator
Assignee - Guardian - Liquidator
Curator - Receiver - Sequestrator
Trustee for Bond Issues
Transfer Agent or Registrar of Stocks of Companies.

PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE
$5,000,000

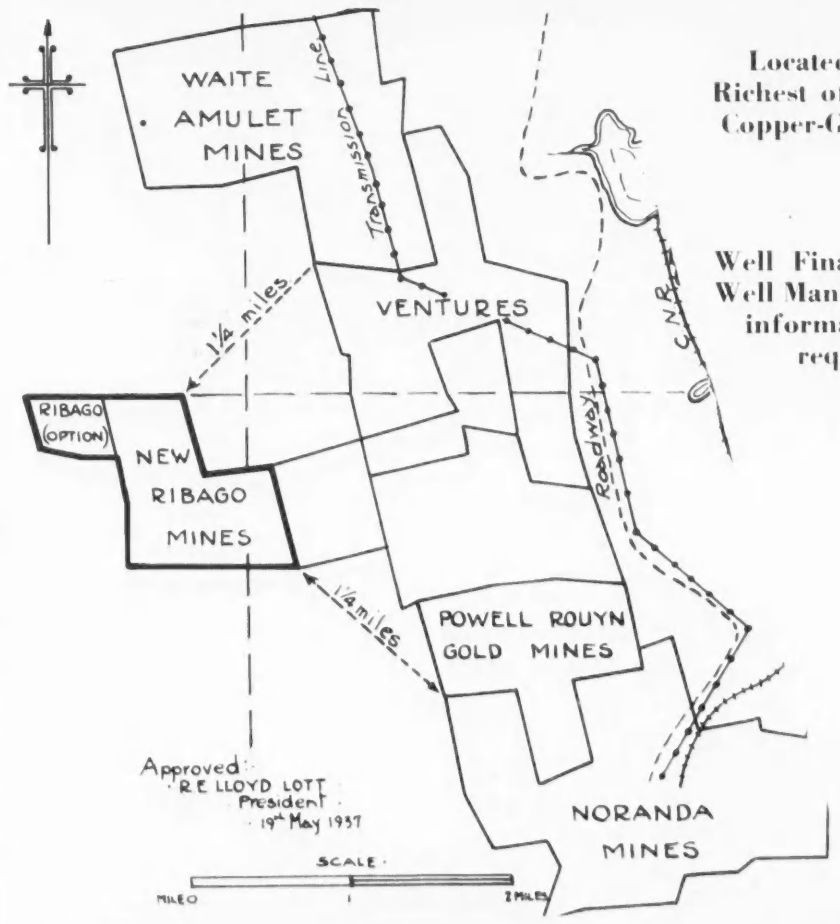
Montreal Toronto
Winnipeg Edmonton Halifax Vancouver
St. John's, Nfld. London, Eng.
Nassau, Bahamas

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY
511 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President — HON. C. C. BROWN, K.C., Vice-President
J. A. DONALDSON, Vice-President and Gen. Manager

TRANSFER AGENT
REGISTRAR
TRUSTEE UNDER ESCROW AND POOLING AGREEMENTS
Correspondence is invited from those in touch with Company formation and organization in its initial stages.

GUARANTY TRUST
COMPANY OF CANADA
TEMPLE BLDG., TORONTO . . . GUARANTY TRUST BLDG., WINDSOR

New Ribago Mines Limited



Located in the Richest of Quebec's Copper-Gold Areas

Well Financed and Well Managed. Full information on request.

LLOYD LOTT AND COMPANY, LIMITED

426-8 Bank of Hamilton Building 67 Yonge St., Toronto

SYLVANITE GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

AUTHORIZED CAPITALIZATION - - 5,500,000 SHARES, $1 PAR VALUE

Outside exploration of Sylvanite Gold Mines Limited is carried on through Erie Canadian Mines Limited which Sylvanite owns 100 per cent. Erie Canadian Mines in turn controls Delnite Mines Limited of Porcupine, where production preparations are being made, and Tyranite Mines Limited which is developing a large low grade gold property west of Gowganda. Erie Canadian Mines Limited also has other properties under investigation.

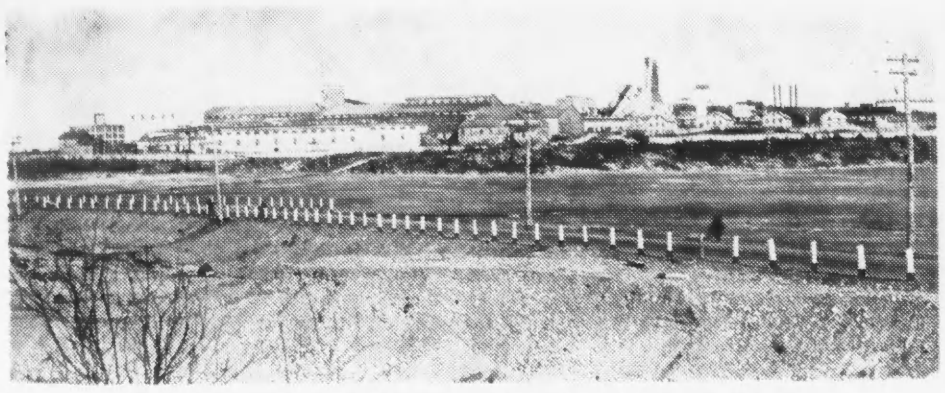
The new mill at Delnite Mines Limited—controlled by Sylvanite Gold Mines, Limited.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

E. L. KOONS, Buffalo, N.Y., President; W. L. MARCY, Buffalo, N.Y., Vice-President; W. S. WATSON, Toronto, Ont., Secretary; C. L. INGHAM, Buffalo, N.Y., Treasurer; W. V. MOORE, Buffalo, N.Y., Mgr. Director; A. H. SHARPE, Buffalo, N.Y., Director; H. YATES, Buffalo, N.Y., Director; C. L. ROBERTS, Kirkland Lake, Ont., General Manager.

Executive Offices: 300 Erie County Bank Building - - - - - - - - Buffalo, N.Y.

Head Office and Mine Office: KIRKLAND LAKE - - - - - - - - - ONTARIO



Reduction Works of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines at Timmins

DISTRIBUTING NEW WEALTH

And Bringing Prosperity to the Farmers and Workingmen of Canada

A very large proportion of the population living in Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec is engaged in mining or industries related to mining.

Fifty car loads of general food supplies produced in Southern Ontario or Western Canada pass through North Bay every day for consumption by the people living in the North.

From 1911 up to December 31st, 1936, Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited has distributed the following new wealth:—

Paid in Wages	$ 86,213,303.25
Paid in Supplies	54,423,140.39
Paid in Taxes	11,572,761.88
Paid in Dividends	82,830,400.00
New Wealth Distributed	$235,039,605.52

Practically all of this New Wealth spent in Canada.

In addition to the main property at Timmins, Hollinger is carrying on operations at the following:

YOUNG-DAVIDSON ROSS MINE NEWTON-DALE

Hollinger employs in all its operations over 3,300 men.

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED
GOLD MINES LIMITED

Mine and Head Office, Timmins, Ontario

General Office, 602 Royal Bank Building, Toronto

CONTRACT DIAMOND DRILLING

"Any Size Core Desired"

•

This organization, one of the largest in Canada, possesses a highly skilled and long experienced personnel.

Our equipment is kept the best available and, what is *most* important, we have full drilling outfits located at strategic points throughout Canada. Thus valuable time is saved and transportation costs reduced — savings which are passed on to the customer.

The Unexcelled Facilities

for carrying out diamond drilling contracts in any field in the mining north resulted in this Company breaking all records for mileage of core drawn and volume of work performed in 1936, and work in 1937 runs ahead of last year.

There are many advantages in dealing with a large diamond drilling organization. Consult us about your problems.

•

SUDBURY DIAMOND DRILLING
COMPANY, LIMITED

A. B. Gordon, President — L. A. Macdonald, Secretary-Treasurer

Warehouse: 4 Regina St., North Bay

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

1029-1032 BANK OF HAMILTON BLDG., TORONTO, CANADA

TELEPHONE ELGIN 9123-4

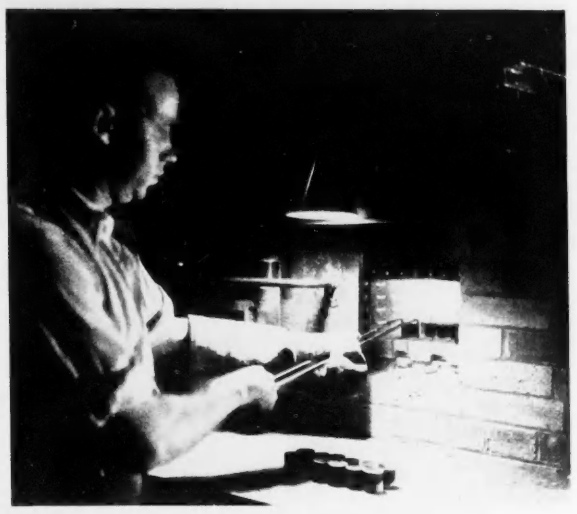
Now Let's Look At Assaying

1 SIMS OF WRIGHT-HARGREAVES pours a gold brick which weighs ninety-six pounds, Troy.

HOW THE ASSAYER FUNCTIONS; SOME STEPS IN PROCESS

THE assayer's job is an important one. It is up to him to determine the specific metallic content of ore samples submitted to him, and his findings may decide, for good or ill, the future of a mining venture. In some cases his work consists of subjecting the substances he is working on to complete chemical analysis, and, in others, of simply determining the quantity present of one or more of the metal constituents.

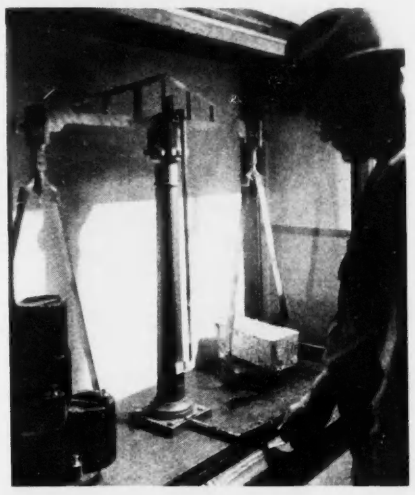
An accurate assay depends first on procuring a representative sample of the ore in question. Since distribution of the ore's constituents is not uniform, a common method employed in taking this sample is to procure several samples, crush and mix them together, and from the final mass take the sample to be assayed. Assays are called "gravimetric" when the weight of the metal is determined, "volumetric" when the analysis involves the volume of the metal in solution as compared to that in a standardized solution. A "wet" assay (one which involves the use of liquid reagents) is generally used in a determination of weight. In a "dry" assay the ore is fused and the metal is finally obtained in a pure state.



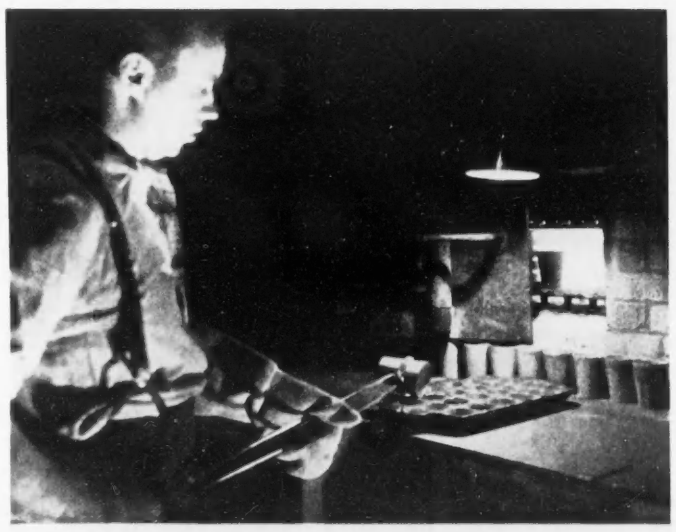
6 A CUPELING OPERATION—where the lead in the gold-bearing button is volatized, leaving behind only the gold, plus some silver. Later the silver is removed.

2 TO DETERMINE the fineness of the gold, the operator drills into opposite ends of the heavy, yellow gold brick.

3 THE BRICK is then weighed in the balance scales to check against the mint returns.



4 PACKING THE GOLD BRICKS to ship to the mint under the watchful eyes of the chief of the Company police. Last operation to take place in gold mining.



7 WEIGHING THE GOLD BEAD on extremely delicate scales. All this work is extremely exacting.

5 POURING LEAD BUTTONS that collect the gold from the sample. This checks the efficiency of operation. Check and double check.

PLACER MINING IN B. C.

Still Considerable Gold to Be Won By This Method in Coast Province

PLACER is Spanish for stream sands. Placer gold is derived from the deep weathering and subsequent erosion of primary gold ores contained in veins, freed by stream action. It is deposited and concentrated in favorable places, such as bends and eddies along the beds of rivers.

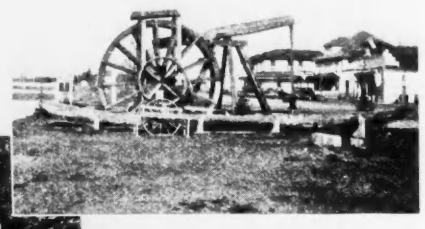
Velocities, variations in grades, sizes, specific gravities all play an active part in the building up of ore-laden gravels. When agitation ceases, the gold forms pay streaks, usually on false or true bed rock.

The pioneer of yesterday was an extraordinary type. Strong, independent, and resourceful, he has left a permanent mark on the gold mining enterprises of British Columbia, where placer mining still flourishes to-day.

But it flourishes to-day with this difference: Placer miners are scientifically schooled for their jobs by the British Columbia government, given lectures on geology, placer gravelling, panning sluicing, hydraulics, and the many other phases of work that add up to placer mining.

Modern British Columbia placer miners must pass a test examination, take a three months practical field course in prospecting and other such work that will enable them to become self-reliant and efficient miners.

A HOME-MADE SAW MILL (below), built by self-reliant pioneer placer miners, run on the power furnished by a water wheel. These miners toiled in picturesque surroundings, were as rugged as the country in which they worked.



UNIQUE OLD CORNISH PUMP (above), moved from Barkerville to Quesnel, B.C., in 1930, now stands as a tribute to placer miners in British Columbia. British Columbia takes its placer mining seriously, has produced $70,000,000 worth of placer gold since 1885, encourages the unemployed in the mining districts to undertake placer operations. Schools have been established to instruct the uninitiated who learn to cook, camp, and care for themselves in the hills as successful placer operators.

THE DELTA MINE (below), on Vancouver Island, as operated in 1906. The wooden mechanism in the picture was hand-made, known as an Arrastra. Built by ingenious pioneers, it achieved the desired results.

TO WASH GRAVEL the pioneer placer miner used a "Rocker" or "Dolly", painstakingly gathered the gold. To-day scientific methods are used, placer miners carefully schooled.

EVERYONE HELPED in the trying circumstances of hewing a new enterprise. Rugged, determined, these pioneers are the builders of the saw-mill and power plant shown at the top of the page. All hands have been summoned to operate it.

DURING THE GOLD RUSH, hundreds of men worked the "Discovery" placer mining property near Atlin, B.C. Each staked his own mining area of 250 feet or more, laboriously panned gold.

McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)
Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario.

CAPITAL STOCK

Authorized: 800,000 shares, par value $5.00 ..... $4,000,000
Issued: 798,000 shares, par value $5.00 3,990,000

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

J. P. BICKELL, *President and Managing Director*, TORONTO, ONT.
BERNARD E. SMITH, *Vice-President and Director*, BEDFORD, N.Y.
STRACHAN JOHNSTON, K.C., *Director*, TORONTO, ONT.
D. H. McDOUGALL, *Director*, STELLARTON, N.S.
R. S. McLAUGHLIN, *Director*, OSHAWA, ONT.
E. D. FOX, *Secretary*
BALMER NEILLY, *Treasurer*

Transfer Agents:
The Toronto General Trusts Corporation—Toronto
The Equitable Trust Company of New York

Registrars:
The Trusts and Guarantee Company Ltd.—Toronto
The Chase National Bank—New York

Auditors:
GUNN, ROBERTS & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, TORONTO

R. J. ENNIS, *General Manager*
SCHUMACHER, ONT.

Production Since the Commencement of Operations in 1912

Date	*Period*	*Tons Milled*	*Value Per Ton*	*Gross Value*	*Recovery Per Ton*	*Total Value*	*Aver. Price Per Oz.*
1912	12 months	14,500	$ 7.00	$ 101,555.16	$ 5.25	$ 76,166.58	
1913	12 months	31,979	7.85	251,314.45	7.05	225,752.25	
Jan. 1, 1914, to Mar. 31, 1915	15 months	85,654	8.87	760,232.16	8.39	718,331.71	
Apr. 1, 1915, to Mar. 31, 1916	12 months	105,758	7.71	815,345.49	7.38	779,990.94	
Apr. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917	15 months	195,307	10.00	1,954,793.28	9.55	1,864,914.28	
July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918	12 months	178,327	10.05	1,793,197.55	9.61	1,714,258.00	
July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919	12 months	179,874	9.78	1,759,627.40	9.29	1,671,646.03	
July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920	12 months	188,835	11.52	2,175,891.31	11.02	2,080,178.44	
July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921	12 months	171,916	11.67	2,005,672.00	11.08	1,904,526.56	
July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922	12 months	193,971	10.69	2,074,088.40	9.99	1,937,105.07	$20.67
July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923	12 months	240,615	9.96	2,397,303.00	9.35	2,249,741.63	
July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924	12 months	360,140	9.69	3,488,863.00	9.14	3,291,178.22	
July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925	12 months	400,259	9.43	3,774,068.00	8.86	3,546,637.52	
July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926	12 months	460,909	8.72	4,020,326.00	8.25	3,804,774.90	
July 1, 1926, to Mar. 31, 1927	9 months	385,409	8.08	3,113,500.07	7.67	2,957,060.97	
Apr. 1, 1927, to Mar. 31, 1928	12 months	520,460	8.09	4,207,555.00	7.66	3,987,654.94	
Apr. 1, 1928, to Mar. 31, 1929	12 months	558,165	8.24	4,435,378.00	7.83	4,212,624.82	
Apr. 1, 1929, to Mar. 31, 1930	12 months	550,495	8.46	4,657,188.00	8.05	4,435,626.45	
Apr. 1, 1930, to Mar. 31, 1931	12 months	558,115	8.84	4,934,122.00	8.30	4,635,140.75	
Apr. 1, 1931, to Mar. 31, 1932	12 months	655,030	8.47	5,548,278.30	8.10	5,305,475.29	21.05
Apr. 1, 1932, to Mar. 31, 1933	12 months	736,500	8.45	6,224,495.40	8.12	5,981,714.69	22.79
Apr. 1, 1933, to Mar. 31, 1934	12 months	776,845	10.68	8,296,704.60	10.24	7,957,252.54	31.50
Apr. 1, 1934, to Mar. 31, 1935	12 months	862,100	10.25	8,819,660.27	9.78	8,430,670.26	34.67
Apr. 1, 1935, to Mar. 31, 1936	12 months	873,000	9.88	8,621,410.67	9.38	8,190,639.14	35.17
Apr. 1, 1936, to Mar. 31, 1937	12 months	864,500	10.00	8,641,205.24	9.49	8,201,416.94	34.99
		10,128,463	$ 9.37	$94,869,770.55	$ 8.90	$90,156,258.50	

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
15 KING STREET WEST — TORONTO

LOCATION OF MINES, PLANT AND HEAD OFFICE
SCHUMACHER, ONTARIO

The
Mining Corporation of Canada
Limited

350 Bay Street
Toronto - Canada

Is Manitoba a Mining Province?

Well!

One of our largest mining companies has invested over

$35,000,000

in its property and last year produced

44,484,708 lbs. of copper — 1,423,977 ozs. of silver
64,437,820 lbs. of zinc — 113,384 ozs. of gold

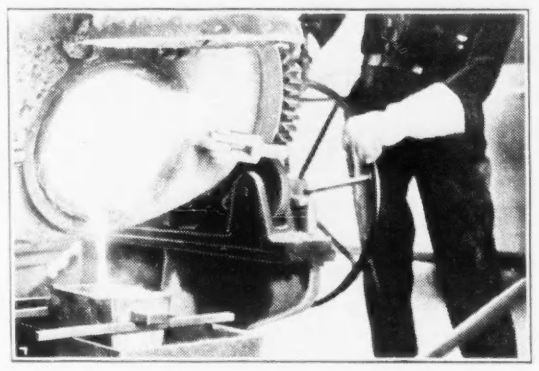
and had a gross revenue of $11,383,176

We have ample supplies of reasonably priced hydro-electric power available in the

LONG LAKE — RICE LAKE
and BERESFORD LAKE AREAS of
CENTRAL MANITOBA

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY

M. C. GILMAN, *Sales Manager.*



POURING A GOLD BRICK AT GOD'S LAKE GOLD MINES, NORTHERN MANITOBA.

FINDING a universal needle in the hay stack is a simple feat by comparison with the [illegible] of making money for good [illegible] The gold brick depicted is the culmination of breaking, transporting and milling approximately 2,250 tons of solid rock, sufficient to make [illegible] and the efforts of about a hundred skilled miners [illegible] gold bricks valued at $639,000 were [illegible] Mines. In the process of winning this considerable amount [illegible] men, women and children, was [illegible] and over the life of a Canadian enterprise was directly or indirectly [illegible]

GOD'S LAKE GOLD MINES, LIMITED

NO PERSONAL LIABILITY

HEAD OFFICE—395 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

PACKSACK MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

Authorized Capital: 3,000,000 shares without nominal or par value.
Issued Capital: 1,596,256 shares without nominal or par value.

The Company owns and is developing a Gold property in the Rice Lake Area

OFFICERS

H. R. Drummond-Hay — President
R. R. Collard — Vice-President
C. C. Heubach — Secretary-Treasurer

Engineer-in-Charge, Llewellyn Chamberlin, B.Sc., E.M.

HEAD OFFICE
HAMILTON BUILDING, WINNIPEG

MINE OFFICE
BISSETT, MANITOBA

MADSEN RED LAKE GOLD MINES
LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

OFFICERS

President — JOSEPH McDONOUGH
Vice-President — FRED R. MARSHALL
Secretary-Treasurer — W. G. HUGHSON

DIRECTORS

JOSEPH McDONOUGH — FRED R. MARSHALL
CHARLES D. KAEDING — MAJOR-GENERAL D. M. HOGARTH
WM. J. RYAN — A. J. DOANE — MARIUS MADSEN

Resident Engineer—ELDON BROWN

HEAD OFFICE:
67 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

MINE OFFICE:
Red Lake, Ont.

The above scenes of Favorable Lake give some idea of the magnitude of the task accomplished by WINGS LIMITED, who piled up a total of 148,500 air miles in order to complete the flying-in of the entire town. UPPER LEFT—the reassembled compressor, massive mine machinery flown in piece by piece. UPPER RIGHT—a view of the shaft and towering smoke stack. LOWER LEFT—"Up she goes!" Erecting the stack, which had been flown in sectionally. LOWER RIGHT—A town in the making—Favorable Lake rises out of the bush. LOWER CENTRE—Winter flying operations. The bulk of this freighting job was accomplished by WINGS LIMITED during the winter flying season.

This Complete Mining Town at Favorable Lake (North Western Ontario) Erected for Berens River Mines Limited was Flown in by "WINGS"

Favorable Lake, inaccessible except by air, located some 265 miles from the end of steel was literally put on the map by WINGS LIMITED. Hundreds of tons of freight of all types, food, equipment, cumbersome mining machinery . . . every item from a can of pork and beans to the last stick of dynamite was successfully flown in to the property by WINGS LIMITED.

Favorable Lake today, a thriving centre, stands as a practical example of an outstanding bush flying job, which called for broad experience, infinite resourcefulness and skilful flying under all sorts of conditions. To best accomplish this large size undertaking WINGS LIMITED set up well organized bases at both ends, complete with radio communications. WINGS LIMITED not only brought this town into existence, but is continuing to do all air freighting for the Berens River Mines.

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BROMIDES: according to purchaser's specifications; in amounts of 100 milligrams or more; certificate of measurement from National Research Council, Ottawa, furnished free.

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European Representative.

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Sodium Uranate (Yellow)
Uranium Oxide (Black)
Uranium Nitrate

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J. Hodson, 24 Queen Victoria St.,
London E.C.4, Eng.

SILVER CONCENTRATES, SILVER-COPPER CONCENTRATES. Information on request from Eldorado Gold Mines, 80 King St. W., Toronto.

ELDORADO GOLD MINES LIMITED

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GUNNAR GOLD MINES
LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

Authorized Capitalization 3,000,000 Shares $1. Par Value
Issued ..... 2,654,131 Shares

DEVELOPMENTS

No. 1 shaft, 3 compartment to 1,000 feet with lateral exploration on 8 levels at 125 feet intervals. No. 2 shaft, 2 compartment to 375 feet at which point it is connected with No. 1 shaft by a crosscut. 150 ton Cyanide Mill commenced operating May, 1936. Production first year $572,550.07. Company in good financial position. Dividends to commence in 1937. Earnings running currently about 12%.

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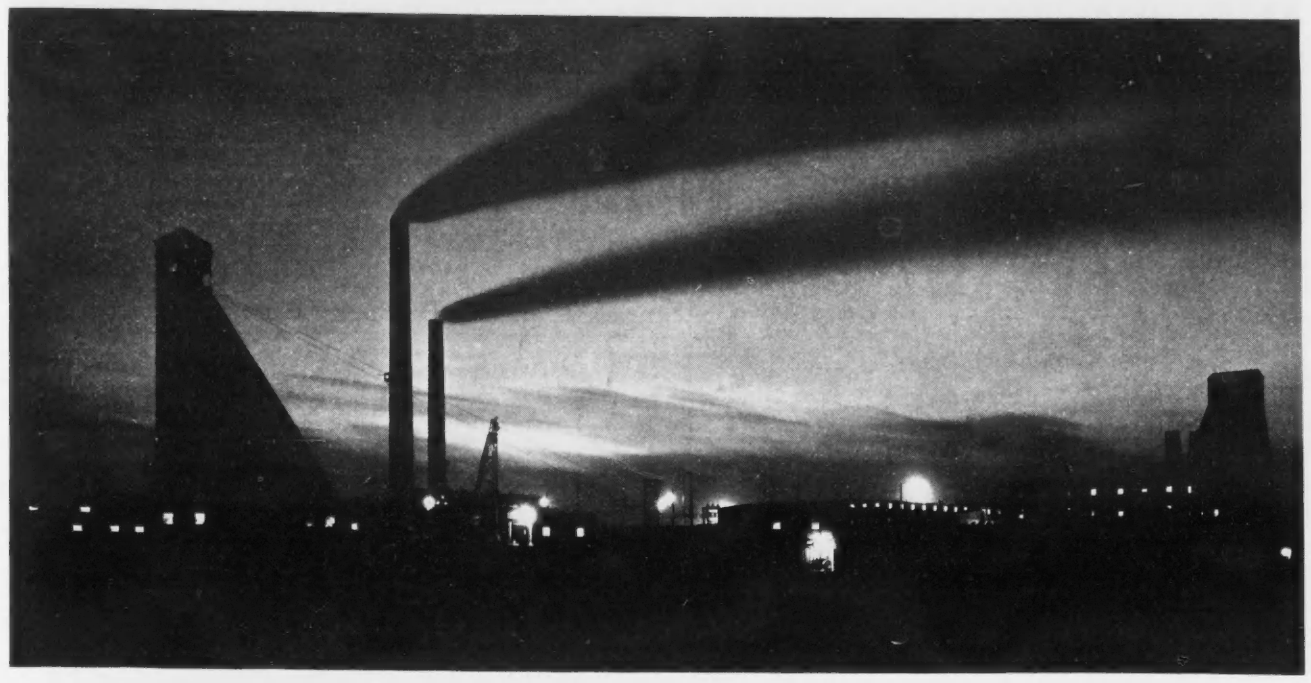


NIGHT at Noranda. Usually called a copper-gold mine, the order might well be reversed, for gold reserve values are higher than copper.

FALCONBRIDGE, 7,960 acres of nickel property, treated 166,421 tons of ore in 1936, has ore reserves to supply 15 years' operations.

And the Base Metals!

PRICE TREND MEANS NEW LEASE OF LIFE FOR MANY PROPERTIES

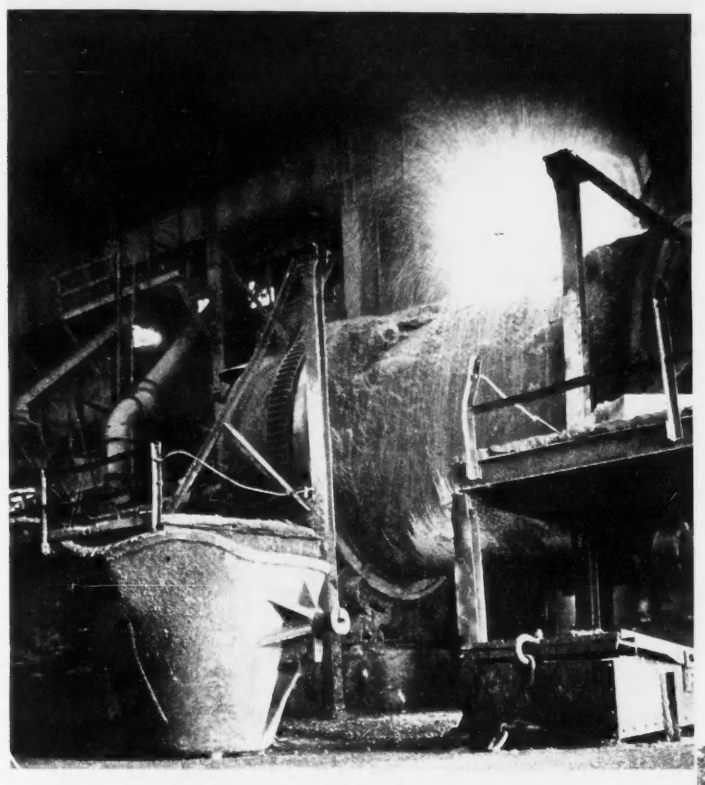
BASE METALS, commonly regarded as copper, lead, zinc and nickel, embrace a much larger index—aluminum, cobalt, cadmium, most of the alloys used in the manufacture of high-speed, special steel—, have tended to be overshadowed by gold and its importance in the economic scene.

Since 1900 world consumption of nickel has increased tenfold, lead sixfold, copper fourfold, zinc threefold: 1937 consumption was 5,000,000 tons; 1900, 1,000,000 tons.

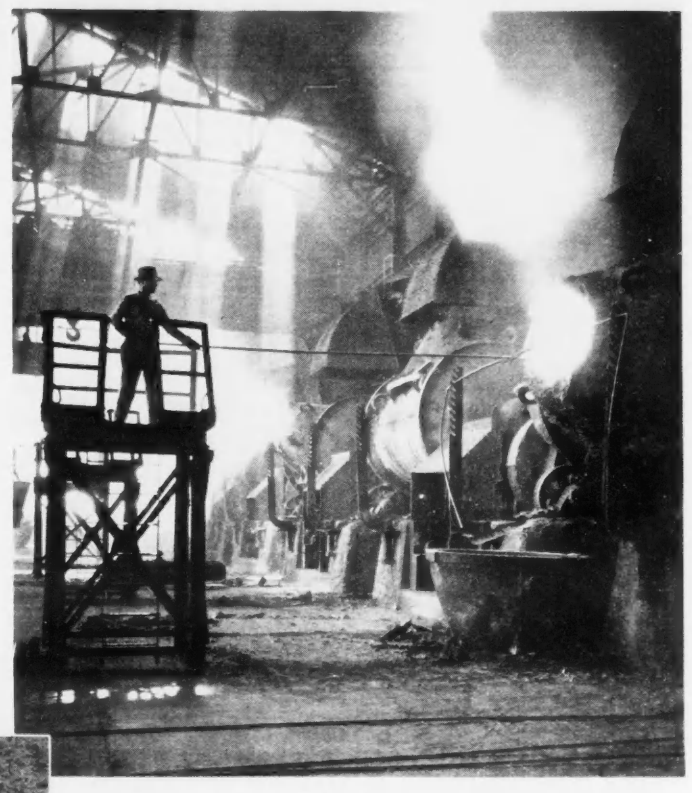
Past and present increasing demands must not be attributed to war preparations alone. Today the use of base metals permeates every phase of modern life, is being constantly extended by invention and research.

In 1936 ten base metal companies were in production in Canada: two in British Columbia; one in Manitoba; two in Ontario; four in Quebec; one in Nova Scotia; paid $56,000,000 in wages to their employees, spent $70,000,000 in Canada on supplies and equipment.

Advances in base metal prices have aroused inactive base metal producers, stirred them to production. Many of these properties, equipped with modern metallurgical plants, have known ore reserves sufficient to ensure operation for many years, will require comparatively little capital expenditure to bring them into early production.

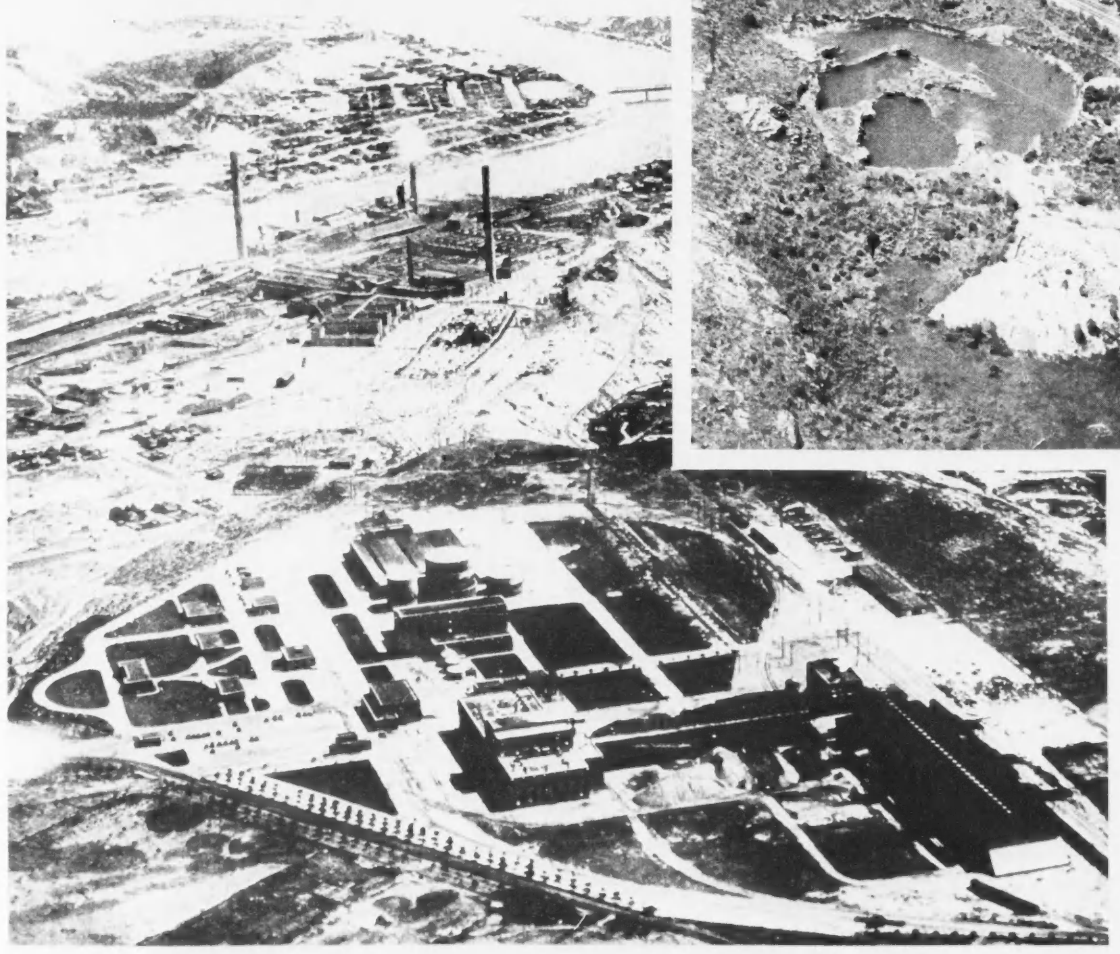


SHORT YEARS AGO jack rabbits skipped and frolicked where now stands this row of mighty blast furnaces at Noranda. Such is the swift and changing note in the Canadian mining scene: Today a rocky rendezvous for game life—tomorrow a thriving city of 22,000 Canadians.



THAT MIGHTY LITTLE ATOM, [illegible] enemies too hot to touch, too high to reach. But he keeps this battery of monster furnaces at International Nickel in constant operation, firing and fluxing the ores. The line of furnaces, requiring endless attention, is the largest in the world, three-quarters of a mile in length.

THE WASTE AMULET copper-zinc property in northwest Quebec (left) is in two groups—1,280 acres in the Waste group, 968 acres in the adjoining Amulet group. The outlook for this property, inactive since 1942, solely controls with the future prices of copper and zinc.



CONSOLIDATED SMELTERS, Trail, B.C., operates as a mining, smelting, refining, exploration and holding company, is the largest enterprise of its kind in the world, has research departments for expanding and investigating its markets, has long maintained exceptionally happy relations with its thousands of employees.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL, Canada's landmark, controls 90% of the world's nickel supply, operates the largest copper-refinery in the British Empire, is the world's largest producer of precious metals in the platinum group, is the sole producer of "monel metal".

ALDERMAC, an 800-acre copper-sulphur-gold producer, 10 miles west of Noranda. It operated at intervals up to October, 1934, commenced steady operations in December, 1936, plans to step milling up to 1,000 tons per day. It is well financed.

THE HEAD FRAME, primary and secondary crushing equipment, and the concentration plant at Sherritt Gordon in Manitoba. Inactive since 1932, Sherritt Gordon has been rejuvenated by rising prices, should re-open next month.

Canada's Mines are developed by the issue of Capital Stock. This Company's facilities for the production of Mining Certificates are unexcelled.

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MINING IN MARITIMES

Mining of Nova Scotia's high-quality bituminous coal provides livelihood for one-quarter of province's population, will employ more as markets steadily widen. Gold mining grows, too, with new producers coming.

ENTIRELY SUBMARINE is the Dominion Coal Company mine at Cape Breton. It has 3½ miles of electric trolley-haulage, a daily output of 3,100 tons, uses methods unique in Canadian mining annals.

DEVELOPMENT at Guysborough Mines, a 450-acres gold property in Guysboro County, Nova Scotia, is under supervision of Ventures' engineers. Guysborough mills 75 tons per day, is up and coming.

TWENTY-FIVE MILES north of Halifax, Avon Gold Mines owns 480 acres, has a shaft sunk to 450 feet, five levels cut to the 450-foot horizon, has a 50-ton capacity mill ready and waiting for operations.

SEAL HARBOUR GOLD MINES, a 1,000-acre gold property in Guysboro County, Nova Scotia, has indicated ore reserves of 200,000 tons, mills 200 tons per day, hopes to increase it in time.

A ZINC-LEAD-copper-silver-gold-producer, in Richmond County, Nova Scotia, Stirling Mines, inactive since June, 1930, recommenced operations in 1935, has been producing normal tonnage ever since.

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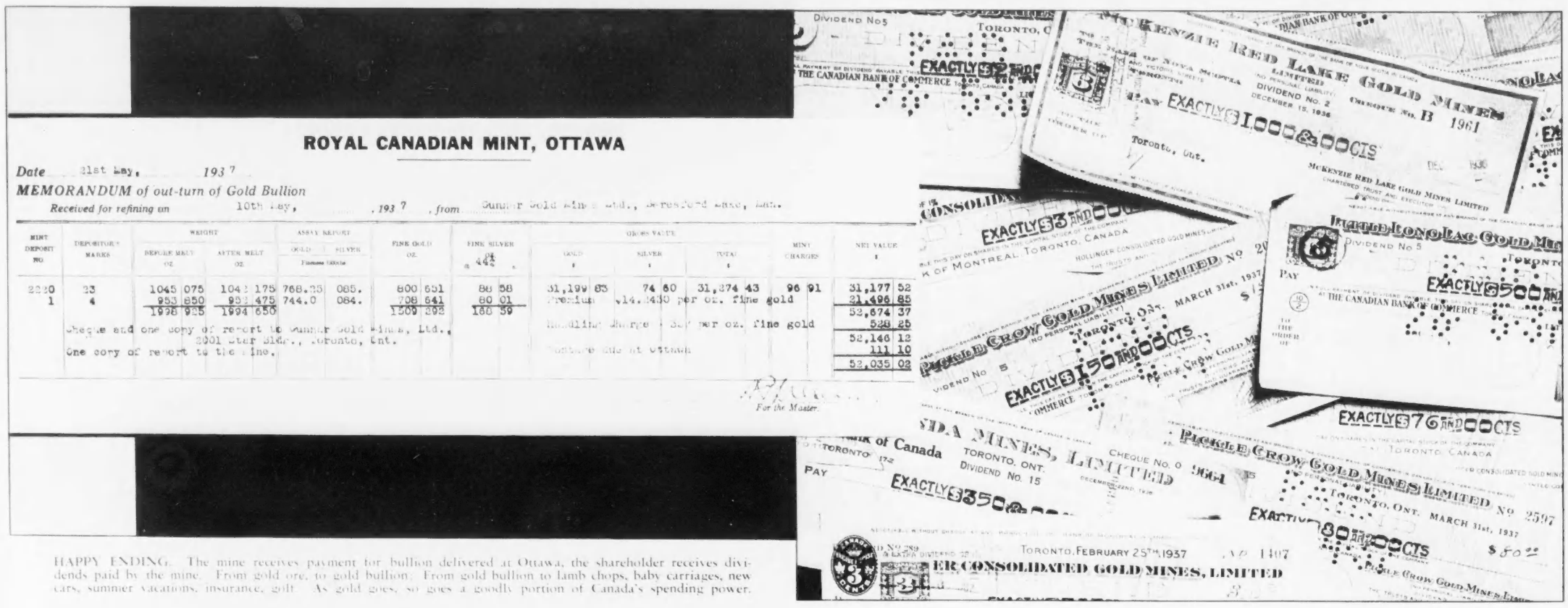
THE MINES AT A GLANCE

COMPANY	Share Capital Authorized-Issued	Par Value $	Dividend Int.—Interim. Q.—Quarterly. P.—Paid in 1936.	Milling Capacity (tons daily) (under constr.) x	Estimated Ore Reserves (tons)	Estimated Ore Grade * Present Average Recovery †	Price Range to June 1st High (1937)	Low	REMARKS
Aldermac	5,000,000-4,699,681	None	.....	500	1,743,760	(Copper 2% (Sul. 35% etc.	1.88	.88	Increasing mill to 1,000 tons. Commercial sulphur plant to be erected.
Anglo-Huronian	2,000,000-1,500,000	None	Int. 20 P. 40	....	.....	.....	8.75	5.40	Important operating and holding company.
Argosy	3,000,000-2,914,338	1.00	.....	100-125	83,939	$16.16†	1.42	.55	Depth development meeting encouragement.
Arntfield	3,000,000-2,937,920	1.00	.....	190-200	123,800	$5.67*	1.15	.49	Hopeful of locating higher grade ore.
Bagamac	3,000,000-1,200,000	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	.49	.24	Plan to drill Rouyn and Red Lake properties.
Bankfield	3,000,000-2,560,904	1.00	.....	100	65,144	$21.35*	1.85	.80½	Milling commenced early in May.
Base Metals	3,000,000-2,330,714	None	.....	300	.....	.....	.62	.25	Milling suspended 1935. Underground development resumed recently.
Beattie	5,000,000-4,792,648	None	Int. .05 P. .05	1,550	4,527,640	$5.23†	1.75	1.00	Installation of roasting plant to increase recovery.
Bidgood Kirkland	4,000,000-3,506,715	1.00	.....	100	45,000	$11.14†	1.70	.56	Development work proceeds at greater than normal rate.
Big Missouri	5,000,000-3,974,367	1.00	.....	500-700 x	.....	.....	.72	.40	Large tonnage low grade low cost operation.
Bobjo	5,000,000-4,186,802	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	.29	.14	Exploration on Echimamish River property in Manitoba is proposed.
Bralorne	1,250,000-1,247,000	None	Q. .10+extras P. .45	475	600,000	$16.23†	9.00	6.40	Mill capacity to be increased. New ore developments important.
Buffalo-Ankerite	1,000,000-701,679	1.00	Q. .12½+extras P. .20	1,000	840,343	$8.15†	12.50	8.25	Profits available for dividends likely to be considerably higher this year.
Can. Malartic	4,000,000-3,326,855	None	.....	600	948,500	$5.88*	2.30	1.10	Drilling opens new ore possibilities. Initial dividend expected this year.
Cariboo	2,000,000-1,333,309	1.00	Q. .02½ P. .10	200	209,636	$14.40†	1.75	1.47	Net profit year ended Jan. 31 '37—15.4 cents per share.
Castle Tretheway	3,000,000-2,709,002	1.00	.....	100	.....	.....	1.66	.95	Inactive silver mine. Holds 2,560,000 shares Omega Gold Mines.
Central Patricia	2,500,000-2,500,000	1.00	Int. .04 P. .08	200	162,000	$18.48†	5.25	2.60	Ore reserves should be materially increased this year.
Chromium M. & S.	3,000,000-2,800,000	None	.....	100	225,000	5 to 42%	1.47	.60	Largest known deposit of chromite in North America.
Coniagas	800,000-766,300	5.00	Int. .12½ P. .12½	....	.....	.....	3.50	2.70	Holding and exploration Company in excellent financial condition.
Coniaurum	6,000,000-2,730,447	None	Int. .05	500	171,675	$8.57†	2.14	1.05	Ready to reap results of intensive development campaign.
Cons. Chibougamau	3,000,000-2,785,000	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	2.70	1.00	Operations directed by Cons. Smelters. Important drilling results this year.
Cons. Smelters	4,000,000-3,258,920	5.00	½-yrly. .50+extras P. 2.00	....	.....	.....	100.50	72.00	Outstanding mining and metallurgical enterprise.
Darkwater	1,500,000-1,200,005	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	2.98	.55	Channel and bulk sampling proceeding to secure accurate idea of average.
Dome	1,000,000-973,334	None	Q. 50+extras P. 4.00	1,560	2,250,000	$13.55†	51.00	38.25	New ore body located on seventh level at Schumacher property.
Dorval-Siscoe	4,000,000-3,000,000	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	1.22	.40	Extension of Siscoe's ore bodies proven on property.
East Malartic	3,000,000-2,896,666	1.00	.....	....	100,000	.....	2.05	.90	Mill construction likely this year.
Eldorado	4,000,000-3,662,560	1.00	.....	75	25,568	$124.00	3.60	2.10	Marked improvement in position of company last year.
Falconbridge	5,000,000-3,337,507	None	Q. .07½ P. .30	1,050	5,331,076	(Nickel 1.81% (Copper 0.88%	12.90	7.10	Underground development highly favorable.
Francoeur	3,000,000-2,813,333	None	.....	....	35,000	$8.75*	1.59	.70	Three ore bearing sections disclosed.
Gillies Lake P.	2,000,000-2,000,000	1.00	.....	100	61,860	$15.50†	.59	.30	Completion of present development campaign expected.
God's Lake	3,500,000-3,500,000	None	.....	200	140,700	$9.45*	1.02	.45	Encouraging results mark development of fourth level.
Goldale	3,000,000-2,840,311	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	.49	.24	Company has strong cash position.
Gold Eagle	3,000,000-2,631,339	1.00	.....	125 x	.....	.....	.68	.40	Shaft to be deepened to 1,000 feet. Development proceeding satisfactorily.
Graham Bousquet	3,000,000-1,610,005	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	.63	.16	Bousquet Twp. property sold to Bousquet Mines for 2,750,000 shares.
Granada	1,500,000-1,005,706	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	.57	.20	No. 3 shaft being deepened. Holds interest in Bonetal Gold Mines.
Gunnar	3,000,000-2,654,131	1.00	.....	140	100,000	$13.07†	1.25	.74	Earning 12c per share annually. Dividend expected in near future.
Hard Rock	3,000,000-2,999,074	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	3.44	1.39	Mill plans under consideration. Favorable results on No. 2 shaft.
Harker	5,000,000-4,000,000	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	.35	.14½	Principal interest in Bi Company's gold stock merger.
Hollinger	5,000,000-4,920,000	5.00	4 wkly. .05+extras P. 1.10	5,000	7,257,257	$8.38†	15.50	10.75	New 6 compartment shaft commenced with immediate objective of 3,166 ft.
Howey	5,000,000-5,000,000	1.00	Int. .02 P. .02	1,350	568,000	$2.19†	.72	.33½	Present ore reserves for 3 yrs. 800 ft. of favorable grade at 0 to development.
Hudson Bay M. & S.	3,000,000-2,757,973	None	½-yrly. .75 P. 1.00	4,475	24,770,000	(G.038 oz. $1.28 oz. (C2.10% Z 3.86%	41.75	27.00	Production running higher than in 1936 when new [illegible]
Int. M. Corp. (New)	1,150,000-559,161	1.00	Int. .15 P. .90	....	.....	.....	19.25	12.00	Organization in good position to acquire interests in [illegible]
Int. Nickel	15,000,000-14,584,025	None	Q. .50 P. 1.30	14,300	205,482,000	.....	73.75	54.25	Produces 90% of world nickel requirements.
Jacola	3,500,000-3,100,006	1.00	.....	100	.....	.....	.54	.35	Successor to Greene Stabell Mines.
J. M. Consolidated	3,500,000-3,499,966	1.00	.....	100	44,600	$13.60†	.57	.26½	Drilling proves extension of main vein to depth.
Jellicoe	5,000,000-3,275,005	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	2.15	.90	Shaft sinking planned following successful diamond drill [illegible]
Kenricia	2,000,000	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	(Unlisted)		Drifting 200-ft. level confirms encouraging surface and [illegible]
Kerr Addison	5,000,000-4,718,155	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	3.30	2.20	Construction of 500 ton mill planned. Three years ahead of schedule.
Kerr Lake	600,000-600,000	1.00	Int. .05 P. .05	....	.....	.....	.65	.35	Holding company with interests in gold and silver properties.
Kirk. Hudson	3,000,000-3,000,000	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	2.65	1.30	Drive under way on property from 4,450 foot level Lake Shore.
Kirkland Lake	5,500,000-5,326,699	1.00	Int. .03 P. .06	235	40,656	$13.30†	1.70	.90	Important ore developments improve company's position.
Laguna	3,000,000-3,000,000	1.00	.....	70	30,916	$17.75†	1.10	.50	Subsidiary of Mining Corporation.
Lake Shore	2,000,000-2,000,000	1.00	Q. 1.00+extras P. 5.00	2,500	Not reported	$19.00†	59.25	47.50	Excellent progress in sinking No. 3 shaft. Exploration [illegible] south vein (No. 1) at depth.
Lamaque G.M.	3,000,000-3,000,000	None	.....	550	520,220	$14.60†	(Unlisted)		Mill capacity to be doubled. Over 900 feet of [illegible] developed on 1,200-foot level.
Lebel Oro	3,500,000-3,390,929	1.00	.....	75	40,000	$10.00*	.30	.15	Management estimates [illegible] tons of tailings [illegible]
Leitch	3,000,000-2,850,005	1.00	.....	50	16,113	$16.80†	1.35	.56	New east ore on 225-ft. level promises important [illegible]
Little Long Lac	2,000,000-1,833,000	None	Int. .10 P. .30	300	396,453	$19.10†	8.40	5.05	Shaft being deepened to 1,300 feet.
Macassa	3,000,000-2,678,068	1.00	Int. .05 P. .15	250	188,670	$16.10†	8.60	4.85	Higher ore recovery and lower costs looked for this year.
Madsen	5,000,000-3,362,005	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	1.26	.65	Big tonnage possibilities indicated. Sinking shaft on Austin vein.
MacLeod-Cockshutt	3,000,000-2,687,386	1.00	.....	....	.....	$10.13*	4.85	1.65	Mill consideration [illegible]. Talk of 500 tons. Ore results [illegible]
Martin Bird	4,000,000-	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	(Unlisted)		Extensive development started this year. Shaft down 410 feet.
McIntyre	800,000-798,000	5.00	Q. .50 P. 2.00	2,400	3,574,724	$9.75†	42.25	32.75	Conservative dividend policy, giving company very strong [illegible]
McKenzie Red Lake	3,000,000-2,900,000	1.00	½-yrly. .04 P. .07	150	.....	$16.30†	2.03	1.04	Mill tonnage unlikely to be increased until new levels are developed.
McKinley	2,000,000-1,123,862	1.00	Int. .02½ P. .05	....	.....	.....	.70	.50	Investment trust. Working capital increased last year.
McVittie Graham	5,000,000-3,500,000	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	.57	.18	Sixty per cent option interest held in Larder Lake property. [illegible] at Virginia River encouragement.
McWatters	2,000,000-1,860,506	None	Int. .05 P. .10	150	50,000	$16.98*	1.18	.60	Gold values and some ore disclosed in exploration of [illegible]
Mining Corp.	2,000,000-1,754,006	None	.....	....	.....	.....	5.00	2.80	Holding & Exploration Company. Working capital substantially improved.
Minto	3,000,000-2,700,000	None	.....	125	40,000	$10.50*	33½	12½	Main shaft to 700 level. Development so far confined to [illegible]
Moneta	3,000,000-2,543,860	1.00	.....	....	.....	$19.47*	1.95	1.05	Anticipate property on production during coming years. [illegible]
Morris Kirkland	3,000,000-2,494,759	1.00	.....	100	52,500	$5.54†	.88	.33	Improvement reported in grade. Authorized capital increased.
Naybob	3,500,000-2,137,093	1.00	.....	40	437,000	$5.10*	1.05	.35	Consideration of 500 ton mill indicated for near future.
New Golden Rose	3,000,000-3,000,000	1.00	.....	100	50,000	$14.00*	1.49	.75	Work this year increases ore reserves. Continued development [illegible]
Nipissing	1,200,000-1,200,000	5.00	Int. .25 P. .50	....	.....	.....	1.49	.64	Important holding in Beattie Gold. Also operating in [illegible]
Noranda	2,250,000-2,239,772	None	Int. 1.75 P. 3.00	3,500	450,000,000	(C1.86% G .137 oz. S .34 oz.	83.00	59.50	Earnings $4.18 per share 1936. Paid $3 in dividends.
Normetal	4,000,000-2,913,118	None	.....	250	(Sufficient 500-mill 2 years	G .09 oz. C 2.57% S 3.9 oz. Z 10.9%	1.70	1.20	Mill expected to be increased [illegible] later this year.
Northern Can.	5,000,000-2,500,000	None	Int. .02 P. .04	....	.....	.....	.95	.72½	Mining investment company. Consolidated progress [illegible]
O'Brien	4,000,000-3,250,000	1.00	.....	150	133,425	$49.28†	13.25	6.50	Production at rate of [illegible] per year.
Omega	5,000,000-5,000,000	1.00	.....	500	440,000	$4.80†	1.28	.49	Castle Tretheway holds 2,560,000 shares. [illegible]
Ontario Nickel	6,000,000-1,517,757	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	(Unlisted)		Active interest in diamond drilling [illegible]
Oro Plata	2,000,000-1,201,000	None	.....	....	.....	.....	2.20	1.00	Holding company. Cash on hand largely [illegible]
Pamour	5,000,000-5,000,000	None	.....	700	1,021,000	$6.60†	4.00	2.00	Satisfactory earnings to be [illegible]
Parkhill	3,000,000-2,330,005	1.00	.....	72	.....	$11.36†	.40	.18	Ore reserves not estimated but ore bodies [illegible]
Paymaster	9,000,000-8,629,000	1.00	.....	500	289,899	$7.26†	1.38	.53	Consolidation of Timmins properties. [illegible]
Pend Oreille	3,000,000-1,587,308	1.00	.....	700	.....	.....	6.60	2.55	Mill likely stepped up to 1,000 tons this year.
Perron	2,000,000-2,000,000	1.00	.....	350	300,000 (Above 325 level)	$7.21†	2.50	.97	Financial position of the company is strongly [illegible]
Pickle Crow	3,000,000-3,000,000	1.00	Q. .10 P. .20	300	14,661	$28.00†	9.20	4.60	Mill [illegible] objective of 100 tons. Profits [illegible]
Pioneer	2,500,000-1,751,750	1.00	Q. .10 P. .80	400	597,481	$14.88*	6.85	3.85	Cash reserve to be maintained at $1,000,000. Vacuum [illegible]
Powell Rouyn	1,500,000-1,133,507	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	2.20	.95	Mill installation under consideration.
Premier	5,000,000-5,000,000	1.00	Q. .03+extras P. .16	....	.....	.....	4.50	2.45	Premier ore bodies [illegible]
Preston	3,000,000-2,749,500	None	.....	....	500,000	$7.00*	1.45	.84	500 ton mill plans likely after few more months [illegible]
Proprietary	1,000,000-800,735	None	.....	....	.....	.....	(Unlisted)		Owns 100,000 shares Omega and about 250,000 [illegible]
Prosp. Airways	1,000,000-760,000	None	.....	....	.....	.....	1.55	1.10	Principal holding present [illegible] McWatters and Monto [illegible]
Quebec Gold M.	4,000,000-2,672,500	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	.85	.42	Investigation and development [illegible]
Read Authier	2,000,000-1,830,661	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	6.85	3.60	Holds interest in Lamaque Gold. [illegible]
Red Lake G.	5,000,000-4,500,000	None	.....	150	73,749	$10.15†	1.78	.38	Ore reserve [illegible]
Reeves MacDonald M.	3,000,000-2,338,000	None	.....	....	.....	.....	1.52	.88	Pend Oreille [illegible] outstanding indebtedness to [illegible] to facilitate resumption of operations.
Reno	2,000,000-1,880,000	1.00	Q. .03 P. .12	125	54,147	$19.86†	1.35	.85	Exploring possibility there gold veins might be [illegible] major sources of mill feed.
St. Anthony	5,000,000-3,300,000	1.00	.....	125	.....	.....	.32	.15	Active development, including sinking shaft to [illegible]
San Antonio	2,500,000-2,315,920	1.00	Int. .07 P. .14	325	197,836	$8.09†	2.40	1.33	New 30 vein believed discovered near top of [illegible]
Shawkey	3,500,000-3,500,000	1.00	.....	125	98,640	$11.40*	1.10	.50	Increasing mill to 200 tons. Shaft to be deepened [illegible]
Sheep Creek G.	2,000,000-1,875,000	50c	Q. .02 P. .04	150	91,000	$7.94†	.80	.60	Better widths and values increase development.
Sherritt Gordon	6,000,000-5,874,432	1.00	.....	1,000	(8-5 yrs. at 1,500 tons daily	.....	3.95	1.90	Concentrator to be stepped up to 1,500 tons.
Siscoe	5,000,000-4,648,063	1.00	Q. .05 P. .21	560	451,827	$13.85†	6.65	3.60	Shaft deepened to 1,900 feet, four new levels opened up.
Sladen-Malartic	3,500,000-3,490,021	1.00	.....	....	750,000	$13.00*	2.49	1.01	Indicated ore reserves sufficient for 500-ton mill but [illegible] may be given to 1,000 tons.
Slave Lake	3,000,000-1,200,000	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	2.50	1.15	Property at Great Slave Lake, N.W.T. lateral work in progress.
Stadacona	5,500,000-5,212,999	None	.....	300	175,000-200,000	$6.33†	2.85	.90½	Ore reserves do not include rich section to west. Shaft to be deepened and mill increased.
Sudbury Basin	2,000,000-1,689,505	None	Int. .10	....	.....	.....	6.90	3.80	Principal interest in substantial shareholdings. [illegible] being actively developed.
Sullivan	4,000,000-4,000,000	1.00	Int. .02½	150	92,850	$14.77*	2.25	1.05	Ore outlook satisfactory. Net profit 3.8 cents share in 1936.
Sylvanite	3,300,000-3,299,500	1.00	Q. .05 P. .20	475	82,415	$13.00†	4.80	2.75	Increased development work last year proved quite encouraging.
Teck-Hughes	5,000,000-4,807,144	1.00	Q. .10 P. .45	1,010	621,889	$11.90†	6.05	4.95	Company's future largely centred in Lamaque Mine.
Toburn	2,000,000-1,850,000	1.00	Q. .02 P. .08	100	113,800	$24.3[illegible]	[illegible].65	2.10	Continental Kirkland property, which adjoins, acquired by [illegible] along with Premier and American S. & R.
Thompson-Cadillac	4,000,000-2,967,000	1.00	.....	100	50,000	$7	(Unlisted)		Authorized capital increased. Mill capacity to be doubled.
Towagmac	2,000,000-1,376,666	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	.60	.88	Shareholdings in Aldermac, Lake Geneva, Francoeur and [illegible]
Uchi Gold	3,000,000-2,250,000	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	(Unlisted)		Spectacular results in did. Considerable lateral work planned.
Upper Canada	2,500,000-1,500,000	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	(Unlisted)		Lateral work proceeding on three levels.
Ventures (New)	2,000,000-1,573,951	None	Int. 12½ (on new stock) P. .02½	....	.....	.....	9.10	9.00	Investments widespread. Marketable assets exceed $15 per share.
Waite Amulet	3,000,000-3,000,000	None	.....	350	1,250,000	.....	4.65	2.05	Controlled by Noranda. Early production from Amulet property.
Wood Cadillac	4,000,000-3,040,300	1.00	.....	....	.....	.....	.77	.34	Favorable results from diamond drilling campaign.
Wright-Hargreaves	5,500,000-5,500,000	None	Q. .10+extras P. .60	1,190	1,352,779	$17.30†	8.10	6.00	Year ended Aug. 31 '36 most successful in company's history. Quite deep development planned.
Ymir Yankee Girl	3,000,000-2,225,005	None	Int. .03 P. .05	135	226,200	$12.85†	.53	.25	Ore grade showing indifferencial. 1936 recovery [illegible]

G—Gold. S—Silver. C—Copper. Z—Zinc. Sul—Sulphur.

The information given above has been obtained from sources believed reliable but is not guaranteed by SATURDAY NIGHT.

The Mining Operation Ends, Is Translated Into Everyday Needs



ROYAL CANADIAN MINT, OTTAWA

Date 21st May, 1937

MEMORANDUM of out-turn of Gold Bullion

Received for refining on 10th May, 1937, from Sunnor Gold Mines Ltd., Beresford Lake, Ont.

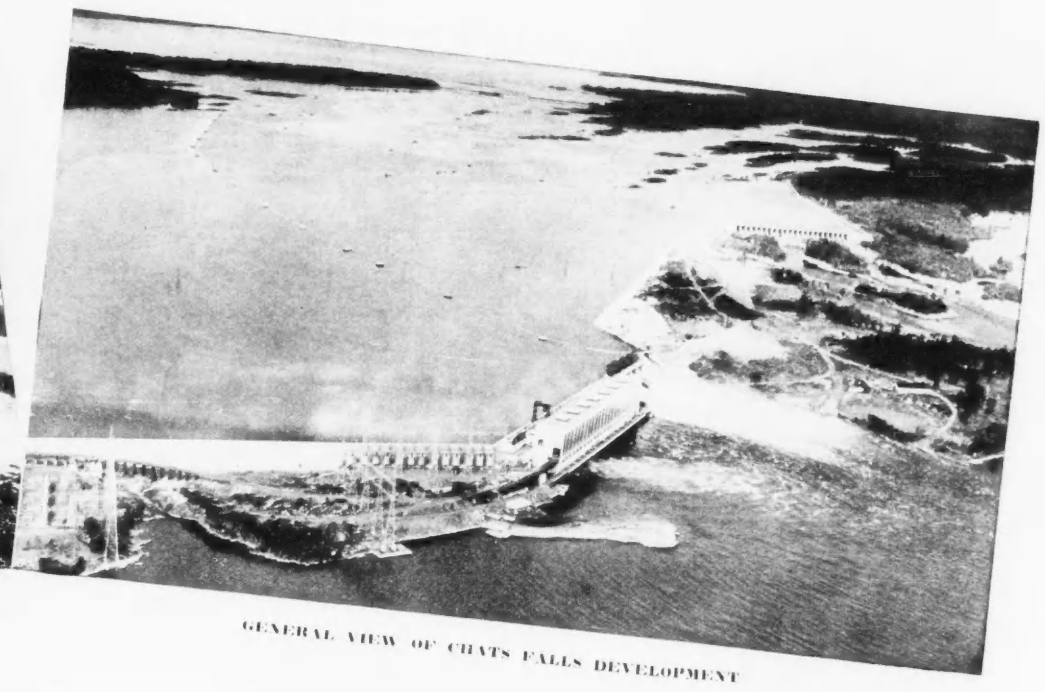
MINT DEPOSIT NO	DEPOSITOR'S MARKS	WEIGHT BEFORE MELT OZ	WEIGHT AFTER MELT OZ	ASSAY REPORT GOLD Fineness 1000ths	ASSAY REPORT SILVER Fineness 1000ths	FINE GOLD OZ	FINE SILVER @ 44¼	GROSS VALUE GOLD $	GROSS VALUE SILVER $	GROSS VALUE TOTAL $	MINT CHARGES	NET VALUE $
2220 1	23 4	1045 075	1042 175	768.35	085.	800 651	88 58	31,199 83	74 60	31,274 43	96 91	31,177 52
		953 850	952 475	744.0	084.	708 641	80 01	Premium @14.4430 per oz. fine gold				31,496 85
		1998 925	1994 650			1509 292	168 59					52,674 37
	Cheque and one copy of report to Sunnor Gold Mines, Ltd., 2001 Star Bldg., Toronto, Ont.							Handling charge @ 1% per oz. fine gold				528 25
												52,146 12
	One copy of report to the mine.							Postage due at Ottawa				111 10
												52,035 02

For the Master.

HAPPY ENDING. The mine receives payment for bullion delivered at Ottawa, the shareholder receives dividends paid by the mine. From gold ore, to gold bullion; From gold bullion to lamb chops, baby carriages, new cars, summer vacations, insurance, golf. As gold goes, so goes a goodly portion of Canada's spending power.

» » » HYDRO IS YOURS . . . USE IT « « «

GENERAL VIEW OF ABITIBI DEVELOPMENT



GENERAL VIEW OF CHATS FALLS DEVELOPMENT

Tractor Train in Difficulties Through Slush Conditions on Lac Seul.

Snow Flotilla on Lac Seul—Red Lake Route—Breaking Channel Through 3-inch Ice.

Canoe Train on Root River—Route Between Lac Seul and Lake St. Joseph.

HYDRO » » » » Pioneers of Progress in Northern Ontario

OVER lands and lakes, through bush and over rock, the power lines of Hydro are penetrating steadily Northward—into areas which, but yesterday, were a wilderness.

Gold discovery waits on power to supply mine and mill and smelter—electrical energy is essential to their development. It is these Mines which are developing new wealth in which all the people of the Province share—it is this new industry which was mainly responsible in keeping hundreds of workers on the payrolls of other Ontario industries throughout the depression with its steadily increasing demand for their products.

The new wealth created by the Mining industry in Ontario will approximate two hundred millions of dollars this year.

Just as quickly as new communities arise in these areas, and Mines go into production, a demand is created by them for the necessities of life and living, and regardless of your occupation a share of the money thus expended comes directly, or indirectly, to you.

Hydro is now supplying 84,000 h.p. and serving thirty-nine properties in this rapidly expanding area. This will be materially increased this year.

You should be vitally interested in the efforts of Hydro, and the part it is playing, in the development of these new, rich areas of the North, and its continued efforts to extend the benefits of low cost power throughout the entire Province of Ontario.

The HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION of Ontario

T. STEWART LYON, Chairman — HON. THOMAS B. McQUESTEN, K.C., M.L.A., Commissioner — A. MURRAY McCRIMMON, Secretary and Controller